

1929

SASKATCHEWAN

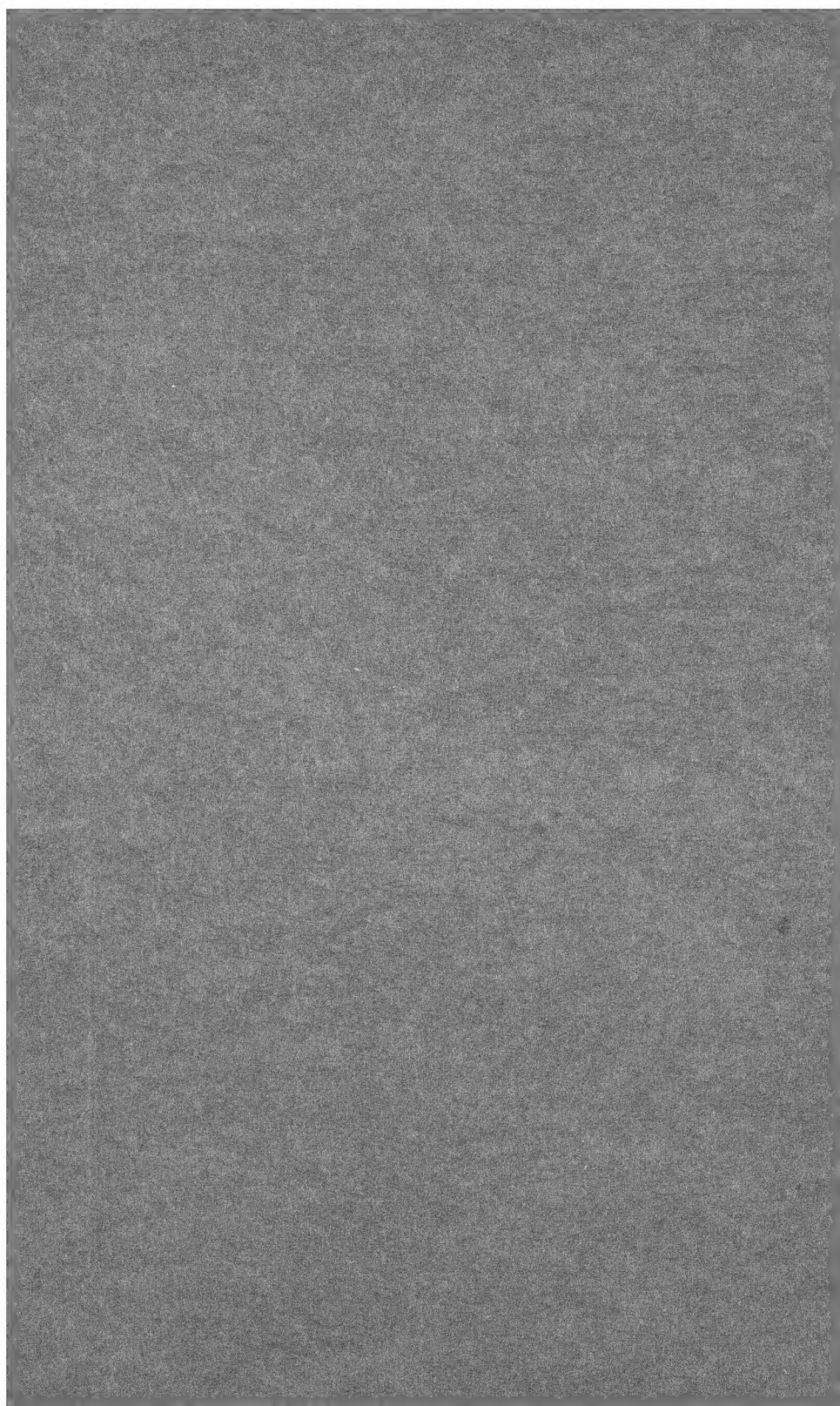
1929

The Grand Lodge
of
Saskatchewan
Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons



Proceedings

1929



PROCEEDINGS OF THE
M. M. Grand Lodge
of Saskatchewan
Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons
AT THE
TWENTY-THIRD
ANNUAL COMMUNICATION

Held at Prince Albert on Wednesday the 19th
Day of June, 1929



ORDERED TO BE READ IN ALL LODGES AND PRESERVED

One copy of this Book of Proceedings is sent to each Lodge in the Jurisdiction, addressed to the Secretary.

It is the property of the Lodge to be kept on file for reference.

It is an instruction of the Board of General Purposes that on receipt of this copy the W.M. arrange to have the Addresses of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, the Report of the District Deputy Grand Master of the District in which the Lodge is situated, together with the report of the Committee on the Condition of Masonry, read at the first Regular Meeting of the Lodge thereafter.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE APPROVED
RULINGS AND NOTICES OF MOTION CONTAINED
IN THIS COPY.



M.W. BRO. J. ORVILLE CLARKE
GRAND MASTER 1929

Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan A.F. & A.M.

PROCEEDINGS: ANNUAL COMMUNICATION

The Twenty-Third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M., convened in the Orpheum Theatre, in the City of Prince Albert, at 10.30 a.m., on Wednesday, June 19th, 1929. Present:

THE GRAND MASTER

M.W. Bro. Rev. Canon J. K. Irwin, on the Throne.

THE DEPUTY GRAND MASTER

R.W. Bro. J. Orville Clarke.

PAST GRAND MASTERS:—M.W. Bros. C. O. Davidson, W. B. Tate, A. S. Gorrell, W. B. Willoughby, J. H. Anderson, J. McCauley, R. Young, J. W. MacNeill, D. A. Kingsbury, G. Swain, W. J. Smith, W. M. Martin.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS:—R.W. Bros. F. M. Hodson (1), J. R. McKenzie (2), L. Herridge (3), F. W. Hart (4), J. R. Campbell (5), G. Lythgoe (6), C. O. Banting (7), G. D. Gray (8), H. Bateman (9), W. George (11), S. J. Atwell (12), G. A. Wyness (13), G. W. Pomeroy (14), R. A. Dick (15), L. J. McNichol (16), J. C. Carter (17).

R.W. Bro. C. P. Moore.....	Grand Senior Warden
R.W. Bro. J. McGregor.....	Grand Junior Warden
R.W. Bro. F. B. Reilly.....	Grand Treasurer
M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate.....	Grand Secretary
V.W. Bro. Rev. S. Farley.....	Grand Chaplain
V.W. Bro. A. B. Simes.....	Grand Senior Deacon
V.W. Bro. E. J. Medland.....	Grand Junior Deacon
V.W. Bro. J. E. Walker.....	Grand Director of Ceremonies
V.W. Bro. C. H. Small.....	Grand Pursuivant
V.W. Bro. D. MacGregor.....	Grand Tyler

GRAND STEWARDS:—V.W. Bros. W. J. Saunders (100). W. Noble (39), A. J. McPherson (113).

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

M.W. Bro. R. Young.....	Alabama
R.W. Bro. A. A. Wilson.....	Alberta
W. Bro. S. C. Burton.....	Arizona
R.W. Bro. W. McCauley.....	Arkansas
R.W. Bro. J. R. Yorke.....	British Columbia
M.W. Bro. A. S. Gorrell.....	Canada in Ontario
R.W. Bro. A. G. Rawlinson.....	Colorado
M.W. Bro. W. B. Willoughby.....	England
R.W. Bro. H. Bateman.....	Georgia

M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate.....	Ireland
M.W. Bro. W. M. Martin.....	Kansas
R.W. Bro. W. R. McConnell.....	Manitoba
W. Bro. R. W. Asselstine.....	Massachusetts
W. Bro. A. E. Orchard.....	Mexico
R. W. Bro. C. P. Moore.....	Michigan
M.W. Bro. J. McCauley.....	Minnesota
R.W. Bro. G. A. Wyness.....	Mississippi
R.W. Bro. J. Orville Clarke.....	Missouri
M.W. Bro. W. J. Smith.....	Montana
M.W. Bro. D. A. Kingsbury.....	Nebraska
M.W. Bro. G. Swain.....	Nevada
R.W. Bro. N. R. Craig.....	New Jersey
V.W. Bro. A. B. Simes.....	New South Wales
R.W. Bro. J. Wilkinson.....	New York
R.W. Bro. F. B. Reilly.....	New Zealand
R.W. Bro. A. M. Bell.....	North Carolina
W. Bro. R. A. Tate.....	North Dakota
R.W. Bro. A. C. Garner.....	Ohio
R.W. Bro. A. Johnstone.....	Oklahoma
M.W. Bro. J. K. Irwin.....	Oregon
R.W. Bro. W. E. Jennings.....	Philippine Islands
M.W. Bro. J W. MacNeill.....	Prince Edward Island
R.W. Bro. C. L. Riach.....	Queensland
M.W. Bro. C. O. Davidson.....	Scotland
R.W. Bro. J. C. Carter.....	South Carolina
R.W. Bro. J. McGregor.....	Tennessee
M.W. Bro. J. H. Anderson.....	Texas
V.W. Bro. F. A. Dunk.....	Utah
R.W. Bro. J. C. Moore.....	Vermont
R.W. Bro. E. C. Bird.....	West Australia
R. W. Bro. F. M. Hodson.....	Wisconsin

REPRESENTATIVES CONSTITUENT LODGES
AND PAST MASTERS

- No. 1—Kinistino, Prince Albert: C. L. Riach, T. J. Morgan, W. E. Bristowe, J. N. Smith, G. B. Howard, J. W. Horton, L. K. Bradbury, R. Young, W. M. Traill, R. W. Smith, A. W. Pechey, L. P. Fordham.
- No. 2—Wascana, Regina: C. O. Davidson, J. H. Symons, J. C. Moore, J. McIntosh, F. B. Reilly, W. M. Martin.
- No. 3—Moose Jaw, Moose Jaw: J. McCauley, W. McCauley, W. B. Willoughby, M. Ewart, G. R. Anderson, T. H. Pendlebury.
- No. 4—Qu'Appelle Valley, Fort Qu'Appelle: R. W. Kirkby, F. A. Dunk.
- No. 5—Indian Head, Indian Head: R. J. McDonald, L. A. Hubbs, F. W. Hart.
- No. 6—Qu'Appelle, Qu'Appelle: A. G. Rawlinson, W. B. Tate.
- No. 7—Moosomin, Moosomin: R. J. M. Young.
- No. 9—Maple Leaf, Maple Creek: A. Currie.
- No. 10—Evening Star, Grenfell: F. W. Ball.
- No. 11—North West Mounted Police, Regina: R. A. Tate, B. G. Stead, A. S. Gorrell, S. Farley, D. McDougall.
- No. 12—Yorkton, Yorkton: C. W. Beck.

- No. 13—Duck Lake, Duck Lake: A. W. Keith, F. Anderson, R. C. Martman, H. F. Anderson.
- No. 14—Sintaluta, Sintaluta: C. L. Dickin.
- No. 15—Amity, Carnduff: C. O. Lloyd.
- No. 16—Saskatchewan, Saskatoon: L. G. Roblin.
- No. 17—Carlyle, Carlyle: A. J. Rubin.
- No. 18—Melfort, Melfort: E. E. Robinson, A. D. Young, C. C. Casewell, J. Gibb, R. Hastie, E. D. Cardwardine.
- No. 19—Battle, Battleford: W. L. Clink, E. W. Barnes, J. W. MacNeill.
- No. 20—Weyburn, Weyburn: C. P. Moore, G. Lythgoe, R. Sharpe.
- No. 21—Arcola, Arcola: T. A. Patterson.
- No. 22—Rosthern, Rosthern: F. M. Hodson, E. St. G. Hodson.
- No. 23—Britannia, Lloydminster: E. F. Knipe, H. Hill.
- No. 24—Wolseley, Wolseley: E. J. Bowlby.
- No. 25—Estevan, Estevan: W. B. Hekhouse.
- No. 26—Swift Current, Swift Current: E. G. Southon.
- No. 30—New Hope, Stoughton: G. D. Gray.
- No. 31—Ionic, North Battleford: R. J. McClinton, J. H. Best.
- No. 32—Golden Rule, Pense: R. J. Morrison, J. Miller, W. Davidson.
- No. 33—Davidson, Davidson: G. Pagon.
- No. 35—Prince Rupert, Humboldt: A. W. Robinson, D. Kreller, A. W. Houghton, H. Smethurst.
- No. 39—Boscurvis, Oxbow: W. Noble.
- No. 40—Rouleau, Rouleau: D. A. Kingsbury.
- No. 42—Caron, Caron: L. Herridge, P. W. House.
- No. 43—Ishpaming, Langham: F. B. O'Neil.
- No. 45—Aurora, Theodore: W. W. Gibson.
- No. 46—Strasbourg, Strasbourg: J. Glendinning.
- No. 48—Grayson, Dubuc: D. Downes.
- No. 49—Assinibola, Regina: A. D. Carrothers, R. J. Westgate.
- No. 51—Touchwood, Punnichy: E. J. Medland.
- No. 52—Border, Gainsborough: P. M. Robertson.
- No. 53—Nanatah, Balcarres: J. F. White.
- No. 56—Elbowview, Elbow: H. H. Bulmer.
- No. 58—King Solomon, Regina: H. M. Stewart, E. E. Maxwell.
- No. 59—Canora, Canora: A. Trademan, R. A. Dick.
- No. 60—Imperial, Saskatoon: G. Swain, J. McGregor, T. A. Halsall, W. Garvie.
- No. 61—Rocanville, Rocanville: R. H. McLeod.
- No. 62—Melville, Melville: H. Bateman, H. M. P. DeRoche.
- No. 63—Prince Albert, Prince Albert: T. F. Pickering, A. Watson, D. B. Fairweather, F. T. McEwen, M. Musk, J. J. Wilson, H. A. Ware, S. L. Small, R. J. Scholton, H. G. Portman, S. J. A. Branion, W. P. Ralls.
- No. 64—Manitou, Watrous: H. J. Hodge, C. E. Harman.
- No. 65—Outlook, Outlook: A. Johnstone, J. C. Carter, M. A. Lougheed, T. Roulston.
- No. 66—Wynyard, Wynyard: H. J. Morgan.

- No. 68—Govan, Govan: J. O. Clarke, R. D. Shier, R. T. Young, J. Wilkinson, G. M. Ketcheson, J. H. Edwards, J. Hancock, H. S. Neeley, T. M. Wallbridge.
- No. 69—Carrot River, Kinistino: J. R. Graham, W. E. Hornby, V. Jansen, R. B. Atkinson, F. Rouffignac, G. Ford.
- No. 70—Cypress, Gull Lake: W. George.
- No. 71—Doric, Moose Jaw: N. R. Craig, S. R. Stephens, H. Hudson.
- No. 72—Corinthian, Lumsden: W. I. Edmiston.
- No. 73—Unity, Unity: W. E. Pocock.
- No. 74—Kilwinning, Adanac: C. G. Thompson, C. G. Wallace, A. M. Bell.
- No. 75—Harmony, Perdue: C. A. McMahon, G. J. Saunders.
- No. 76—Tisdale, Tisdale: M. A. Mackay, M. A. Fritshaw, D. Hunter, L. T. Carmichael.
- No. 77—Abernethy, Abernethy: A. B. Simes.
- No. 79—Foam Lake, Foam Lake: A. Robertson, E. G. Armour.
- No. 80—Connaught, Windthorst: P. W. Doake.
- No. 82—Victoria, Alsask: G. W. Preston.
- No. 83—Meridian, Macklin: E. E. Ellergodt.
- No. 85—Zealandia, Zealandia: A. D. Fletcher.
- No. 86—Kindersley, Kindersley: W. I. Lamport.
- No. 89—Twin City, Sutherland: W. A. Heath, R. T. Jones, D. R. Pitts, M. Thackeray, E. W. Virtue.
- No. 92—Lodge Progress, Saskatoon: W. Kinloch, R. W. Asselstine, A. Turnbull, T. Graham, J. H. Milburn, E. Morrell.
- No. 93—Morse, Morse: F. Birtwhistle.
- No. 95—Evergreen, Harris: E. R. Miller.
- No. 96—Yellow Grass, Yellow Grass: H. J. Wilken.
- No. 97—Radisson, Radisson: J. Magwood, R. H. Thompson.
- No. 98—Union, Kelliher: A. Gustofson, R. Longmore.
- No. 99—Goose Lake, Delisle: J. R. Campbell, J. Pope, R. Glauser.
- No. 100—Biggar, Biggar: W. J. Saunders, J. Meneilly, G. E. Adcock, J. Glazebrook.
- No. 102—Invermay, Invermay: R. Mitchell, A. Walker.
- No. 103—Composite, Kennedy: D. A. Steele.
- No. 104—King Hiram, Regina: A. A. Wilson, D. MacGregor, J. A. Sangster.
- No. 105—Gothic, Luseland: J. C. Beck, W. J. Holton, F. J. Clark.
- No. 106—St. John's, Assiniboia: J. K. Irwin, B. E. Mason, S. H. Joiner, H. S. Bennett.
- No. 107—Mortlach, Mortlach: J. A. Stevenson.
- No. 109—Limerick, Limerick: W. E. Jennings.
- No. 110—Shaunavon, Shaunavon: W. J. Smith.
- No. 111—Aneroid, Aneroid: F. Fleck, J. A. Coulter.
- No. 112—Woodrow, Woodrow: W. W. Wright.
- No. 113—Broderick, Glenside: A. J. McPherson.
- No. 114—Central Butte, Central Butte: D. McCallum.
- No. 117—Dundurn, Dundurn: A. E. Hokanson.

- No. 121—Simpson, Simpson: C. Gillard.
No. 123—Lancer, Lancer: A. G. Corbet, J. W. A. Solley.
No. 124—Mount Hermon, Pennant: T. Shirkie.
No. 125—Latomia, Weyburn: R. H. Smith, O. S. Black.
No. 126—Cadillac, Cadillac: R. H. Stanley.
No. 127—Birch Hills, Birch Hills: W. J. Johnston, A. B. Graham, H. D. Dunlop, W. R. Orton, J. M. Scott, H. G. Edgington, W. A. Rotham, C. A. Warder.
No. 128—Meyronne, Meyronne: S. Day.
No. 129—Mossbank, Mossbank: W. Patterson.
No. 130—Togo, Togo: A. G. Diamond.
No. 132—Conquest, Conquest: J. E. Wilson, E. Matheson.
No. 133—Philathea, Nokomis: C. H. Durgan, L. J. McNichol, C. L. Wallace.
No. 134—Eston, Eston: A. A. Parker.
No. 135—Elrose, Elrose: S. J. Atwell, S. Henning, D. M. Fraser.
No. 136—St. George, Moose Jaw: J. R. Yorke, W. Motherwell.
No. 138—Kincaid, Kincaid: G. W. Pomeroy, B. F. Menzies, W. A. Harper, C. P. Lee.
No. 140—Sceptre, Sceptre: V. N. Squire.
No. 141—Progressive, Tompkins: J. B. Mussell, W. G. Simpson, J. H. Bogart, B. G. Ford, J. E. Hughes.
No. 144—Victory, Saskatoon: J. H. Anderson, A. Greaves, S. Long, R. W. Lindsay, H. D. Elliot.
No. 147—Elstow, Elstow: J. A. Stewart.
No. 149—Loverna, Loverna: R. M. Clare, F. P. Anderson.
No. 151—Viscount, Viscount: W. J. Nickle.
No. 152—Star City, Star City: T. R. McKee.
No. 154—Banner, Regina: W. B. McNeill, R. A. Kirkwood, W. R. McConnell, A. C. Garner.
No. 155—Raymore, Raymore: A. G. McLean.
No. 157—Bredenbury, Bredenbury: F. J. Seamer.
No. 158—Borden, Borden: L. M. Watson, H. J. Sangwine, N. S. Smith, A. E. Orchard, A. P. Weatherby.
No. 159—Springside, Springside: J. E. Bole.
No. 160—Cut Knife, Cut Knife: C. O. Banting, W. Wettlaufer.
No. 163—Fillmore, Fillmore: E. Taylor.
No. 164—Milestone, Milestone: J. R. McKenzie.
No. 165—St. Luke's, Plenty: J. E. McMillan, D. W. McMillan, G. A. Wyness.
No. 167—Preeceville, Preeceville: G. E. Hickling.
No. 168—Earl Grey, Earl Grey: F. Binnie.
No. 169—Quill Lake, Quill Lake: G. Grant.
No. 170—Sharon, Bateman: E. Marriott, J. E. Walker.
No. 171—Shellbrook, Shellbrook: C. H. Small, R. McIntosh, W. R. McLaren, T. H. Rosser, L. S. Jack, T. W. Sutherland.
No. 174—St. Andrews, Regina: E. C. Bird, W. J. Sharp, T. Temple, W. S. Arrowsmith, G. J. Stephenson.

- No. 181—Tuberoose, Tuberoose: W. L. Knox, O. D. Jacobs.
 No. 183—Nipawin, Nipawin: W. Connell, S. M. Scott, P. Kent, J. B. McDermott, W. C. Shearer, E. Hampson.
 No. 185—Loyalty, Ruddell: E. O. Hancox.
 No. 186—Emulation, Regina: S. C. Burton.
 No. 187—Lucky Lake, Lucky Lake: D. Munro.
 No. 189—Herschel, Herschel: R. T. Lawson, R. Garde.
 No. 190—Turtleford, Turtleford: W. E. Lake.
 No. 191—Macrorie, Macrorie: J. U. Allen.
 No. 192—Sovereign, Sovereign: L. Douslin.
 No. 193—Mazenod, Mazenod: J. B. Clements.
 No. 194—Vanguard, Vanguard: S. W. Crouch.
 No. 195—Pleasantdale, Pleasantdale: A. J. Leslie.
 No. 196—Lacadena, Lacadena: A. W. Edgar.

ADDRESSES OF WELCOME

Grand Lodge being assembled, His Worship the Mayor of the City of Prince Albert and W. Bro. T. J. Morgan, W.M. of Kinistino Lodge No. 1, were introduced to Grand Lodge by M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate, Grand Secretary.

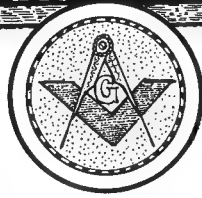
The Mayor, W. Bro. S. J. A. Branion, in tendering a hearty welcome on behalf of the City to the visiting brethren, said:

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Members of Grand Lodge and Visitors:

It is indeed a high honour and privilege to speak for the City of Prince Albert, and to speak to so worthy a body as this Grand Lodge. You are met to commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary of Masonry within the Province of Saskatchewan, as well as to transact your regular business, and the occasion is therefore of special historical significance and interest. I desire that my remarks should be in keeping with the spirit of the occasion.

First, however, let me speak a word which is geographical rather than historical. Pray remember that you are not in Northern Saskatchewan; you are still about one hundred miles south of the middle of the Province. People forget that Montreal Lake is almost at the centre of the Province and that the total length of the Province from north to south is seven hundred and fifty miles. You may recognize the phraseology if I say that Prince Albert is a city, from the east one hundred and eighty miles, from the west one hundred and seventy miles, from the centre one hundred miles perpendicularly southward toward the International Boundary; and yet we are nearly three hundred miles from that International line. It is somewhat arresting to note that the great explorational activity which has stirred the mining world during the last few months arises in what may be termed the southern fringe of the northern half of the Province.

Turning to the theme with which I began, I think I may, without being offensive, say that in and about Prince Albert there are more matters of historical interest than can be found elsewhere in the Province within a similar area. Other places undoubtedly have their historical interests, such as the place where the man mended the cart with the moose jaw bone, or the place where they piled the bones by the creek, or the place where they made soup with slough water and



50TH ANNIVERSARY
of
MASONRY
IN

1879



PRINCE ALBERT



1929

SASKATOON

wild berries. Everywhere in the Province there is historical interest, but no where else I think is that interest so strong or varied and so long continued as in this City where you have now met.

Many early explorers saw this part of the great west — the Verendryes — the Tyrells — the Butlers. The writer of "The Great Lone Land" built his log cabin just south of the forks of the river about thirty-five miles east of the City and spent a winter there while he prepared the pemmican and other supplies for his trip to the Rockies in the following summer. Not far down the river, beyond the forks is Fort a la Corne. Six miles west of the City, at the mouth of the Shell River, was situated Fort Milieu. About nine miles west from the City was Fort Providence. About forty miles west was Fort Carlton—in its time the most important post of the Hudson Bay Company in the central prairies. Just above Wingard Ferry was Upper Hudson House. On the south branch of the river, five miles from the present Post Office of St. Laurent was South Saskatchewan House. At Batoche, one may now view the cairn erected by the National Historic Sites Committee, and on the neighbouring mound is a square column of native granite bearing four columns of the names of those who at that site lost their lives in the battle which there took place. It was almost open country when the battle occurred, but nature has been kind and now one reaches the site of the two memorials by roads which wind through poplar forests, and one will need a guide to find the remnants of the rifle pits and breastworks prepared and used at that time.

But now to come to Prince Albert itself. The Indians called the site "Kistapinanik," or "Place-Where-They-Waited." Here, in 1866, arrived the party of Reverend James Nisbet, Presbyterian Missionary, after travelling over land from the Red River Settlement to Carlton and floating in rough barges from that place to their destination. In the park on River Street, a few rods west of the Fire Hall, at the foot of Central Avenue, you may see a memorial cairn erected by the Historical Society of this City, to commemorate the founding of the settlement, and bearing the names of those who were included in the party.

In 1875, Bishop McLean arrived here, travelling by dog team, and since that time the Diocesan See of the Anglican Church has centred in Prince Albert.

Even since I have come to the city, and I am not an old resident, there was on Fourth Street in East Prince Albert, a small log building which was pointed out as the first regular place of worship of the Methodist congregation. At the back was a lean-to which provided the missionary with a residence. He imparted a Methodist atmosphere to the place by papering the walls and ceiling with leaves from "The Christian Guardian."

In 1876 the North West Mounted Police first established a post here.

With Presbyterians, Anglicans, Methodists and Mounted Police all at work so early in our history, it is no wonder that the citizens of Prince Albert have always been noted for their good behaviour.

But we have historical associations of a later date, which in spite of their lateness are like the other matters which I have mentioned, in danger of becoming forgotten or dimmed. Just one block west of this theatre in which we are meeting you may see an old log building looking like a small stable, falling into decay, but a closer examination will show you that the logs in that building are here and there

pierced with loop-holes through which the muzzle of a rifle might protrude from within.

Early in 1885 the attitude of certain bands of half-breeds became very menacing. During March the situation became less alarming, but on the 27th of that month there came to Prince Albert news of the fight at Duck Lake and danger was imminent. The Presbyterian Church and manse were chosen as the place best able to withstand a siege and a stockade was hastily built, and all available supplies of ammunition were collected. Ice was brought from the River to furnish a water supply and all day farmers came from the surrounding districts with their families. At eight-thirty that evening the church bell rang—the pre-arranged signal in case of an expected attack. From all directions the panic-stricken people hurried toward the stockade, and in the midst of the confusion, to make matters worse, a shot was heard. When all were safely inside the stockade some sort of order was obtained and the attack was awaited. The alarm ultimately proved to be false and the shot due to an accident. One story says that the man who accidentally fired the shot was as badly frightened as anybody else and ran with the others.

Educationally, Prince Albert also has exceptional historical interest. You are celebrating the Jubilee of Masonry in the Province, and this year is also the Jubilee Year of Emmanuel College, established by Bishop McLean, and the first institution with university aims established in the Province. The College has been moved to Saskatoon in order to affiliate with the Provincial University. In the early days, private education took the lead, and when there came Government organization of school districts, private education competed with it for a time. Prince Albert can not claim School District Number 1, as it claims Masonic Lodge No. 1. Moose Jaw has School District Number 1, Qu'Appelle has School District Number 2, Prince Albert has Number 3, and Regina has Number 4. After Prince Albert, Regina has the honour of being first. Prince Albert School District Number 3 was established shortly after the Rebellion of 1885 and a teacher was engaged at the magnificent salary of \$50.00 per annum. This unheard of extravagance called forth storms of indignation and a meeting was called to discuss the matter. In the midst of a heated discussion, a young barrister, who was a new-comer in the town, arose and moved: "That we proceed with the erection of a school building to cost not less than \$5,000.00." The people were so stunned by this second piece of overwhelming extravagance that the motion was seconded and carried before they recovered sufficiently to protest, and the new school house was thus assured. This young barrister, who was so daring, was none other than the late Honourable A. L. Sifton, and the young teacher whose salary caused so much criticism became, eventually, Lieutenant-Governor of our Province.

Have I not, in these few instances culled at random, justified my suggestion that you have met in a centre of a peculiar type of stirring historical interest, and is it not fitting that your Jubilee celebration should be held where Masonry had its birth and where the threads of so many historical narratives appear to unite? It is fitting also that the goodwill of this community should go out to you on this occasion. Masonry has always been characterized by its interest in education, in freedom of thought and opinion and in idealism as a basis of life and conduct. In recognition of these principles, and speaking on behalf of the good old City of Prince Albert, I bid you the very heartiest welcome which I can give you. I hope that your session here may mark another milestone on that noble highway which the Order has

travelled for fifty years in this Province, that you will individually enjoy your stay in the City and that you will be able soon to decide to visit us again.

W. Bro. T. J. Morgan, in tendering a welcome on behalf of the Prince Albert Lodges, Kinistino No. 1 and Prince Albert No. 63, drew the attention of the visiting brethren to the fact that the Prince Albert brethren were placing their cars at their disposal and that they wished the visitors to make every use of these cars. He suggested that the brethren visit the historic points of interest referred to in W. Bro. Branion's address of welcome, and such other points as the new Sanitarium, now under construction. Bro. Morgan also intimated that visiting brethren were heartily welcome to the facilities of the Prince Albert Golf Club, and expressed the hope that when the brethren returned to their respective places of abode that they would carry with them pleasant recollections of their visit to Prince Albert. In conclusion he announced that the Prince Albert brethren were tendering a banquet to the visitors on the evening of Thursday, June 20th, and extended a hearty invitation to all visiting brethren to attend this banquet.

The M.W. the Grand Master called upon M.W. Bro. J. W. MacNeill to respond to the addresses of welcome. Bro. MacNeill stated that it was a personal pleasure indeed to respond to the very hearty welcome extended to the visitors by His Worship the Mayor and the Worshipful Master of the premier Lodge of Saskatchewan. He stated that he had a deep personal interest in the history of Prince Albert owing to the fact that a cousin of his had been killed at Batoche in the Riel Rebellion, and that another cousin had given his life in the Great War, both of whom were citizens of Prince Albert. He stated further that it was his conviction that the City of Prince Albert and the northern part of our Province as a whole had a most wonderful future ahead of them as the greatest potential wealth in Saskatchewan was centred in the northern part of the Province. Bro. MacNeill, in conclusion, thanked the Mayor and the Worshipful Master of Kinistino Lodge for the hearty and sincere welcome extended to the visiting brethren.

OPENING OF GRAND LODGE

A constitutional number of Lodges being represented by their accredited representatives, Grand Lodge was opened in Ample Form and the Grand Chaplain invoked a blessing from the G.A.O.T.U. upon its deliberations.

On motion of M.W. Bros. W. J. Smith and J. W. MacNeill, it was resolved that all Master Masons in good standing, properly vouched for, be admitted and permitted to attend Grand Lodge as visitors.

On motion of R.W. Bro. J. Orville Clarke and M. W. Bro. J. McCauley it was resolved "That the minutes of the last Annual Communication of Grand Lodge held in the City of Saskatoon on June 20th and 21st, 1928, as printed in the Proceedings and distributed, be taken as read and confirmed."

On motion of M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate and W. Bro. H. M. P. DeRoche it was resolved that the regulations for the government of Grand Lodge be taken as read.

RECEPTION—CHARTER MEMBERS OF FIRST LODGE ESTABLISHED IN SASKATCHEWAN

In view of the fact that Kinistino Lodge No. 1, Prince Albert, was founded in 1879, and that therefore we are, this year, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of Masonry in what is now the Province of Saskatchewan, the M.W. the Grand Master inti-

mated that the committee in charge of arrangements had been successful in prevailing upon two of the three Charter Members of Kinistino Lodge now living, Bro. Dr. A. E. Porter, of Edmonton, Alta., and Bro. Edwin Stanley, of Victoria, B.C., to come to this Jubilee Communication as guests of Grand Lodge and requested M.W. Bro. C. O. Davidson and the Grand Secretary to retire and introduce Bros. Porter and Stanley. M.W. Bro. Davidson, who himself had been a member of Kinistino Lodge for thirty-eight years and had been five times Worshipful Master of the Lodge, introduced Bro. A. E. Porter in a very feeling manner, referring to Bro. Porter as the first Senior Deacon of the Lodge when it was formed in 1879. M. W. Bro. Tate, who had been a close personal friend of Bro. Stanley's for a period of over a quarter of a century, introduced Bro. Stanley. The Grand Master cordially welcomed these two veterans, who with the other charter members had taken such an active part in the founding of Masonry in this Jurisdiction, and expressed regret that the other remaining charter member, Bro. John T. Kennedy, could not be located in time to have him also with us on this historic occasion. An enthusiastic expression of welcome to Bros. Porter and Stanley by Grand Lodge as a whole was followed by the Grand Honours.

RECEPTION—DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

It having been announced that M.W. Bro. W. H. Wardrope, the personal representative of the M.W. the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario, and M.W. Bro. W. Douglas, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba were in waiting, the M.W. the Grand Master requested M.W. Bros. A. S. Gorrell and C. O. Davidson to retire and introduce the distinguished visitors. M.W. Bro. Gorrell, in introducing Bro. Wardrope, referred to the fact that our Kinistino Lodge No. 1 received its dispensation in 1879 from the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario and that it therefore was very fitting indeed that on this historic occasion the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario should be represented by the personal representative of its Grand Master. Bro. Davidson, in introducing the Grand Master of Manitoba, mentioned that while Kinistino Lodge received its dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario it received its Charter from the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, and that we in Saskatchewan had come to look upon the Grand Lodge of Manitoba as being the Mother Grand Lodge. The Grand Master cordially welcomed our distinguished guests, after which they were accorded the Grand Honours. Bros. Wardrope and Douglas acknowledged in fitting terms the welcome that had been extended to them, expressing their pleasure at being present and intimating that they hoped to have the privilege of addressing the brethren before the close of this Communication.

RECEPTION—GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

The M.W. the Grand Master requested the Grand Representatives of Sister Jurisdictions near the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, as the roll was called by the Grand Secretary, to assemble at the Altar, where they were welcomed by the Grand Master and were asked to convey to their respective Jurisdictions the good wishes and friendly greetings of this Grand Lodge.

M.W. Bro. W. B. Willoughby, the Grand Representative of the United Grand Lodge of England, on behalf of the Grand Representatives present, extended felicitations from the Grand Bodies they represented and expressed the hope that the kindly fraternal relations which have always existed between Saskatchewan and the several Grand Jurisdictions would continue.

The M.W. the Grand Master drew the attention of the brethren to the responsibilities incumbent on the office of a Grand Representative and expressed the hope that the Grand Representatives assembled would fully appreciate these responsibilities and endeavour to discharge them in a manner satisfactory to the Jurisdictions which they represented and with credit to the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan. The Grand Honours were then given by Grand Lodge.

CORRESPONDENCE

A letter was read from the Grand Lodge of Manitoba extending greetings and best wishes for a constructive and harmonious Communication to the Daughter Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan and expressing pleasure at having had as their guest at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, our immediate Past Grand Master, M.W. Bro. W. M. Martin.

A letter was read from M.W. Bro. J. A. Ovas expressing bitter disappointment at his inability to attend our Annual Communication and conveying best wishes for a successful meeting.

The following telegram was received from the Grand Lodge of North Dakota in session: "Warmest greetings and best wishes for a successful Grand Communication."

A telegram was read from R.W. Bro. Adam Stewart, P.D.D.G.M. of District No. 14, conveying greetings and expressing regret that he was unable to attend this historic Communication. The Grand Secretary stated that he had had many inquiries regarding R.W. Bro. Stewart, and expressed his personal regrets and the regrets of the brethren that Bro. Stewart found it impossible to be with us.

A telegram was read from V.W. Bro. H. M. Lovell expressing his regret at being unable to be present and act in his capacity as Grand Steward.

MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY

The Grand Secretary intimated that he had learned from M.W. Bro. Wardrope of the serious illness of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario, M.W. Bro. J. S. Martin, and suggested that a telegram be sent from this Grand Body expressing the hope for a rapid and complete recovery. The M.W. the Grand Master instructed the Grand Secretary to send such a message on behalf of Grand Lodge.

There being no further business on the agenda for the morning session the Grand Master called the Craft from labour to refreshment.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

Grand Lodge resumed labour at 2 p.m., M.W. Bro. Rev. Canon J. K. Irwin, Grand Master, on the Throne; Grand Officers, Members and Representatives present.

Grand Master's Address

The M.W. the Grand Master delivered the following address, in the course of which after the Grand Master's reference to the King, Grand Lodge rose and sang the first verse of the National Anthem and remained standing until after the Necrology Section, when the Grand Master offered up the following prayer:

"Great Architect of the Universe, we bless Thy Holy Name for all Thy servants departed this life in Thy faith and fear, beseeching

Thee to give us grace so to follow their good examples that with them we may be partakers of Thy Heavenly Kingdom."

Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan A.F. & A.M.:

I most heartily welcome you to this our Twenty-Third Annual Communication, over which I have the honour to preside. When I look over this large assembly I am reminded of the many changes which take place in the personnel of our meetings from year to year. Many of you are old and tried Masons who are here to give this Grand Body the benefit of your sound and matured advice, while some are attending their first Communication, anxious to widen their vision of Masonry beyond the limits of their own lodge or district.

But you are all picked men, consecrated to the service of Freemasonry in this great Province, and I therefore look forward to our deliberations during these two days being conducted in that same Masonic spirit that has always characterized our Communications in the past. It is my earnest hope that this particular Communication of Grand Lodge will go down in history as one of the most helpful and inspiring in the annals of the Craft in this Jurisdiction.

The King

Before proceeding further let us, as Masons, and members of this Grand Jurisdiction, unite with the peoples of the British Empire, and in fact the nations of the world, in most heartily rejoicing over the really wonderful recovery of "His Most Gracious Majesty the King."

Possibly no single individual in history has been called upon to face and to bear the burden of such great responsibilities as has His Majesty during his reign, and the expressed feeling of the whole world during the crisis of his illness, and at this time, is an outstanding and unmistakable tribute to his rule. The following lines appear most fitting and appropriate:

"He, only, in a general honest thought,
And common good to all, made one of them,
His life is gentle; and the elements
So mixed up in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'this is a man!'"

Most assuredly in His Majesty's case one can clearly perceive the workings and dispensations of Divine Providence and we render grateful thanks to the Great Architect of the Universe for this and the many blessings constantly vouchsafed to us during his reign.

Necrology

During the past year the Angel of Death has removed from the cares of this world to the Grand Lodge above, 113 of our brethren.

The Committee on Necrology will pay due respect to their memories, but I feel it my duty to mention one or two names.

M.W. Bro. Alexander Shepphard, P.G.M.:—Bro. Shepphard was born in Scotland on the 9th of September, 1852, and came to Canada in 1882. He was initiated in Wascana Lodge No. 23 under the Register of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba on January 3rd, 1888. He was Secretary of the Lodge for several years, and received the highest honour a Lodge can bestow on any of its members—that of Worshipful Master—in the year 1899.



M.W. BRO. REV. CANON J. K. IRWIN
GRAND MASTER 1928

Later he was made an Honorary Life Member of North West Mounted Police Lodge No. 11 and King Hiram Lodge No. 104, and took a prominent part in the founding of Assinibola Lodge No. 49. Our late Brother was very active during the formation of the Grand Lodge in 1906, and held the office of Grand Treasurer, Grand Senior Warden, Deputy Grand Master, and finally the high and responsible position of Grand Master in 1922. He also served on several of the Standing Committees and was for many years one of the Trustees of the Benevolent Fund.

Bro. Sheppard was not only one of the oldest pioneers of the west, but was also one of the pioneers of Masonry in this Jurisdiction who had the real meaning of Freemasonry at heart, and who laboured in season and out of season for the building up on these prairies of this great institution devoted to Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth. How proud our departed Brother would have been, had he been spared, to be present at this Communication where we are celebrating the Golden Jubilee of the founding of our beloved Institution.

He was reverently laid to rest in Regina Cemetery by your Grand Master, assisted by other Grand Lodge Officers and many brethren from various parts of the Grand Jurisdiction.

R.W. Bro. A. E. MacKinnon, P.D.D.G.M.:—This brother was born in Inverness Co., Cape Breton, N.S., in November, 1881. He graduated at Dalhousie University in 1908, shortly afterwards coming to Regina where he was with the firm of Balfour, Casey and Martin.

He was admitted to the Saskatchewan bar in 1911 and was always held in high esteem by members of the legal profession.

He was an ardent Mason, being elected Worshipful Master of St. John's Lodge, Assinibola, in 1919, and District Deputy Grand Master of District No. 14 in 1920.

He was laid to his rest by your Grand Master on November 2nd, 1928, assisted by the Officers of St. John's Lodge, the large number of people present being a fitting tribute to the esteem in which he was held by every member of the community.

R.W. Bro. L. C. Harris, P.D.D.G.M.:—Bro. Harris was one of the founders of King Hiram Lodge No. 104, Regina, and its first Master in the year 1913.

He was District Deputy Grand Master of District No. 2 in 1918, and at the time of his death was an Honorary Life Member of King Hiram Lodge. R.W. Bro. Harris endeared himself to the brethren of his district, and was a most conscientious and untiring worker. He died on March 22nd, 1929, at Syracuse, New York.

R.W. Bro. D. McMurphy, P.D.D.G.M.:—Bro. McMurphy was an outstanding figure in Masonic circles. At 60 years of age he organized the Lodge at Buchanan in the year 1909, was its first Master, and was afterwards made an Honorary Life Member. Thirteen years later, in 1922, he organized Preeceville Lodge, at Preeceville, and was the first Master of that Lodge.

He was District Deputy Grand Master of his District in the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario before coming west, and also of District No. 10 of this Grand Lodge in 1911.

To those who have been bereaved we offer our deepest sympathy. Our earnest prayer is that Almighty God, Who doeth all things well, will comfort them in their hours of loneliness until He in His Own good time calls them to His Eternal Peace.

"Good night, good night, as we so oft have said
 Beneath the roof at midnight, in the days
 That are no more and shall no more return.
 Thou hast but taken up thy lamp and gone to bed.
 I stay a little longer, as one stays
 To cover up the embers that still burn."

So far as we have received official notice, the following is a list of deaths among Grand Lodge Officers of sister Grand Jurisdictions:

Alabama—George Milburne Morrow, Past Grand Master, died May 2nd, 1928.

Arizona—George James Roskrige, Past Grand Master, Grand Secretary, died July 27th, 1928.

Arizona—Frederick Wellington Perkins, Past Grand Master, died January 6th, 1929.

Colorado—Edward Payne Hufferd, Past Grand Master, died November 28th, 1928.

Colorado—Albert Bertrand McGaffey, Past Grand Master, died April 3rd, 1929.

Connecticut—George G. McNall, Past Grand Master, died March 31st, 1929.

Delaware—Charles A. Bamberger, Past Grand Master, Past Grand Treasurer, died September 5th, 1928.

France—B. A. F. Charles Barrois, Grand Master, died February 6th, 1929.

Georgia—Lee Wages, Grand Tyler, died September 11th, 1928.

Illinois—Owen Scott, Past Grand Master, Grand Secretary, died December 21st, 1928.

Indiana—Charles A. Lippincott, Past Grand Master, died March 14th, 1929.

Iowa—Willis Smith Gardner, Past Grand Master, died January 7th, 1929.

Maine—Albert Moore Spear, Past Grand Master, died January 31st, 1929.

Montana—Squire Chase Kenyon, Past Grand Master, died February 13th, 1929.

Missouri—James A. Scott, Past Grand Master, died April 5th, 1928.

Missouri—Olaf A. Lucas, Past Grand Master, died September 27th, 1928.

Missouri—Edward Higbee, Past Grand Master, died February 16th, 1929.

Nebraska—Samuel Presley Davidson, Past Grand Master, died December 8th, 1928.

Nebraska—Albert Russell Davis, Past Grand Master, died March 7th, 1929.

Nevada—Daniel Webster Virgin, Past Deputy Grand Master, died August 21st, 1928.

Nevada—John M. McCormack, Past Grand Master, died March 23rd, 1929.

North Carolina—James Cornelius Braswell, Past Grand Master, died April 7th, 1929.

Oklahoma—David Durand Hoag, Past Grand Master, died June 10th, 1928.

Oklahoma—Almer Ellis Monroney, Past Grand Master, died July 29th, 1928.

Oregon—John Richard Newton Bell, Honorary Past Grand Master, Grand Chaplain, died June 4th, 1928.

Oregon—James Corwin Fullerton, Past Grand Master, died October 1st, 1928.

Oregon—Philip Schyler Malcolm, Past Grand Master, died February 1st, 1929.

South Carolina—James Leslie Michie, Past Grand Master.

Tennessee—Dick Graham Crabtree, Past Junior Grand Warden, died April 2nd, 1929.

Washington—Henry Laurens Kennan, Past Grand Master, died September 17th, 1928.

West Virginia—Charles James Faulkner, Past Grand Master, died January 13th, 1929.

Wisconsin—Cyrus Simeon Stockwell, Past Grand Master, died June 19th, 1928.

Wisconsin—Freeman Henry L. Cotten, Past Grand Master, died July 25th, 1928.

Wisconsin—George Olney Kellogg, Past Grand Master, died August 20th, 1928.

Wisconsin—William Edward Ratsch, Grand Tyler, died October 27th, 1928.

Wisconsin—Charles Elbert Whelan, Past Grand Master, died November 29th, 1928.

Wisconsin—Fred. J. Marien, Past Grand Master, died February 8th, 1929.

District Meetings

Accompanied by the Grand Secretary I attended all the District Meetings, and the inspiration I received shall ever remain fresh in my memory.

As in previous years, the afternoon session was devoted to the exemplification of degree work, and the Third Degree was chosen for this purpose.

Our beloved and faithful Grand Secretary, M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate, was in his best form and his clear and lucid explanations of the Tracing Board and the many other beauties of the Master Mason's Degree will never be forgotten by those who had the privilege of hearing them.

Many of the brethren had signified to me their wish that they could have some time at the District Meetings to discuss various difficulties in their Lodge work, and ask questions about matters which perplexed them from time to time.

In accordance with this request I arranged for a question box at each meeting and reserved an hour, or more if necessary, for the discussion of these questions.

Bro. Tate very ably gave all the information asked for, and I feel the time was well spent, the brethren receiving much valuable assist-

ance and advice from one who is well qualified to give it and is never happy unless he is rendering some service to his fellow men as he journeys throughout the length and breadth of this Grand Jurisdiction.

A Board of Installed Masters was then opened and the Rite carefully explained in order that uniformity might prevail throughout the various Lodges, and the afternoon session brought to a close. At the evening session the D.D.G.M. was elected and your Grand Master addressed the brethren.

At all District Meetings the brethren entertained us in true Masonic manner to a banquet between the afternoon and evening sessions, and not as I understand had quite often been the custom in the past after the close of the evening meeting, thus enabling the many brethren who had driven long distances to leave immediately after the evening session in order to reach home at a reasonable hour.

The kindness and courtesy shown to us on all occasions was worthy of the best traditions of the Craft, no brother sparing either time or trouble to make our visits pleasant and profitable.

District Deputy Grand Masters

The success of our District Meetings is to a very large extent due to the organization and careful preparation for the meeting by the District Deputy Grand Masters in the various districts.

Moreover, if the Deputies are men who have the interests of the Craft at heart, and are willing to spend and be spent for the welfare of the individual Lodges of their Districts, they can be a tower of strength in such a large Jurisdiction as our own, where it is impossible for the Grand Master to visit every Lodge.

During the month of September I called together the D.D.G.M.'s to meet the Custodians of the Work. At this meeting many matters were discussed, M.W. Bros. Gorrell and Tate giving much valuable assistance, and your Grand Master conveyed certain matters which he wished to be brought to the attention of the brethren in their districts.

It is my opinion that such meetings should be held each year before the D.D.G.M.'s commence the work of visiting their Lodges.

As one year follows another I am more and more convinced of the tremendous importance of the office of D.D.G.M. I wish to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the men who this year so ably filled the office, and who by their loyal devotion, their unselfish labours, and their willingness to do anything that I asked them throughout the year, have laid me under a deep debt of gratitude to them.

Formation of New Masonic District

The following edict is self-explanatory.

To the Worshipful Masters, Wardens and Brethren of the Lodges in Districts Nos. 3, 12 and 14.

Brethren:

Whereas owing to the rapid growth of Masonry in Districts Nos. 12 and 14 during the past few years the opinion has been freely expressed to me that these Districts have become unwieldy;

And while I believe that it is the part of wisdom to foster the District spirit and not to disturb Districts except under exceptional circumstances;

And while I also believe that the best interests of Masonry cannot be conserved if the Districts are made too small; nevertheless, in view of the special circumstances obtaining in Districts Nos. 12 and 14:

I, John King Irwin, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan A.F. & A.M., do hereby form and constitute a New District to be known as District No. 17 and consisting of the following Lodges: Elbowview Lodge No. 56, Outlook Lodge No. 65, Broderick Lodge No. 113, Dinston Lodge No. 131, Conquest Lodge No. 132, Riverhurst Lodge No. 139, Hawarden Lodge No. 143, Dunblane Lodge No. 148, Lucky Lake Lodge No. 187, Macrorie Lodge No. 191, and Sovereign Lodge No. 192; and I do appoint V.W. Bro. J. C. Carter, Outlook, to be the first District Deputy Grand Master of District No. 17; and I do order the transfer of Mossbank Lodge No. 129, Sharon Lodge No. 170, Bateman, and Mazenod Lodge No. 193 to District No. 3, and the transfer of Ogema Lodge No. 120 to District No. 6, and I do further order that this edict be read in each Lodge in Districts Nos. 3, 12, 14 and 17 at the first meeting after it is received and that a copy of same be entered on the records.

Given under my hand and seal of Grand Lodge this 10th day of August, 1928.

Attest:

W. B. TATE,
Grand Secretary.

J. K. IRWIN,
Grand Master.

New Lodges Constituted

Grand Lodge was convened in special communication at Sovereign on July 10th, at Macrorie on July 11th, at Turtleford on July 12th, and at Mazenod on July 26th, for the purpose of Constituting the Lodges at these points. These Lodges all appeared to be officered by brethren who perform their duties in a painstaking manner and I have no doubt they will be towers of strength in their various communities.

Assisted by the Grand Secretary and other Grand Lodge Officers, the ceremony in each case, as the Lodge received its Charter, was constituted into a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and the members were consecrated to the cause of Masonry, was put on in a very impressive manner indeed.

Corner Stone Laid

A special communication of Grand Lodge, called for the purpose of laying the Corner Stone of the New Masonic Temple at Avonlea, was convened in the church at this point on the morning of July 26th. At this ceremony I was assisted by M.W. Bro. Kingsbury, our Grand Secretary, the D.D.G.M. of District No. 3, and many brethren from other Lodges.

Grand Lodge, after being opened in due form, proceeded to the new building where the Corner Stone was laid in conformity with the usages of Ancient Craft Masonry. The ceremony was witnessed by a large gathering of interested spectators.

The brethren at Avonlea were hosts to us at a sumptuous banquet immediately after the ceremony, ably demonstrating the fact that the building of Temples is not the only virtue of those living in that part of the Province. At the conclusion of the banquet we journeyed to Mazenod for the purpose of constituting the Lodge at that point.

Dedications

On Friday, September 7th, on the occasion of the District Meeting of District No. 17, the Lodge room of Elbowview Lodge No. 56 was dedicated by our Grand Secretary. This was a very enthusiastic gathering and the ceremony was one which will remain long in my memory.

R.W. Bros. J. C. Carter and Alex. Johnstone were present together with a large number of Masons from neighbouring Lodges. Our Assistant Grand Secretary was also with us and gave us valuable assistance. The brethren at Elbow have a very fine building, and are to be heartily congratulated on their enterprise. Following up the ceremony the Grand Secretary gave us a delightful talk explaining very carefully the meaning of the ceremony and his interpretation was greatly appreciated by those present, many of whom were old friends among whom he had formerly lived.

On Wednesday, November 21st, the new Masonic Temple of Avonlea Lodge No. 156 was dedicated. I appreciate the fact that I was privileged during my year in office not only to lay the Corner Stone of this splendid Masonic home of Avonlea Lodge, but also to dedicate it. This is the home of your Grand Superintendent of Works, V.W. Bro. R. A. Simpson, and he and his faithful co-workers are to be heartily congratulated on their zeal and assiduity in carrying to completion the erection of this splendid Temple.

Visitations

During the year I received many kind invitations to be present at social functions of various kinds. I also received numerous requests to conduct Divine Service. I gladly accepted as many of these invitations as possible; indeed I feel I shall never again give as many addresses as I have done during the past year. As we all know, the religious side of the lives of Masons should never be neglected, although this fact is often overlooked. Nor should the clean, pure, social side of our lives be ignored as we travel the journey of life.

We never know a man until we have broken bread with him around the festive board, and on this account I love the social hour with my brethren after the Lodge is closed. The friendships then made are well worth while.

To those Lodges whose invitations I was unable to accept I tender my regrets. No doubt they will realize that while the spirit was more than willing, physical limitations alone prevented my being with them.

Grand Lodge Benevolent Fund

During the year \$10,812.50 was expended by the Trustees.

I had the privilege, as Grand Master, of attending the various meetings of the Board. The experience was a most refreshing and inspiring one. My conviction is that the Craft of this Jurisdiction can never adequately repay the Trustees for the time and consideration given to each case as it comes before them, and for their wise administration of the Fund.

To mark the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of our Order in the Province of Saskatchewan, and with a view to strengthening this fund, and our Masonic usefulness, I made a special appeal to

each Lodge to increase the capital of the fund by making a contribution of \$50.00, or a multiple of \$50.00.

Many of our Lodges have a small membership, and some of our larger Lodges have heavy expenses, particularly for local benevolence, and under these circumstances I wish to assure you that I appreciate the response made to this appeal. The claims upon the fund are bound to increase as the years go by, and these contributions will prove very helpful in days to come.

Grand Representatives

It was my pleasure to issue commissions to fill vacancies to the following Grand Representatives of this Grand Lodge near other Grand Lodges:

W. Bro. John Knight Chilton, near the Grand Lodge of Arizona.

W. Bro. A. Clifford Wilkins, near the Grand Lodge of District of Columbia.

R. W. Bro. W. Hennessey-Cook, near the Grand Lodge National of France.

R.W. Bro. C. P. Derveloy, near the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

R.W. Bro. A. G. Pollard, near the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

Bro. M. W. Miller, near the Grand Lodge of Mississippi.

Bro. E. E. Divinia, near the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

R.W. Bro. J. J. Tilton, near the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire.

M.W. Bro. R. R. Pabon, near the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico.

R.W. Bro. J. E. Hart, near the Grand Lodge of South Carolina.

Bro. J. E. Bast, near the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin.

For various reasons I found it necessary to nominate the appointment of the following Grand Representatives near this Grand Lodge:

Arizona—W. Bro. S. C. Burton, Regina.

Costa Rica—W. Bro. H. S. Craig, Rouleau.

District of Columbia—R.W. Bro. Adam Stewart, Woodrow.

France—W. Bro. A. G. Farrell, Regina.

Georgia—R.W. Bro. H. Bateman, Duff.

Massachusetts—W. Bro. R. W. Asselstine, Moose Jaw.

Mississippi—R.W. Bro. G. A. Wyness, Plenty.

Missouri—R.W. Bro. J. Orville Clarke, Govan.

North Dakota—W. Bro. R. A. Tate, Regina.

New South Wales—V.W. Bro. A. B. Simes, Abernethy.

Ohio—R.W. Bro. A. C. Garner, Regina.

Oklahoma—R.W. Bro. Alex. Johnstone, Outlook.

Phillippine Islands—R.W. Bro. W. E. Jennings, Limerick.

Porto Rico—R.W. Bro. H. L. Sieg, Regina.

Scotland—M.W. Bro. C. O. Davidson, Regina.

South Carolina—R.W. Bro. J. C. Carter, Outlook.

Utah—V.W. Bro. F. Dunk, Fort Qu'Appelle.

Virginia—R.W. Bro. H. Brodie, Moose Jaw.

Victoria—R.W. Bro. C. M. Wilson, Limerick.

Wisconsin—R.W. Bro. F. M. Hodson, Rosthern.

Complaint re Balloting

On February 8th, 1929, I received a complaint from a member of Saskatchewan Lodge No. 16 re an alleged irregularity in balloting.

The circumstances were these:

There were two candidates to be balloted on for initiation and one for affiliation. The ballot was taken jointly on the former, found unfavourable and not declared. It was then taken separately on the first candidate, found unfavourable and so declared. Later, by unanimous resolution, another ballot was taken on this same candidate and being found favourable it was declared accordingly.

I gave this matter very careful consideration and took into account:

1. That it was the beginning of the year and the W.M.'s first meeting at which balloting took place.
2. That the W.M. told me in conversation every detail of the case quite frankly and above board, assuring me of his absolute integrity and anxiety to live up to the letter and spirit of our Constitution.

Knowing that the W.M. was exceedingly nervous on this occasion, I considered this an exceptional case and declared the proceedings, so far as balloting on the candidate in question, null and void, and ordered the name to appear on the notice, calling the next Regular Meeting of the Lodge, for ballot, and instructed the issuing of a special dispensation for this purpose.

It must be clearly understood that once the ballot is declared it is absolutely final. A motion to re-ballot is entirely out of order and must not be allowed by the Worshipful Master.

It must also be remembered by all brethren and officers that there can be no discussion whatsoever with reference to the ballot and every member present is required to vote.

By-Laws Approved

During the year I approved of the By-Laws of the following Lodges:

Saskatchewan Lodge No. 16, Carlyle Lodge No. 17, Foam Lake Lodge No. 79, Viscount Lodge No. 151, Macrorie Lodge No. 191, Sovereign Lodge No. 192, Mazenod Lodge No. 193.

I also approved of amendments to By-Laws of the following Lodges:

Wascana Lodge No. 2, Qu'Appelle Valley Lodge No. 4, Qu'Appelle Lodge No. 6, Moosomin Lodge No. 7, Maple Leaf Lodge No. 9, Amity Lodge No. 15, Weyburn Lodge No. 20, Britannia Lodge No. 23, New Hope Lodge No. 30, Bruce Lodge No. 36, Rouleau Lodge No. 40, Melville Lodge No. 62, Harmony Lodge No. 75, Zealandia Lodge No. 85, Lodge Progress No. 92, Union Lodge No. 98, Shaunavon Lodge No. 110, Aneroid Lodge No. 111, Broderick Lodge No. 113, Ogema Lodge No. 120, Lancer Lodge No. 123, Cadillac Lodge No. 126, Eston Lodge No. 134, Riverhurst Lodge No. 139, Leader Lodge No. 142, Victory Lodge No. 144, Earl Grey Lodge No. 168, Shellbrook Lodge No. 171, Norquay Lodge No. 178, Kelvington Lodge No. 179, Herbert Lodge No. 180, Nipawin Lodge No. 183.

Amendments to By-Laws Not Approved

St. Andrew's Lodge No. 174, Regina, and Saskatchewan Lodge No. 16, Saskatoon, submitted for my approval an amendment to their By-Laws adding the following clause to the section re the regular monthly meeting:

"Except the months of July and August."

I refused to approve of this amendment as I considered it "ultra vires" of the Constitution and of the word and spirit of their Charters.

Questions Submitted

1. What is the correct position for a Corner Stone in a Masonic Temple? Our new Temple faces west.

I replied that the Corner Stone must be placed in the North East Corner of the building and that the facing of the building made no difference with regard to the position of the stone.

2. A brother suspended for non-payment of dues applied for reinstatement and sent the amount of his arrears along with his application. The application for re-instatement was rejected and the Lodge in question wished to know if it would be in order to retain the amount of the arrears.

I replied that as the Lodge did not see fit to accept this brother's application for re-instatement, it must therefore return the amount sent by him.

Special Dispensations

Shellbrook Lodge No. 171 requested a special dispensation to receive and act on an application from a person not having the necessary residence qualifications, the applicant spending several months of the year within the jurisdiction of Shellbrook Lodge, but having his home in California, U.S.A.

My reply was as follows:

The applicant has a definite fixed place of abode—California—and the fact that he spends months in other parts of the U.S.A. or in Canada following his occupation, should not in any way affect his residential qualifications so far as California is concerned. Furthermore, if I were to grant the request California would have a clear case for complaint for infringement of jurisdiction. For these reasons I refused to grant the dispensation desired.

Initiation of the Youngest Son of Our Grand Secretary

On Tuesday evening, November 20th, 1928, I had the great privilege, assisted by present and past Grand Lodge Officers, of initiating the youngest son of our esteemed Grand Secretary into the mysteries of Ancient Freemasonry in North West Mounted Police Lodge No. 11.

The chairs were all occupied by Grand Lodge Officers and the work was beautifully and impressively put on. I am deeply indebted to all those, included among whom were many Past Grand Masters, who so gladly responded to my request to assist in the ceremony.

I ought to mention that when arrangements were being made for this initiation our Grand Secretary was absent from the Jurisdiction taking a well-deserved holiday, and that on his return he protested

and stated that he would have preferred no display, but I assured him it was my wish, and with that same loyalty and affection which he has always had for the person and office of his Grand Master, he bowed to my decision.

Brethren, this world would be a very poor place if it were to be void of sentiment and esteem, and I shall never forget that occasion when the youngest son of the family was given his solemn obligation at that Sacred Altar by his esteemed father, other parts of the work being given by Fathers in the Craft, included among whom was his own brother.

A very pleasant evening was brought to a conclusion with a few words from your Grand Master, Grand Secretary, and Bro. Rev. T. McAfee, a life-long friend of the family.

Veteran Honoured

On the 9th of November, 1928, at the special request of the D.D.G.M., I visited Goose Lake Lodge at Delisle to take part in doing honour to Bro. W. S. Cumming, who had completed fifty years in Masonry. The Lodge presented Bro. Cumming with a gold-headed cane as a mark of their respect and esteem.

I was accompanied on the occasion by R. W. Bro. J. McGregor, G.J.W., and M.W. Bro. J. H. Anderson. Bro. Anderson spoke feelingly to the honoured brother, he himself having been similarly honoured by the brethren of Saskatoon not many months before.

I had a rather hurried visit, but felt the time was well spent and was pleased to be present to rejoice with the brethren in marking the Jubilee of one of their number in such a fitting manner.

Masonic Study and Research

For many years the Committee on Masonic Study and Research under the able leadership of R.W. Bro. Rawlinson has given the Lodges much valuable assistance and information. Its members are all busy men who have given of their best to enable the brethren of this Jurisdiction to satisfy an ever-increasing hunger along Masonic lines. I wish to commend most warmly their labours of the past year.

Believing that mutual benefit would be secured by our keeping in touch with other Grand Lodges interested in Masonic Education, I requested the Grand Secretary to attend a Conference of Masonic Librarians and Educational Workers in Milwaukee May 2-3-4.

He reports a profitable and informing visit, and is happy in the thought that we of this Grand Jurisdiction take no secondary place in this most important branch of Masonic Work.

Conclusion

Two years ago we were privileged to celebrate the 21st Anniversary of the formation of our Grand Lodge; this year we reach another important milestone in our Masonic life—the 50th Anniversary of the establishment of Masonry in what is now the Province of Saskatchewan. Being a comparative junior in Masonic service, I have refrained from saying anything on this subject other than to make a mere passing reference, preferring to leave it to those who are older in Masonic experience to do ample justice to the occasion.

Before this Communication comes to a close, however, my hope and earnest desire is that as a result of our commemorating this Anniversary we shall return to our respective Lodges proud of the great heritage that is ours, and with the fixed determination to extend the Craft in a constructive way within this Grand Jurisdiction.

Masonry is more than a world-wide institution that unites men of every nation and tongue more closely together; it is a beautiful symbolic system of morality leading men through all the intricate windings of this mortal life to the throne of the Great Architect of the Universe, and we shall be alien to our trust if we fail to strengthen our Masonic ideals and maintain them at high level.

The teachings of Masonry should make Masons the best men in their communities. I fail to see how any man can take our obligations and imbibe our beautiful lectures and then violate the law of the country in which he lives. We say we are free, so we are. Free to think and free to act, but we are not free to do as we choose. The difficulty with many of us is that we do not know what Masonry really means. Let us learn our lessons and practice them in our daily lives. Then, and then only, shall we be able to overcome all difficulties and solve the many problems that beset us.

I feel sure that if the millions of Masons scattered over the face of the earth would only live up to the wonderful lessons taught them in the charge of the first degree, doing their duty to God, their neighbour and themselves, many of our troubles would cease; by letting our Light shine before men others would be induced to follow our example.

We should always be ready to utter the kindly word and offer the strong arm of support to a brother man, be he Mason or not.

Sometimes when I am called to lay to its long rest the tired body of one who has been summoned to the Grand Lodge above, and see the many beautiful flowers placed on his casket and know full well that he had not many flowers given to him in life to brighten his days on earth, I feel we have not done our duty as men and Masons, but have been guilty of postponing our kindnesses until it is too late. If we have any flowers let us give them now. When a brother lays down his working tools he is done with this world and its flowers and its pleasant things concern him not.

Let us never forget that we as men are consecrated to the service of Freemasonry. We are builders. Life is a structure. It may be a glorious temple, bright with marble, gold and silver, or it may be a wretched hovel, that depends upon the builder. The house is our personal character. It is a great thing to live, but a greater thing to know how to live well. The set of life is more important than the setting. Let us therefore make up our minds, God helping us, to live the life we shall not be afraid to look back on here or hereafter.

And now, brethren, I have endeavoured to give you an account of my stewardship. Words utterly fail to express my gratitude for the high honour you conferred upon me when you elected me your Grand Master one year ago.

I am only too conscious of my shortcomings, but assure you I have tried at all times to do my duty conscientiously and to the very best of my ability. Weak as my efforts have been, they were strengthened by the valuable assistance readily and gladly given by many of our Past Grand Masters, among whom I wish to mention M.W. Bros. C. O. Davidson, A. S. Gorrell, N. B. Williams and our respected Grand Secretary.

Only one who has held this high and responsible office of Grand Master really knows Bro. Tate.

Without the ready help and hearty co-operation of the Grand Secretary the work of a Grand Master would be most difficult. Bro. Tate's advice is always sound and good, but never given unless it is asked for, and then free from anything savouring of dictation.

I thought I had known Bro. Tate for many years, but it is only now, after being in close contact with him during the past twelve months, that I have come to know him. His willingness to give his best for the good of Masonry at all times is well known, and I wish this Communication to know how greatly I valued his assistance and that of the Assistant Grand Secretary, W. Bro. R. A. Tate, and to assure you that with our Masonic affairs in the custody of such capable brothers we need have no fear for the welfare of our beloved Craft in this fair Province.

During the year I have received many kindnesses from you all. In a few short hours I shall hand over the gavel to my successor, but I shall carry away with me many sweet memories of my year in the Grand East and will endeavor to be of still greater service to you in the days that are to come—so that

“When the Great Eternal Auditor,
My book of life receives,
And He checks the daily entries
That are written on the leaves,
May He find accounts in order,
And no need for fear or shame,
But a credit carried forward
To the Glory of His Name.”

Fraternally submitted,

J. K. IRWIN,

Grand Master.

On motion of M.W. Bros. W. B. Tate and W. M. Martin, the Grand Master's Address was referred to the Committee on Grand Master's Address and Jurisprudence.

Reports of District Deputy Grand Masters

The District Deputy Grand Masters of the several Masonic Districts read the following reports, which, on motion of M.W. Bro. C. O. Davidson and R.W. Bro. N. R. Craig, were referred to the Committee on the Condition of Masonry.

DISTRICT No. 1

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

I beg to submit herewith my report as District Deputy Grand Master for District No. 1.

The District meeting was held at Prince Albert on July 16th, 1928, and was a success. The exemplification of portions of the third degree was entrusted to Melfort Lodge and the Grand Secretary gave instruction on this and other degrees in his usual able manner and answered

questions on other points, such as the correct way to ballot. A Board of Installed Masters was next opened and points where there had not been uniformity were cleared up. At the evening session V.W. Bro. T. R. McKee, of Star City Lodge, was chosen D.D.G.M., and his election confirmed by the Grand Master. The Grand Master, M.W. Bro. J. K. Irwin, then gave a very fine address which was much appreciated by the brethren.

On September 11, 1928, I attended a meeting at Regina, called for the purpose of instructing the D.D.G.M.'s on the work and on other points. I can highly commend this new departure and I hope the Custodians of the Work will give the same instruction to the D.D.G.M.'s each year with such additions as may be necessary. I know that I was able to undertake my duties much better equipped for instructing the Lodges on the work and answering questions with authority. Uniformity should then be attained and more time available at the District meetings for addresses such as the Grand Masters and other Leaders in the Craft always give; they are an inspiration to all who hear them.

Acting on the instructions of the Grand Master, I instituted a Lodge at Pleasantdale, and I wish to thank the members of Melfort and Star City Lodges and of other Lodges for their assistance and attendance on that occasion. There is a bright future before this Lodge.

I visited all the Lodges at least once and the three nearest Lodges twice; I have tried to pass on the lessons I received at Regina, and have also tried to say a few words on what Masonry in our everyday life should mean, in the hope that some brethren, more especially the younger brother, may take away some thought that will help him to live up to the ideal of a Freemason.

Keen interest is taken in most of the Lodges in Masonic study, and research and the work is, on the whole, very uniform and impressively done.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the brethren of District No. 1 for the honor they conferred on me in electing me their D.D.G.M., to thank the brethren of Kinistino and Prince Albert Lodges for the arrangements made for the District meeting and the hospitality provided for the delegates, and to thank each Lodge individually for many kindnesses shown me on my visits.

Fraternally submitted,

F. M. HODSON, D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 2

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

The Annual District meeting was held in the Masonic Temple, Rouleau, on Wednesday, July 25th, 1928.

The meeting was opened in due form at 2.30 p.m., with the D.D.G.M. presiding. The M.W. the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary were present. One hundred and fifteen brethren registered in attendance.

The officers of Rouleau Lodge No. 40 exemplified the third degree, the work being commented on very favorably by the Grand Secretary,

who also went into detail with respect to an explanation of various portions of the degree, referring particularly to the Master's Light, the Tracing Board, etc. W. Bro. R. J. Westgate, of Assiniboia Lodge No. 49, was declared elected D.D.G.M., to be installed at the annual Communication of Grand Lodge in June, 1929, after which the M.W. the Grand Master took charge of the meeting, and delivered a very forceful and intensely interesting address, concluding his remarks with an appeal to the Lodges in the district to contribute \$50.00, or a multiple of \$50.00 each, to the Grand Lodge Benevolent Fund, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Masonry, in what is now known as the Province of Saskatchewan.

During the past year I have visited all Lodges in the district once, and find Masonry is making very good progress. Eleven lodges out of fifteen own their own Lodge building. The W. Master and officers of each Lodge are well skilled in their duties, and throughout the district the work is very uniform. In my opinion this credit is due to the M.W. the Grand Secretary, who so fully explains the work to our district meetings.

In conclusion, I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the brethren for the honor conferred on me in electing me to the honorable position of their D.D.G.M., and also for the kindness and courtesy with which I have been received on every hand, and the splendid attendance of the members at all meetings that I had the pleasure of visiting. I can assure you brethren, that I have endeavored to fill the duties of this high office to the best of my ability, and I trust that your choice has not been undeservedly conferred.

Faternally submitted,

J. R. McKENZIE, D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 3

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

The District meeting was held in Moose Jaw on July 18, 1928. All Lodges in the District were represented, 78 members and officers signing the register.

The meeting was opened at 2.30 p.m. when the Grand Master, M.W. Bro. Irwin, M.W. Bro. Tate, Grand Secretary and R.W. Bro. Yorke, Grand Registrar, were introduced by M.W. Bro. Jas. McCauley and given the Grand Honors.

The minutes of the last District meeting were read and approved, the Grand Master complimenting the District Secretary on his well kept minute book.

Officers of Riverhurst Lodge No. 139 then exemplified parts of the third degree under the direction of the Grand Secretary.

A Board of Installed Masters was opened, and various explanations given by the Grand Secretary, after which the meeting adjourned at 5.30 p.m., and the brethren of the District were the guests of the City Lodges at a Banquet in the Grant Hall Hotel.

Labor was resumed at 7.45 p.m. and V.W. Bro. Stephens, of Doric Lodge No. 71, elected D.D.G.M.

The Grand Master then delivered a very instructive and uplifting address, taking as his subject "Not Everyone That Saith But He That Doeth."

Votes of thanks having been moved to the Grand Master for his able address, and to the Moose Jaw Lodges for the fine banquet and entertainment afforded the brethren of the district, the meeting was closed by the Grand Master at 9.20 p.m.

I visited all Lodges in the District once, and in addition was present at the ceremonies of the laying of the corner stone and the dedication of the Masonic Temple at Avonlea—a very fine building, for the erection of which the Avonlea brethren are to be congratulated.

I find the true spirit of Masonry very much alive through the District, and would thank the brethren with whom I came in contact for their unfailing kindness and courtesy.

Faternally submitted,

L. HERRIDGE, D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 4

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

Masonry in District No. 4 is in a good active condition. In visiting the various lodges we could not help but observe that the real meaning of Masonry was thoroughly appreciated by the members. The growth is normal.

The District meeting was held on the afternoon of July 18th, 1928, at Broadview, with a fair attendance. The addresses of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary were of a high order and were greatly appreciated.

The third degree was exemplified by Wolseley Lodge No. 24, with E. J. Bowlby in the chair, in a very creditable manner.

A Board of Installed Masters was held at which a number of interesting Masonic matters were taken up.

At the District meeting there was only one session and consequently it was necessarily a long one. This was done so that the brethren could make certain train connections. However, it seemed to me that some of the usefulness of the meeting was lost by having only the one session, and I would recommend that in the future two sessions be held whenever possible.

Faternally submitted,

F. W. HART, D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 5

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

The District meeting was held in the Masonic Temple, Saskatoon, on July 17th at 2.30 p.m., at which were present: M.W. Bro. J. K. Irwin, Grand Master; M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate, Grand Secretray; and R.W. Bro. J. McGregor, Grand Junior Warden.

The afternoon session was devoted to the exemplification of the Third Degree by the officers of Lakeview Lodge No. 173, and an explanation of its symbolism by M.W. Bro. Tate.

At the evening session the first business was the election of D.D.G.M. for 1929-30. W. Bro. R. T. Jones, of Twin City Lodge No. 89, Sutherland, was declared elected, after which the Grand Master gave a very fine address on the "Service of Masonry."

Another meeting of interest and importance to the District Deputies was the meeting called by the Grand Master and which was held at Regina on the evening of September 11th. The meeting was presided over by the Grand Master, M.W. Bro. J. K. Irwin, assisted by M.W. Bro. Tate and M.W. Bro. Gorrell. Much useful and helpful information was given to the District Deputies which proved beneficial to them in the discharge of their duties.

In my official capacity I visited all the Lodges in the District once, and am pleased to report that I found Freemasonry making satisfactory progress. I also wish to thank the brethren of District No. 5 for the many courtesies and attentions shown me during my term of office.

Fraternally submitted,

J. R. CAMPBELL, D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 6

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

During the early part of my term, until the beginning of the New Year, I was prevented from starting out on my duties on account of my being unable to obtain the file and the necessary papers held by the previous D.D.G.M.

In District No. 6 there are now thirteen Lodges, being an increase of one owing to the inclusion of Ogema Lodge No. 120, which was transferred from District No. 14.

The members of Ogema Lodge have recently built a new hall which is of the story and a half type, the windows are twelve feet from the ground, and are hinged to open in from the top. Everything in connection with the building is so arranged as to command Lodge secrecy.

The condition generally throughout the District is very encouraging.

I am pleased to report that about 75 per cent. of the Lodges are making good use of the papers sent out by the Research Committee, the remainder having advised me of their intention to take up this subject at an early date.

I am pleased to state that I was greatly assisted by reason of the class of instruction for D.D.G.M.'s held in Regina on September 11th, 1928, prior to our starting out on our duties.

Fraternally submitted,

GEO. LYTHGOE, D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 7

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

On July 12th, 1928, the M.W. the Grand Master, assisted by the Grand Secretary, constituted and consecrated Turtleford Lodge No. 190 at Turtleford. The Grand Master gave a very able and instructive address. The following day, July 13th, the District meeting was held at North Battleford. Representatives from nearly all the Lodges were present and instruction in the third degree and I.M. rite was given by the Grand Secretary. The Grand Master gave a very splendid address at the evening session which should be an inspiration to all Masons. District meeting was entertained by Ionic Lodge in a very splendid manner.

Masonry in District No. 7 seems to be gaining. There is an increase in total membership of 32, an increase in attendance of 2, and a decrease of members in arrears of 22. During the year two more Lodges have procured and occupied premises of their own. Britannia and Landmark Lodges are both to be congratulated on the very fine homes they now own and use. This is encouraging, but still there are too many Masons in arrears of dues (121). There is an average attendance of only about 33 per cent. and there are some 98 Masons in the District who have not affiliated locally and consequently are not active Masons. A superficial survey with reference to these non-affiliated Masons was taken and we find all sorts of reasons advanced, but lack of interest and financial reasons seem to be the most prominent ones. This does not seem to be a local problem only, but is one that might well be considered by Grand Lodge.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the brethren who have given me this splendid year. I have tried, in my feeble way, to carry some message of encouragement to the Lodges in my District. I appreciate the forbearance and kindness they have shown me, and hope that they will appraise my efforts by what I wanted them to be.

Fraternally submitted,

C. O. BANTING, D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 8

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

This District, comprising 11 Lodges, held its annual meeting at Carlyle on the 20th day of July, 1928. Owing to the condition of the roads only eight Lodges were represented, with a total of 28 voters and 17 visitors.

The meeting was opened by the D.D.G.M., after which the M.W. the Grand Master and M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate were received in due form.

M.W. Bro. Tate then instructed the Past Masters in the Installed Master's Degree, after which he instructed the brethren in the work of the Third Degree. This was followed by a very able and interesting address by the M.W. the Grand Master.

During the meeting we were visited by Bro. Dee Notson, of Jerusalem Lodge, Hamburg, Iowa, who had the honor of being examined, found proficient and introduced to the meeting by the M.W. the G.M. of this jurisdiction.

W. Bro. P. W. Doak, of Windthorst, was nominated as D.D.G.M., and as he was not able to get to Carlyle on account of the roads, the M.W. the Grand Master declared him elected for the ensuing year with the support of all the brethren present.

I visited all the Lodges in the district and found them all working for the best interest of Masonry, and while they all had hopes for an increase in membership, they expressed the view that the poor returns on the crop of 1928 had a considerable bearing on the situation.

During my visits I emphasized the Benevolent Fund, Research and Floor Work. My impression of all the Lodges in the District is that the officers and brethren are trying to do their best to make Masonry felt in their respective districts.

I also wish to commend the work done by the Grand Lodge Masonic Education and Research Committee, who so ably outlined the subjects, thus enabling the Lodges to follow up the work.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the brethren of District No. 8 for the honor conferred upon me in electing me their District Deputy Grand Master, and also for the hearty and cordial welcome extended to me in the course of my visits.

Fraternally submitted,

G. D. GRAY, D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 9

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

This District comprises nine Lodges. I have visited each Lodge in the District twice during my term of office.

The District meeting was held at Balcarres on July 3rd, 1928, and as usual we selected a wet day. However, 68 brethren registered from seven Lodges, including seven Grand Lodge officers. At the afternoon session the Balcarres Lodge exemplified portions of the Third Degree and instruction was given on this work by the Grand Secretary. A question box was provided through which ten questions were asked and some valuable information was received through this source. The evening session was in charge of the M.W. the Grand Master.

W. Bro. Lowe was re-elected District Secretary. W. Bro. J. F. White, of Balcarres, was elected D.D.G.M. for the ensuing year. The M.W. the Grand Master, on behalf of District No. 9, presented R.W. Bro. Sieg with a set of Past D.D.G.M. Regalia, and the R.W. Bro. suitably acknowledged same.

A splendid address was then given by the M.W. the Grand Master and all who had the pleasure of hearing it could not fail to be impressed.

During my visits to the various Lodges I have found on the whole that the condition of Masonry is satisfactory. Two Lodges in the District are not just as healthy as I would like to see them, but they have very enthusiastic officers in charge, and I am assured that in due time all will be well. The officers throughout the District, without exception, perform their duties well and take great interest in their work. The books are all well kept and in good order, and the financial standing of all Lodges is good.

Every Lodge in the District in one way or another has taken up the study of Freemasonry. During my visits I tried to impress upon the brethren the necessity of uniformity of work in the Lodge, and took great pains to explain various phases of the work. I am glad to say that every Lodge took great interest in this question and expressed their approval of same.

The Lodge of Instruction to the D.D.G.M.'s held in Regina was certainly a step in the right direction and I found the instruction invaluable during my visits. I would recommend that this be continued but that two lodges of instruction be held. One after installation and another after the New Year, so that the D.D.G.M. on his second visit is prepared with something definite and uniform to lay before the brethren.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere thanks to the brethren of the District for the very kind and courteous treatment given me during my term of office.

Fraternally submitted,

H. BATEMAN, D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 10

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

This District comprises ten Lodges.

The annual District meeting was held at Foam Lake on Thursday, July 5th, 1928, six Lodges only sending representatives.

Owing to the almost impassable state of the roads, the M.W. Grand Master and the Grand Secretary were late in arriving, but R.W. Bro. J. Reid, Past D.D.G.M., and R.W. Bro. Henry Turner, D.D.G.M., opened the meeting and gave short addresses.

The Grand Officers having arrived, M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate, Grand Secretary, addressed the meeting

The Third Degree was exemplified by the officers of Foam Lake Lodge in very excellent manner. Some parts of this degree were enlarged upon by the Grand Secretary, and were very instructive.

W. Bro. Gibson, of Aurora Lodge No. 45, was elected District Deputy for the coming year.

The M.W. the Grand Master gave an inspiring address, and the meeting closed at 6 p.m.

I have officially visited all the Lodges in my District, and take this opportunity of thanking the brethren for the honor of being

elected District Deputy. I found that the District had been well instructed by the former District Deputies, and that the work of the various Lodges was of a very high order. If there was a weak spot it was in the floor work in some Lodges.

The Masonic Study and Research is gaining in popularity, and is becoming an attractive item at general or special meetings.

I regret a serious increase in arrearages, though some Lodges have commendably decreased this item. Possibly another year will show the result of continually pressing this matter on the various Lodges.

The average attendance in the whole District is 21 higher than last year. The percentage attendance is very high in many Lodges, some individual members claiming as high as 100 per cent.

I would suggest a more permanent method of keeping the records of the visits of District Deputies. The old records are worthless, being undecipherable, worn out, whereas they should be valuable references.

Various Secretaries have stated that the information given on the forms for suspension or rejection is not sufficient for identification and in cases where an applicant has been rejected and afterwards admitted, some plan should be adopted of cancelling the former entry.

Where the work of a Lodge has got a little out of the requirements, I have found the officers most anxious for instruction, and therefore feel that District No. 10 of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan will shortly attain that uniformity of work and records that is so much desired.

Fraternally submitted,

HENRY TURNER, D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 11

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

This District is comprised of eleven Lodges. Vanguard Lodge U.D. gives promise of being a very successful Lodge, and I would recommend that a charter be granted this Lodge.

The District meeting was held in Swift Current on July 23rd, all Lodges in District being represented except three. The M.W. the Grand Master and M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate, Grand Secretary, were in attendance. Parts of the Third Degree were exemplified by the officers of Swift Current Lodge No. 26. M.W. Bro. Tate explained the symbolism of the degree and also the proper method of balloting. At the close of the afternoon session a Board of Installed Masters was opened by the D.D.G.M., the chairs being filled by members of Cypress Lodge No. 70.

On resuming labor at 7.30 p.m., the election of D.D.G.M. was proceeded with, and on the ballot being taken, W. Bro. E. G. Southan, of Swift Current Lodge No. 26, was declared elected for the ensuing year. The M.W. the Grand Master congratulated Bro. John Stevens, Tyler of Swift Current Lodge No. 26, on having attained his fifty-second

year in Masonry. At the conclusion of the evening session a very inspiring and instructive address was given by the M.W. the Grand Master.

On my visits to the various Lodges I found Masonry to be progressing in a very satisfactory manner.

Fraternally submitted,

W. GEORGE, D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 12

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

The District meeting was held at Sovereign on July 10th. Despite the bad condition of the roads the meeting was well attended. Formerly this district was composed of 16 Lodges. Being the largest district in the province it was decided to form a new District, No. 17, in which district Sovereign Lodge is now included.

I was accorded the honor of assisting the M.W. the Grand Master and M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate, the Grand Secretary, in constituting and consecrating Sovereign Lodge at this meeting. After the dedication ceremony parts of the Third Degree were exemplified by the officers of Zealandia and Sovereign Lodges in a very efficient manner, after which the Grand Secretary gave a very instructive talk on different parts of the degree.

W. Bro. Lamport, of Kindersley Lodge, was elected D.D.G.M. for the year 1929-30, after which we had the pleasure of listening to a most inspiring and instructive address given by the Grand Master. This address was especially inspiring to all who had the pleasure of hearing him, and could not fail to impress every member present with a very high ideal of Masonry.

On October 10th, acting under instructions from the M.W. the Grand Master, I had the pleasure of instituting a Lodge at Lacadena, and I am indebted to R.W. Bro. Lindsay and other Past Masters for assistance rendered in this connection. I have visited this Lodge since and would recommend that their application for a charter be granted at this session of Grand Lodge.

I have visited all the Lodges in this District and find Masonry in a very healthy condition. As a visitor I could not help noticing the general desire among all the officers to do their work well. I found the school of instruction for D.D.G.M.'s very helpful to me on my official visits.

On July 11th Macrorie Lodge, at Macrorie, was constituted and consecrated by the M.W. the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary, which Lodge is also in District No. 17. Unfortunately I was unable to attend this meeting, and I am indebted to R.W. Bro. Alex. Johnstone, and other members, who so willingly assisted at this meeting.

I wish to thank the brethren of District No. 12 for the many courtesies and kindnesses they have extended during my term of office.

Fraternally submitted,

S. J. ATWELL, D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 13

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

This District comprises twelve Lodges.

The District meeting was held at Kerrobert on July 9th, 1928. The attendance was not large owing to the state of the roads after a very heavy rain, three Lodges not being represented. The afternoon session was not opened until 5.20 p.m.

At the evening session we were honored with the presence of the M.W. the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary. The officers of St. Luke's Lodge No. 165 exemplified the floor and secret work of the Third Degree, after which the Grand Secretary gave an instructive discourse upon the symbolism of the Work of the Third Degree.

R.W. Bro. A. R. Houston was presented with the regalia and jewel of a Past District Deputy Grand Master by the District, the presentation being made by the M.W. the Grand Master. W. Bro. F. P. Anderson, of Loverna Lodge No. 149, was elected D.D.G.M. for the ensuing year.

The Grand Master, M.W. Bro. J. K. Irwin, gave an inspiring address, taking as the theme for his discourse "Not Everyone That Sayeth; But He That Doeth"—which was greatly appreciated by all the brethren.

I visited every Lodge in the district at least once and found Masonry throughout the District in a very healthy condition, although the average attendance at some of the Lodges is not what it should be, considering the membership; and the large amount outstanding in arrears of dues has not been reduced. At each visit I made an effort to point out the hardship, not only on the Lodge, but on the Brother, of allowing arrears to accumulate, and feel that we may look for an improvement this coming year.

I find the work throughout the District fairly uniform. At each meeting I made an effort to instruct the brethren in the floor work and all suggestions were gladly received. I feel that the approved rulings, as well as the proceedings, of the Grand Lodge should be studied more than they are.

Eleven Lodges have subscribed to the Grand Master's appeal to the Grand Lodge Benevolent Fund.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation for the honor conferred upon me and I wish to thank all the Lodges in District No. 13 for the hearty welcome extended me on my official visits.

Fraternally submitted,

GORDON A. WYNESS, D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 14

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

This District, as reorganized in August, 1928, comprises eleven Lodges with a total membership of 783, being a net increase in membership of about 25 over last year.

The District meeting was held at Aneroid on July 27th, the M.W. the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary being present. There was a registered attendance of 150, which was a new attendance record for the District. Of this number 141 were members of Lodges in the District and comprised over 20 per cent. of the resident membership. By an annual increase in attendance the brethren are expressing their appreciation of these meetings, the value of which cannot be doubted.

The afternoon session was, in effect, a Lodge of instruction. Work was exemplified and the many questions, asked by the brethren, ably answered by the Grand Secretary. After a splendid banquet at 6.30 the evening session proceeded to select the next D.D.G.M. and W. Bro. J. A. Coulter, of Aneroid, was declared elected. An interesting and instructive address by the M.W. the Grand Master, who took as his subject, "What is Masonry," brought to a close what was probably the most successful District meeting ever held in District No. 14.

On the 11th of September it was my privilege to attend a school of instruction for D.D.G.M.'s in Regina, and I wish to express my appreciation of the information and instruction there obtained. It was of the greatest assistance to me.

It was my privilege and pleasure to visit every Lodge in the District at least once during my term of office and I am pleased to be able to report that without exception I found that real fraternal and masonic spirit. Those Lodges which are small in membership seem to make up for that by a large average attendance. One of the smaller Lodges, with a resident membership of only 40, had an average attendance of 25.7, or just under 65 per cent. of the resident membership. I found, in most cases, the officers to be efficient and enthusiastic, the books and records in good shape and the work well and uniformly done. All Lodges are in fair financial condition, and some have cash on hand and securities approximating \$2,000.00. Three or four of the Lodges are contemplating the erection of Masonic Temples in the near future. The response to the appeal for the Grand Lodge Benevolent Fund resulted in donations of about \$800.00 from the District.

I wish to thank the brethren of the District for their many courtesies and kindnesses during my term of office. To serve District No. 14 as D.D.G.M., I knew to be an honor and found to be a pleasure.

Fraternally submitted,

GEO. W. POMEROY, D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 15

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

The District meeting was held at Wadena on July 6th, and in spite of the bad roads all Lodges, with the exception of two, were well represented. At this meeting it was the pleasure of the brethren of District No. 15 to welcome the M.W. the Grand Master and M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate, the Grand Secretary. The Third Degree was very capably exemplified by the W. Master and officers of Wadena Lodge, while

the symbolic meaning of the various phases of that degree were explained in a very excellent and interesting manner by the Grand Secretary. The question box proved to be a very popular innovation, and many of the brethren availed themselves of the opportunity of asking questions which were not only of interest to themselves, but to the other brethren there assembled.

The M.W. the Grand Master gave a very instructive and inspiring address.

If one were to judge from the expression of opinion made by those who were privileged to attend, one must come to the conclusion that this was probably one of the most instructive and inspiring District meetings ever held in District No. 15.

The District meeting is ever growing in interest and must be considered one of the most important adjuncts of Grand Lodge.

During the year it was my pleasure to attend two other meetings which might be described as miniature District meetings, one at King Solomon's Lodge, Kamsack, in September, and the other at Canora in February. At Kamsack there were 85 brethren assembled with representations from Togo, Norquay, Canora and Kamsack. At this meeting the Third Degree was exemplified by the officers of Norquay and Canora Lodges. At Canora there were 55 brethren assembled with representations from Prince Rupert, Quill Lake, Buchanan, Invermay and Preeceville Lodges. At this meeting we were pleased to welcome M.W. Bro. N. B. Williams, who very graciously consented to be present, and who addressed the brethren in his usual capable manner.

The brethren are interested in Masonic Research and are possessed with a desire for better fellowship and understanding. As a result inter-lodge visiting is developing on a large scale, and it is this phase of Masonry which prompts me to make the following recommendation:

"That Grand Lodge consider a re-arrangement of the Districts so that the District will be a more compact entity. It appears to me that the Districts, as at present laid out, are from a railroad standpoint of view, but with the coming of good roads, would it not be better to arrange the Districts from an automobile standpoint of view?"

By way of a concrete example, District No. 10 and District No. 15. Why not place Preeceville, Norquay, Togo, Kamsack, Invermay, Buchanan and Canora of District No. 15 in a District with Yorkton, Springside and Saltcoats of District No. 10. In District No. 15, as at present, the east end seldom, if ever, have a chance to fraternize with the brethren of the west end.

It is a pleasure for me to report that every Lodge in this District has complied with the Grand Master's request by forwarding \$50.00 to the Grand Lodge Benevolent Fund.

During the year I have had the opportunity of visiting every Lodge in the District, and it is gratifying to know that the rendition of the ritual in all the Lodges has reached a very high degree of excellence. The brethren realize that the essence of the work is to create a proper impression on the candidate which necessarily entails the habit of care and attention in even the most minor parts.

When looking back over my official year, the feeling of thankfulness and appreciation I felt when I assumed my official position, becomes intensified. I have enjoyed a year of harmony in the Craft in

this jurisdiction. On all occasions I have been received with respect and amidst the sincerest expressions of loyalty to the Grand Master and Grand Lodge.

My heartfelt wish is that my successors for time to come will find the same harmony, the same progress, the same loyalty and enthusiasm that has been my privilege to find during my term of office in District No. 15.

Fraternally submitted,

R. A. DICK, D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 16

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

This District is comprised of nine Lodges which will be found listed, with certain information respecting each, in the appendix.

The District meeting was held at Punnichy on the afternoon and evening of July 4th. Owing to heavy rains the previous night and early morning the roads were in bad shape, and very few of the brethren from a distance were able to attend, but those who were able to do so were amply repaid for the extra exertion it took to be present.

At this meeting we were honored with the presence of the M.W. the Grand Master, M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate, Grand Secretary and R.W. Bro. J. O. Clarke, Deputy Grand Master. The floor work of the Third Degree, which was exemplified by the brethren of Touchwood Lodge, was done in a way which deserved great credit. The symbolism of the work, and unwritten parts, were very fully explained by M.W. Bro. Tate. A Board of Installed Masters was opened by the D.D.G.M., and matters pertaining to the I.M. Rite were discussed. At the evening session V.W. Bro. E. J. Medland, of Touchwood Lodge, was elected D.D.G.M. for the ensuing year. Bro. Medland in a very fitting way expressed his thanks to the brethren for the honor conferred.

The M.W. the Grand Master gave a very interesting address, touching on the things which constitute a Masonic life outside of the Lodge, especially emphasizing the duties of parents to their children. There were also instructive addresses by R.W. Bro. J. O. Clarke, D.G.M., and R.W. Bro. Longmore, Past D.D.G.M.

I take pleasure in reporting Masonry in a sound, steady and prosperous condition as regards District No. 16. I have, up until the time of making this report, visited eight of the nine Lodges, and will visit the other one this month (May). I have been accompanied on most of my visits by brethren well skilled in Masonry, and we have been received by the various Lodges in a most friendly way. The evenings seem to go all too quickly, and before one can realize it the clock is pointing towards morning.

The work in the various Lodges was not only put on with dignity, but also showed a uniformity that was gratifying. The brethren have a keen interest in the Masonic spirit which should characterize Freemasonry outside the Lodge rooms.

The local benevolent fund which is to take care of emergent cases in some of the Lodges is ever before them, and is generally kept up by a contribution from the brethren attending, which shows a very sympathetic feeling for the unfortunate members. Life shows us that we should lay up in times of prosperity a fund for the day when it will be needed, and then we will not find it so burdensome when the fatal day arrives.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the officers and members of the Lodges in this District for their kind welcome and courteous treatment. My term of office has been one of profit and pleasure to me. Wishing the District the same prosperity in the future as it has had in the past.

Fraternally submitted,

L. J. McNICHOL, D.D.G.M.

DISTRICT No. 17

To the M.W. the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. & A.M.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

The first District meeting of the new Masonic District was held at Elbow, Friday, September 7th, 1928. Owing to being absent at Rochester until a short time before the date set for the meeting, I was forced to give notice of same by long distance telephone. Despite short notice, a large attendance was in evidence. Only one Lodge was unrepresented, the delegates for same having gone to Outlook on a misunderstanding of the brother receiving message.

The M.W. the Grand Master and M.W. Grand Secretary, with W. Bro. R. Tate were present, and the District Deputy appointed by M.W. Bro. J. K. Irwin, Grand Master, was installed. At the request of the M.W. Grand Master, the Grand Secretary conducted the beautiful ceremony of dedication of Elbowview Lodge Hall. V.W. Bro. Alex. McPherson was elected District Deputy Grand Master to succeed the present one.

Have visited all Lodges, a number of them twice, and find a splendid spirit of Masonry existing. All Lodges but one have been and are active in admitting new Masons of excellent calibre.

Eight Lodges contributed to the special appeal of the Grand Master on behalf of the Benevolent Fund, one small Lodge doubling the amount asked for. The three not contributing have heavy liabilities for building expenses which was given as the reason for not contributing.

Lodge visiting seems to be on the increase. This has been greatly aided by the action of Dinston Lodge No. 131 in instituting a travelling square and scroll, which is now in circulation.

All Lodges are interested in research work and most of them have paid considerable attention to research. A thirst for Masonic knowledge is displayed and a number of excellent libraries are being commenced. Would like to recommend that Lodges be urged to pay greater attention to the splendid articles contained in Grand Lodge

proceedings. A number of brethren requesting information on certain subjects, on being shown articles in Grand Lodge proceedings dealing fully with the matter, expressed great surprise, and stated they had no idea such articles existed.

The reception of the District Deputy was at all points most kindly and courteous, and the impression remained that a splendid spirit of true Freemasonry and a very healthy Masonic condition exists in this new Masonic District.

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. CARTER, D.D.G.M.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1928

DISTRICT No. 1

Lodge	No.	Meetings Held Regular	Meetings Held Emergent	Average Attendance	Amt. Paid for Local Relief	Contributions to G.L.R.F. not inc. levy	Mo. in Arrears	Total Arrearages	Cash on Hand	Assets	Liabilities	Ins. in Force	No. Visits D.D.G.M.	Does Lodge Own Hall?
Kinstino	1	10	12	30	\$208.50		33	\$ 445.00	\$1,362.46	\$ 5,000.00		\$4,000.00	1	No
Duck Lake	13	11	3	10	25.00		15	142.00	230.50	1,050.00		500.00	1	No
Melfort	18	13	12	33.4	100.00		9	110.00	156.94	2,540.00		825.00	1	Yes
Rosthern	22	12	7	19	10.00		4	50.00	102.19	5,240.32	\$3,309.00	3,800.00	1	Yes
Prince Albert	63	10	11	27	76.00		31	352.00	620.41	4,000.00		4,000.00	1	No
Carrot River	69	11	3	22			8	130.00	694.80	2,300.00		1,500.00	1	No
Tisdale	76	13	2	26	83.50		25	255.05	91.38	4,000.00	500.00	3,125.00	1	Yes
Birch Hills	127	13	2	21	10.00		16	225.00	112.26	1,100.00		300.00	1	No
Star City	152	13	1	17		\$100.00	12	130.00	183.20	4,000.00	25.00	3,000.00	1	Yes
Blaine Lake	153	13	2				3	69.50	147.19	700.00	40.00	450.00	1	No
Wakaw	166	10	1	9.27			11	248.15	69.06	952.90	59.00	400.00	1	No
Shellbrook	171	12	4	19					827.05	900.00		500.00	1	No
Nipawin	183	13	4	15.5		11.20	1	7.00	1.45	200.00	55.00	200.00	1	No
Pleasantdale	UD	5	1	14					155.05	425.00		350.00	1	No

DISTRICT No. 2

Wascana	2	12	13	57	\$ 29.00			\$1,781.89	\$ 721.15	\$17,778.04	\$ 284.74		1	Yes
N.W.M.P.	11	12	9	55	45.00		69	659.15	706.59	12,442.39	5,240.22	\$ 250.00	1	Yes
Golden Rule	32	14	2	16			10	108.00	412.89	1,220.89		600.00	1	No
Rouleau	40	12	24		250.00		2	42.00	359.71	4,033.36	101.00	3,500.00	1	Yes
Drinkwater	41	14	1	21	30.00		30	232.00	571.00	1,350.00		950.00	1	No
Assiniboia	49	12	13	44	135.00		61	849.00	118.10	12,517.10	3,177.42	200.00	1	Yes
Corinthian	72	12	2	21			21	263.00	547.46	1,800.00		970.00	1	No
Acacia	101	11	4	17			20	364.00	695.08	350.00			1	No

King Hiram.....	104	12	37	137.05	59	380.50	1,314.91	12,871.48	2,273.97	300.00	1	Yes
Long Lake.....	108	8	2	25	9	400.00	319.49	4,500.00		2,000.00	1	Yes
Banner.....	154	10	13	50	76	1,116.70	1,423.10	12,625.00	3,650.00	200.00	1	Yes
Milestone.....	164	13	18		6	95.00	1.34	5,000.00	4,500.00	3,500.00	1	Yes
St. Andrews.....	174	12	10	38	50	684.35	1,281.95	12,103.64	7,440.86	350.00	1	Yes
Gray.....	176	12	4	17	1	24.00	364.32	1,150.00		1,500.00	2	Yes
Emulation.....	186	10	9	26	44	768.00	782.89	11,550.89	8,292.15	200.00	1	Yes

DISTRICT No. 3

Moose Jaw.....	3	10	12	53		\$135.00	8	\$ 95.50	\$4,247.75	\$65,496.64		1	Yes
Caron.....	42	11	2	26	1		1	5.00	234.28	4,000.00	Full	1	Yes
Eyebrow.....	67	10	1	11	15		15	217.00	323.00	500.00	\$2,500.00	1	Yes
Doric.....	71	10	9	32	23	385.00	23	953.65	386.88	50.00	500.00	1	No
Tugaske.....	78	14	3	22	10	141.00	10	207.00	205.42	436.91	400.00	1	No
Briercrest.....	88	10	1	11	14		14	126.00	18.30	550.00	550.00	1	No
Mortlach.....	107	11	3	18	17	100.00	17	205.00	304.86	2,100.00	2,650.00	2	Yes
Central Butte.....	114	14	5	22	16		16	184.00	1,282.54	320.00	320.00	1	No
Mossbank.....	129	13	4	16	22		22	415.00	43.25	72.00	430.00	1	No
St. George.....	136	10	8	38	38	35.00	38	551.25	1,247.80	200.00	450.00	1	No
Avonlea.....	156	10	13	21	6	25.00	6	72.00	100.51	307.75	400.00	1	No
Sharon.....	170	13	2	19	2		2	17.50	10.71	4,000.00	4,700.00	2	Yes
Memorial.....	172	10	2	28	6	85.00	6	94.50	883.30	3,500.00	3,300.00	1	Yes
Mazenod.....	193	10	4	17	1		1	10.00	286.85	98.05	300.00	1	No
										225.00	225.00	2	No

DISTRICT No. 4

Indian Head	5	11	1	30	9	\$110.00	9	\$ 204.00	\$ 530.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 500.00	1	No
Qu'Appelle	6	13	1	15	7	166.68	7	150.00	179.89	4,448.57	2,500.00	1	Yes
Moosomin	7	12	3	17.8	40	103.12	40	698.00	309.31	2,441.37	1,200.00	1	No
Ashlar	8	13	1	12	14		14	126.00		1,731.64	1,500.00	1	Yes
Evening Star	10	10	4	18	14	85.00	14	164.00	244.51	650.00	500.00	1	No
Sintaluta	14	12	3	22	18		18	224.00	255.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1	No
Wolesey	24	10	1	15	5	25.00	5	52.00	87.34	450.00	250.00	1	No
Wapella	37	13	1	14	7	149.00	7	59.00	98.00	353.00	1	No	
Elkapo	38	13	1	10.4	13		13	240.00	422.26	900.00	2	No	

DISTRICT No. 5

Lodge	No.	Meetings Held Regular	Meetings Held Emergency	Average Attendance	Am't. Paid for Local Relief	Contributions to G.L.B.R. not inc. levy	Members 12 Mo. in Arrears	Total Arrears	Cash on Hand	Assets	Liabilities	Ins. in Force	No. Visits D.D.G.M.	Does Lodge Own Hall?
Saskatchewan	16	12	19	35	\$103.25		80	\$ 769.50	\$ 905.32	\$11,125.20	\$ 100.00	\$ 400.00	1	Yes
Hanley	28	11	1	13.10			15	189.70	419.68	1,700.00		800.00	1	No
Davidson	33	13	3	22	128.70		2	168.00	485.35	2,467.50		500.00	1	No
Ishpaming	43	13	3	13			14	244.25	173.45	400.00		200.00	1	No
Craik	55	12	3	27			8	105.00	178.89	3,987.89	68.50	2,925.00	1	Yes
Imperial	60	10	4	33.5	241.80		69	955.00	707.93	6,644.18	302.50	500.00	1	Yes
Twin City	89	12	5	15	280.00		11	76.00	175.00	1,000.00		500.00	1	No
Lodge Progress	92	12	25	46	875.64		64	796.10	496.03	5,748.23	450.00	300.00	1	Yes
Evergreen	95	12		9.3			26	613.45	369.66	1,369.66		1,000.00	1	Yes
Goose Lake	99	11	3	12	120.00		15	170.00	1,078.21	200.00		200.00	1	No
Dundurn	117	12	2	19.57			8	213.00	226.84	800.00		300.00	1	No
Victory	144	10	11	29	165.41		51	660.00	438.04	2,008.40	462.95	500.00	1	No
Asquith	146	13	8	18			6	110.00	44.22			250.00	1	No
Elstow	147	13	7	14.45			8	64.00	8.00	11.00		400.00	1	No
Lakeview	173	12	2	12			2	20.00	271.90	691.90	2.50	250.00	1	No

DISTRICT No. 6

Amity	15	13	2	16			2	\$ 30.00	\$ 461.00	\$ 1,000.00		\$ 800.00	1	No
Weyburn	20	11		30		\$50.00	65	900.00	2,800.00	9,000.00		4,000.00	1	Yes
Estevan	25	12	2	24	\$ 50.00	50.00	6	182.00	1,060.00	1,875.95		700.00	1	No
Alameda	27	11		12		50.00	11	221.20	354.27	800.40		250.00	1	No
Lang	34	11	1	18			5	100.00	137.30	752.46		2,300.00	1	Yes
Boscawis	39	12	7	25			12	96.00	14.00	814.00	60.00	600.00	1	No
Golden Fleece	50	11	1	11	158.00		18	275.00	34.69	425.00	237.00	100.00	1	No

DISTRICT No. 7

DISTRICT No. 7																					
			4	11		7	32	\$165.00	21	\$	306.00	\$	820.69	\$	1,494.69	\$	300.00	\$	1,000.00	2	No
Border	52	10				2	27		15		90.00		142.74		7,000.00		2,000.00		2,700.00	2	Yes
Yellow Grass	96	10	2	14	5	45.00			31	443.55	302.57	2,042.42	455.18				250.00	1	No		
Ceylon	116	11	1	12	10	130.00			17	200.00	312.78	846.78					300.00	1	Yes		
Ogema	120	12	2	21	17	350.00			10	222.00	487.38	1,000.00					200.00	1	No		
Latonia	125	11	18		25	330.00			12	210.00	128.75	2,400.00	800.00				1,100.00	1	Yes		
Radville	175	12	2	25	10	130.00			11	192.00	359.37	2,791.63					1,800.00	1	Yes		
									3	40.00	382.53	350.00					250.00	1	No		
Cut Knife	160	11	1	12	23.00				0		328.73	370.00					250.00	1	No		
Lonach	182	11	3	11					1	10.00	200.00	300.00					200.00	1	No		
Loyalty	185	13	3	14.9	5.00				0		259.09	200.00					200.00	1	No		
Turtleford	190	12	7	17					0								200.00	1	No		

DISTRICT No. 8

[illegible]

DISTRICT No. 13—Continued

Lodge	No.	Meetings Held Regular	Meetings Held Emergent	Average Attendance	Am't. Paid For Local Relief	Contributions to G.L.B.F. not inc. levy	Members 12 Mo. in Arrears	Total Arrearages	Cash on Hand	Assets	Liabilities	Ins. in Force	No. Visits D.D.G.M.	Does Lodge Own Hall?
Gothic	105	12	15	15			3	28.00	529.48	700.00		500.00	1	No
Landis	115	12	2	15			8	55.00	109.00	1,400.00		700.00	1	No
Paragon	118	10	1	13			4	151.00	300.00	300.00		300.00	2	No
Loverna	149	10	3	17			3	54.15	946.76	300.00		300.00	2	No
St. Luke's	165	11	19	19	\$100.00		1	12.00	504.73	300.00		300.00	8	No

DISTRICT No. 14

St. John's	106	10	6	23			27	\$ 220.00	\$ 93.35	\$ 1,588.35		\$ 425.00	1	Yes
Limerick	109	13	3	19			12	270.00	398.63	2,070.00		800.00	1	No
Shannavon	110	10	9	25.5	\$50.00		35	599.50	1,017.87	5,588.30	\$ 152.00	1,200.00	2	Yes
Aneroid	111	13	3	14			17	190.00	1,954.38	2,954.38		400.00	1	No
Woodrow	112	12	3	23			2	20.00	1,444.62	1,944.62	210.00	350.00	1	No
Azure	122	13	11	16.5			13	456.00	1,044.68	1,544.68		400.00	1	No
Cadillac	126	10	1	13.6			3	67.00	72.49	462.29	52.00	200.00	2	No
Meyronne	128	12	1	25.7			9	108.00	350.00	600.00		150.00	2	No
Kincaid	138	12	2	22.2			7	70.00	420.00	2,750.00		250.00	2	No
Verwood	177	12	1	19			1	8.00	816.52	2,099.17		1,000.00	1	No
Glendryth	188	12	6	20						1,315.62		400.00	1	No

DISTRICT No. 15

Prince Rupert	35	12	9	23	\$205.80	\$ 50.00	25	\$ 240.00	\$1,454.28	\$ 3,850.00	\$ 83.00	\$1,000.00	1	No
Buchanan	54	12	1	9		50.00	4	50.00	29.51	1,730.00	259.25	1,000.00	1	Yes
King Solomon	58	13	4	40		50.00	8	200.00	600.00	5,000.00		2,800.00	1	Yes
Canora	59	12	3	17		50.00	8	50.00	333.48	3,500.00	1,036.80	3,500.00	2	Yes
Wadena	87	12	3	18		50.00	10	88.00	88.89	1,000.00		800.00	1	No
Invermay	102	10	2	9	20.00	50.00	4	45.00	102.45	2,929.43	251.40	2,500.00	2	Yes
Togo	130	12	4	14	70.60	50.00	11	110.00	253.37	609.37		300.00	2	No

Preeceville	167	12	2	17	50.00	16	262.00	186.08	2,000.00	800.00	1,200.00	1	Yes
Quill Lake	169	12	2	18	50.00	5	52.00	989.49	1,496.49		400.00	2	No
Norquay	178	13	4	16	50.00	2	40.00	325.94	5,000.00	1,200.00	2,000.00	1	Yes
Kelvington	179	12	2	18	50.00			117.25	600.00	315.00	500.00	1	No

DISTRICT No. 16

Strasbourg	46	13	15	\$ 60.00	\$ 99.25	12	\$ 354.50	\$ 267.23	\$ 1,283.05	\$ 45.00	\$ 500.00	1	No
Touchwood	51	11	3	14	35.00	29	366.00	468.30	1,306.30		600.00	1	No
Manitou	64	12	7	20		15	150.00	403.92	2,000.00		1,000.00	1	No
Govan	68	12	3	27		22	25.00	106.58	8,040.27	3,011.27	500.00	1	Yes
Tuscan	81	12	1	19		22	379.00	247.17			500.00	1	No
Union	98	12	6	17	60.00	5	60.00	167.24	637.10	80.94	200.00	1	No
Simpson	121	12	15			10	200.00	317.80	300.00		250.00	1	No
Philathea	133	13	19			7	153.00	39.77	1,300.00		600.00	1	Yes
Raymore	155	13	2	14	30.00	2	51.00	198.57	200.00		200.00	1	No

DISTRICT No. 17

Elbowview	56	11	3	13	\$ 50.00	5	\$ 75.00	\$ 888.35	\$ 1,700.00		\$ 650.00	1	No
Outlook	65	11	12			10	350.00	342.29	400.00		300.00	1	No
Broderick	113	11	2	12		10	104.75	73.00	3,000.00		1,500.00	1	Yes
Dinston	131	12	3	18		9	307.20	192.86	3,937.55	\$1,000.00	2,650.00	1	Yes
Conquest	132	13	1	15		14	55.00	371.26	750.00		300.00	2	No
Riverhurst	139	14	2	18		3	(13)	387.10	2,853.95	1,630.00	2,000.00	1	Yes
Hawarden	143	7	3	15	\$150.00	3		50.42	3,000.00	1,700.00		2	Yes
Dunblane	148	12	2	13		6	110.00	175.00	4,600.00	550.00	3,200.00	2	Yes
Lucky Lake	187	11	3	15.6	\$ 50.00			378.14	300.00		240.00	2	No
Macrorie	191	6	3	8.8	50.00			110.00	500.00		500.00	3	No
Sovereign	192	9	9	15.49				49.98	4,131.00	1,480.00	2,250.00	2	Yes

REPORT OF GRAND TREASURER

The Grand Treasurer, R.W. Bro. F. B. Reilly, submitted the following report, which on motion of R.W. Bros. F. B. Reilly and W. McCauley was received, and with the Auditor's report referred to the Finance Committee.

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan A.F. & A.M.
Brethren:

Herewith I submit my annual statement of receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1929.

GENERAL FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance in Bank 31/3/28.....	\$ 4,429.48
Balance in Grand Secretary's Contgt. Acct.....	50.00
Membership Dues.....	\$8,518.80
Initiation Fees.....	2,788.00
Affiliation Fees	277.00
M.M. Certificates	4.00
L.M. Certificates	429.00
P.M. Certificates	120.00 \$ 12,136.80
Dispensations and Charters	215.00
Special Dispensations	279.00
Interest	1,346.70
Repayment of Investments	592.71
Balance on Bonds Exchanged.....	136.82
Sale of Publications	200.00
Sale of Constitutions	390.00
	\$ 19,776.51

EXPENDITURE

	By Grand Treasurer	Through Grand Secretary's Contgt. Acct.	Total
Salaries and Honoraria:			
Grand Secretary	\$ 3,300.00		
Grand Secretary's Assistant.....	2,100.00		
Stenographer	840.00		
Grand Treasurer	200.00		
Auditor	500.00		
Com. Foreign Correspondence.....	200.00		
Grand Tyler	25.00		
			\$ 7,165.00

Printing, Stationery and General Office Expense			
Stationery and Supplies.....	\$ 537.87	\$ 1.40	
Printing Proceedings	470.17		
P.O. Box		8.00	
Telegrams		14.55	
L.D. Telephones		46.75	
Postage and Excise.....		433.79	
Light		16.31	
Express and Cartage		19.21	
Customs		.53	
Office Phones	64.00		
Insurance and Officials' Bonds.....	19.50		
Exchange, etc.	8.25		
Miscellaneous		4.80	1,645.13
Rent	1,380.00		1,380.00
Travelling:			
D.D.G.M.'s	1,156.65		
District Meetings	413.75		
Bd. Benevolence	72.20		
Bd. General Purposes	667.50		
Research Committee	24.60		
Committee G.M.A. and J.....	73.60		
Miscellaneous	281.98		2,690.28
Miscellaneous:			
Presentation Regalia	175.00		
Flowers	39.00		
Unclassified	57.65		
Miscellaneous Expense, 1928.....			
Communication of Grand Lodge.....	148.25		419.90
Relief	450.00		450.00
Investments and accrued interest thereon	1,801.15		1,801.15
Expenditure on Capital Account:			
Publications	150.00		
Trunk and Suit Case.....	28.00		
Shelving	7.70		
Filing Cabinet	21.00		
Regalia D.D.G.M.	75.75		
Repairing Regalia	4.00	.50	
Coat Rack	3.35		290.30
	\$15,295.92	\$545.84	\$15,841.76
Over Deposited 1927-28.....			5.70
Cash, Grand Secretary's Contgt. Account.....			50.00
Cash, General Account.....			28.00
Balance in Bank			3,851.05
			\$ 19,776.51

BENEVOLENT FUND**RECEIPTS**

Cash on Hand 31/3/28.....	\$.20
Contributions	5,383.10
Initiation Levy	6,970.00
Per Capita Levy	5,679.20
Interest	11,841.62
Repayment of Investments	19.21
Refunds of Grants	206.68
Balances on Bonds Exchanged.....	1,199.49

EXPENDITURE

Bank Overdraft 31/3/28.....\$ 71.07

Relief Through:

Lodge No. 1.....	\$ 240.00	
3.....	200.00	
10.....	200.00	
11.....	140.00	
16.....	300.00	
19.....	200.00	
21.....	300.00	
25.....	50.00	
26.....	225.00	
31.....	300.00	
35.....	360.00	
46.....	240.00	
51.....	480.00	
54.....	240.00	
60.....	300.00	
62.....	180.00	
67.....	200.00	
70.....	300.00	
71.....	405.00	
73.....	250.00	
76.....	130.00	
81.....	555.00	
83.....	100.00	
86.....	600.00	
89.....	315.00	
92.....	400.00	
98.....	340.00	
99.....	300.00	
107.....	200.00	
120.....	150.00	
123.....	200.00	
126.....	300.00	
130.....	300.00	
133.....	250.00	
139.....	420.00	
142.....	50.00	
147.....	240.00	
151.....	200.00	
154.....	82.50	
155.....	250.00	
161.....	240.00	
165.....	195.00	
189.....	240.00	\$11,167.50
Balance on Bonds, Exchange Paid.....	570.65	
Investments	18,511.10	
Accrued Interest Paid on Investments.....	172.10	
Exchange	1.50	
Interest Refunded	225.00	
Balance in Bank 31/3/29.....	510.53	
Cash on Hand.....	70.00	
		\$31,299.50 \$31,299.50

Audited and found correct
C. O. DAVIDSON,
Auditor.

F. B. REILLY,
Grand Treasurer.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan A.F. & A.M.
Brethren:

The accounts of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer have been duly audited and I submit the following statements which I believe represents its correct financial position as at the 31st March, 1929.

The securities held by Grand Lodge have been examined and are as they appear in the list attached.

I have verified the bank balances and find them correct.

Fraternally submitted,

C. O. DAVIDSON, Auditor.

GENERAL FUND REVENUE ACCOUNT

From April 1st, 1928, to March 31st, 1929

Credit:

Interest	\$ 1,048.96
Fees, Dues, etc., Constituent Lodges.....	12,136.80
Charters and Dispensations.....	215.00
Special Dispensations	279.00
Sale of Constitutions—Profit	101.65
Sale of Other Publications—Profit	50.00
Exchange of Bonds—Profit	431.75

Debits:

Depreciation Account	\$ 153.94
Printing, Stationery and General Office Expense	1,617.38
Travelling	2,690.28
Relief	450.00
Miscellaneous	441.23
Salaries and Honoraria	7,165.00
Rent	1,380.00
Gain Carried to Balance Sheet.....	365.33
	\$14,263.16 \$14,263.16

GENERAL FUND BALANCE SHEET

As At March 31st, 1929

Assets:

Furniture	\$ 2,443.93
Regalia	621.25
Constitutions	1,545.79

Investments:

Saskatchewan 5½/46, face value	
\$2,000.00	\$ 2,080.00
Saskatchewan 5½/46, face value	
\$2,000.00	2,120.00
Saskatchewan Reg. Stk. 4½/54, face value \$1,946.64	1,784.50
Saskatchewan 4/49, face value	
\$10,706.64	10,193.79
Dominion of Canada 4½/40, face value	
\$2,000.00	1,930.00
City of Regina 5/57, face value \$2,000	2,015.60
Wheatwyn S.D.	1,241.92 \$21,365.81
Interest Accrued Not Due.....	315.79
Cash, Grand Secretary's Contgt. Account.....	50.00
Cash, General Account.....	28.00
Balance in Bank.....	3,851.05

Liabilities:

Surplus 31/3/28	29,856.29
Net Gain as Per Revenue Account.....	365.33
	\$30,221.62 \$30,221.62

BENEVOLENT FUND REVENUE ACCOUNT

From April 1st, 1928, to March 31st, 1929

Credit:

Profit on Exchange of Bonds.....	\$ 925.96
Contributions	5,393.10
Per Capita Levy	5,679.20
Initiation Levy	6,970.00
Interest	11,650.45

Debit:

Relief	\$10,960.82
Transferred to Revenue Surplus.....	689.63
Transferred to Capital.....	18,968.26
	\$30,618.71 \$30,618.71

BENEVOLENT FUND BALANCE SHEET

As At 31st March, 1929

Assets:

Investments as Per Schedule.....	\$250,720.67
Interest Accrued Not Due.....	3,011.19
Accrued Interest Paid on Debentures Purchased.....	333.19
Bank Balance 31/3/29.....	510.58
Cash on Hand	70.00

Liabilities:

Reserve for Doubtful Accounts.....	\$ 4,587.78
Net Capital 31/3/28.....	\$220,001.94
Gain	18,968.26

Net Capital 31/3/29..... 238,970.20

Balance Revenue Surplus 31/3/28.... 10,398.02

Gain 689.63

Net Revenue Surplus 31/3/29..... 11,087.65

\$254,645.63 \$254,645.63

BENEVOLENT FUND SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

As At March 31st, 1929

Debentures	Face Value	Book Value	Interest Accrued Not Due
1st. Mge. Lot 9, Bk. 469, Regina.....	\$ 3,603.60	\$ 3,603.60	\$ 71.41
C.N.R. Govt. Gtd. 5/1954.....	50,000.00	50,436.85	394.60
C.N.R. Govt. Gtd. 4½/1968.....	45,000.00	43,082.50	351.58
Saskatoon Masonic Temple Co.....	100.00	100.00	1.96
City of Moose Jaw 5/51.....	1,460.00	1,129.82	17.60
City of Regina 6/34.....	500.00	512.50	7.30
City of Regina 5/57.....	3,000.00	3,023.40	36.58
City of Regina Reg. Stk. 5/63.....	2,919.96	2,962.47	48.00
City of Regina 4½/49.....	2,000.00	1,874.40	36.11
City of Regina 6½/51.....	2,000.00	2,206.00	20.65
Regina S.D. No. 4, 6½/41.....	2,000.00	2,258.00	64.45
City of Port Arthur 5/1931.....	973.32	832.87	11.86
Town of Moosomin 7/40.....	375.15	375.15	13.02
City of Saskatoon 6/50.....	1,000.00	1,119.90	12.33
Prov. Ontario 5½/42.....	2,000.00	2,020.00	36.17
Prov. Saskatchewan 6/40.....	7,000.00	7,047.30	208.33
Prov. Saskatchewan 6/38.....	3,000.00	3,231.60	43.88
Prov. Saskatchewan 5½/46.....	21,000.00	22,262.50	410.46
Prov. Saskatchewan 5/43.....	20,000.00	19,776.10	290.44
Prov. Saskatchewan 5/42.....	2,000.00	1,980.00	4.38
Prov. Saskatchewan F.L. 5/50.....	1,000.00	1,025.00	21.92
Prov. Saskatchewan R.S. 4½/54.....	20,807.00	19,699.48	218.30
Prov. Saskatchewan R.S. 4/51.....	23,208.83	20,804.34	226.36
Prov. Saskatchewan F.L. 5/54.....	20,000.00	19,248.00	328.80
Prov. Saskatchewan F.L. 5/50.....	1,000.00	1,047.90	16.44
Prov. Saskatchewan F.L. 4/49.....	9,733.23	8,117.73	94.95
Prov. Saskatchewan F.L. 4½/57.....	2,000.00	1,905.00	17.61
Prov. Saskatchewan F.L. 4½/57.....	3,000.00	3,049.26	5.70
Agreement for Sale.....	4,587.78	4,587.78	
Agreement for Sale.....	1,401.28	1,401.28	
	<u>\$256,670.15</u>	<u>\$250,720.67</u>	<u>\$3,011.19</u>

SCHOLARSHIP FUND REVENUE ACCOUNT

From April 1st, 1928, to March 31st, 1929

Credit:		
Interest Earned		\$94.21
Debit:		
Net Gain	\$94.21	
	<u>\$94.21</u>	<u>\$94.21</u>

SCHOLARSHIP FUND ACCOUNT BALANCE SHEET

As at 31st of March, 1929

Assets:		
Sask. 4½% Reg. Stock 1954, face value		
\$1,787.38	\$1,561.90	
Advances to Teachers.....	960.00	
Interest Accrued Not Due.....	17.14	
Cash in Bank.....	360.60	
Liabilities:		
Surplus 31/3/28	\$2,805.43	
Gain as Per Revenue Account.....	94.21	
Net Surplus		\$2,899.64
	<u>\$2,899.64</u>	<u>\$2,899.64</u>

CONSOLIDATED SURPLUS ACCOUNT

As at 31st of March, 1929

Total Surplus 31/3/28	\$263,061.18	
Net Gain General Account.....	365.33	
Net Gain Benevolent Fund Capital Account.....	18,968.26	
Net Gain Benevolent Fund Rev. Surplus Acct....	689.63	
Total Surplus 30/3/29.....		\$283,084.40
	<u>\$283,084.40</u>	<u>\$283,084.40</u>

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Grand Secretary, M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate, submitted the following report, which on motion of M.W. Bros. W. B. Tate and D. A. Kingsbury was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan A.F. & A.M.

Brethren:

I submit herewith for your consideration my 15th annual report as Grand Secretary.

Proceedings, Commissions, etc.

The Proceedings of the last Annual Communication were prepared, printed and distributed in accordance with the requirements of Grand Lodge.

Nominations to fill vacancies as Grand Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan near the Grand Lodges of Arizona, District of Columbia, France, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, Porto Rico, South Carolina and Wisconsin were received and upon the names being approved by the M.W. the



M.W. BRO. W. B. TATE
GRAND SECRETARY

Grand Master, commissions to represent this Grand Lodge near the said Grand Lodges were prepared and forwarded to the brethren so nominated.

All nominations to fill vacancies as Grand Representatives near this Grand Lodge, made by the M.W. the Grand Master, were communicated to the Grand Jurisdictions concerned and as commissions were received from these Jurisdictions they were forwarded to the newly appointed Grand Representatives.

The monthly circulars issued by the Grand Lodge Committee on Masonic Education and Research were mimeographed in the office and mailed in due course to Lodge Secretaries, Chairmen of Education Committees, D.D.G.M.'s and others

A number of circulars in connection with the District Meetings, the Grand Lodge Benevolent Fund, the semi-annual returns and a variety of other subjects were prepared during the year, by instruction of the Grand Master or the Chairman of the Committee involved, and mailed to every Constituent Lodge.

In accordance with instructions of the Board of General Purposes to supply a copy of the List of Regular Lodges every two years to each Constituent Lodge, I had a sufficient number of these books printed and mailed, and copies of the 1929 lists should now be in the hands of every Lodge Secretary.

The notice calling this Annual Communication of Grand Lodge and the notices of motion to come before same were sent out within the time set by the Constitution.

Mimeographed lists of all suspensions, restorations and rejections were compiled and sent out to all Lodges immediately after the receipt of the August, 1928, and February, 1929, Returns in accordance with the requirements of Section 48 of the Constitution.

699 M.M. Certificates, 120 P.M. Certificates and 40 L.M. Certificates were issued during the year. Certificates were also issued to all Elected and Appointed Grand Lodge Officers and to all P.D.D.G.M.'s.

All correspondence has been promptly attended to and the work of the office is up to date.

Charters Issued

In compliance with the action of Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication, Charters were prepared and issued for Turtleford Lodge No. 190 at Turtleford, Macrorie Lodge No. 191 at Macrorie, Sovereign Lodge No. 192 at Sovereign, and Mazenod Lodge No. 193 at Mazenod, and these Lodges were duly Constituted and Consecrated and their Officers installed by the M.W. the Grand Master.

Dispensations for New Lodges

In accordance with the action of Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication, the Dispensation for Vanguard Lodge at Vanguard, in District No. 11, was continued for one year.

Dispensations for the formation of new Lodges were issued by direction of the M.W. the Grand Master as follows:

Pleasantdale Lodge at Pleasantdale, In District No. 1. Sixteen charter members. Instituted September 18th, 1928, by R.W. Bro. F. M. Hodson.

Lacadena Lodge at Lacadena, in District No. 12. Fourteen charter members. Instituted October 10th, 1928, by R.W. Bro. S. J. Atwell.

Masonic Trials, Appeals, Etc.

During the year the following transcripts of trials were received and transmitted to the Chairman of the Committee on Grievances and

Appeals: Aurora Lodge No. 45 in the matter of a charge laid against W. Bro. J. C.; Canora Lodge No. 59 in the matter of a charge laid against Bro. G. A. B.

An appeal having been made to the M.W. the Grand Master by Bro. C. F. Y. against the action of Tisdale Lodge in connection with this Brother's application for reinstatement after suspension for non-payment of dues, by instructions of the Grand Master this Brother's grievance was referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals and the complete file in the matter was transmitted to the Chairman of the Committee.

Special Dispensations

The following Dispensations have been issued during the past year by direction of the M.W. the Grand Master.

To Attend Divine Service Wearing Regalia—Kinistino No. 1, Indian Head No. 5, Moosomin No. 7, Maple Leaf No. 9, N.W.M.P. No. 11, Amity No. 15, Melfort No. 18, Battle No. 19, Britannia No. 23, Hanley No. 28, Golden Rule No. 32, Davidson No. 33, Drinkwater No. 41, Caron No. 42, Strassbourg No. 46, Craik No. 55, King Solomon No. 58, Rocanville No. 61, Wynyard No. 66, Cypress No. 70, Unity No. 73, Kilwinning No. 74, Harmony No. 75, Abernethy No. 77, Tugaskie No. 78, Lanigan No. 84, Kindersley No. 86, Lodge Progress No. 92, Morse No. 93, Radisson No. 97, Goose Lake No. 99, Biggar No. 100, King Hiram No. 104, St. John's No. 106, Central Butte No. 114, Landis No. 115, Ceylon No. 116, Paragon No. 118, Azure No. 122, Cadillac No. 126, Birch Hills No. 127, Meyronne No. 128, Togo No. 130, Conquest No. 132, Asquith No. 146, Elstow No. 147, Loverna No. 149, Viscount No. 151, Star City, No. 152, Avonlea No. 156, Borden No. 158, Springside No. 159, Fillmore No. 163, Preeceville No. 167, Earl Grey No. 168, Quill Lake No. 169, Sharon No. 170, Shellbrook No. 171, Memorial No. 172, Radville No. 175, Gray No. 176, Verwood No. 177, Norquay No. 178, Nipawin No. 183, Osage No. 184, Lucky Lake No. 187, Turtleford No. 190, Macrorie No. 191, Mazenod No. 193, Vanguard U.D.

To install at other than date set by Constitution—Kinistino No. 1, Prince Rupert No. 35, Bruce No. 36, Drinkwater No. 41, Kerrobert No. 90, Rosetown No. 91, Maryfield No. 94, Woodrow No. 112, Ceylon No. 116, Birch Hills No. 127, Mossbank No. 129, Conquest No. 132, Eston No. 134, Star City No. 152, Banner No. 154, Wakaw No. 166.

To elect or elect and install at other than date set by Constitution—Carlyle No. 17, Hanley No. 28, Raymore No. 155, Welwyn No. 161, Osage No. 184.

To transact regular business at an Emergent Meeting—Wascana No. 2, Saskatchewan No. 16, Melfort No. 18, Strassbourg No. 46, Kincaid No. 138.

To act on petition from Without Jurisdiction of the Lodge—Rosthern No. 22, Ionic No. 31, Melville, No. 62, Shaunavon No. 110, Tyrian No. 137, Banner No. 154, Tuberosa No. 181.

To receive applicant not Physically Perfect—Melfort No. 18, Swift Current No. 26, Shaunavon No. 110, Wawota No. 150.

To receive applicant without necessary residence qualifications—Border No. 52, St. George No. 136.

Healing irregularly made Masons—Indian Head No. 5.

To confer Degrees short of Time—Hanley No. 28, Mazenod No. 193.

Healing irregularity of Degrees conferred short of time—Aurora No. 45, Mazenod No. 193.

To hold regular meeting at other than hour set by by-law—Rouleau No. 40.

To hold emergent meeting at other than place named in charter—Rouleau No. 40.

To re-ballot—Saskatchewan No. 16.

Special Communications of Grand Lodge

Grand Lodge was convened in Special Communication by the officers noted and at the times and places following:

By the M.W. the Grand Master—At Sovereign, July 10th, 1928, at 12.30 a.m. for the purpose of Constituting and Consecrating Sovereign Lodge No. 192, Sovereign, and installing its officers.

At Macrorie July 11th, 1928, at 2 p.m. for the purpose of Constituting and Consecrating Macrorie Lodge No. 191, Macrorie, and installing its officers

At Turtleford July 12th, 1928, at 7.30 p.m., for the purpose of Constituting and Consecrating Turtleford Lodge No. 190, and installing its officers.

At Avonlea July 26th, 1928, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of laying the Corner Stone of the new Masonic Temple of Avonlea Lodge.

At Mazenod July 26th, 1928, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of Constituting and Consecrating Mazenod Lodge No. 193, Mazenod, and installing its officers.

At Elbow September 7th, 1928, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of Dedicating the Lodge Room of Elbowview Lodge No. 56.

At Avonlea November 21st, 1928, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of Dedicating the new Masonic Temple erected by Avonlea Lodge No. 156

District Meetings

Acting on instruction from the M.W. the Grand Master, notices were mailed to all Constituent Lodges, calling the Annual District Meeting for each District, as soon after our last Annual Communication as a plan for a tour of the Districts could be drawn up.

The drafting of this schedule is no small task and requires a great deal of concentration and painstaking effort. The length of time at our disposal, between the close of Grand Lodge and the commencement of harvesting operations is very limited. Moreover, this is the period of summer fairs and naturally we try to arrange the itinerary in such a manner that our meeting will not clash with a summer fair in any part of the District. Railway time tables have to be carefully consulted and often when we think we have a working itinerary arranged some obstacle crops up necessitating a complete rearrangement of the tour. Under the best possible arrangements it takes from four to five weeks to make a tour of the Districts. In drafting the schedule this year we made an effort to arrange the meetings so as to permit the Grand Master and Grand Officers to get from one meeting to the next without loss of time in order that, if possible, they might all be held before harvesting operations commenced.

I had the privilege of attending all the meetings and taking part in the work of the afternoon sessions and I have no hesitation in reporting that without exception the meetings were a success and

that the interest in Masonry was never greater. One of the leading features this year was the arrangement made by the Grand Master for a question box at each meeting. It is a pleasure to testify to the splendid results obtained from this feature. The questions asked indicated a desire for efficiency on the part of the officers of Lodges and for more light in all things pertaining to Masonry by the Craft generally. This, indeed, was most gratifying to one interested in the progress of Masonry. At the same time, the discussions promoted by some of the questions, could not fail to be helpful to the various Lodges represented.

The address of the M.W. the Grand Master at the evening session was one of the most impressive Masonic addresses it has been my good fortune to hear, and I am sure that many of our brethren got a new conception of Masonry as a result. Never before have I felt more convinced of the wisdom of the leaders of Masonry in Saskatchewan in evolving the District Meeting plan of reaching the Craft throughout the jurisdiction than when I sat in these District Meetings and listened to our Grand Master and witnessed the enthusiastic reception of his fine address by the brethren. Year by year these meetings grow in importance and it is my strong conviction that no Lodge is so near perfect that it cannot get helpful ideas and inspiration from them.

Other Meetings Attended

By courtesy of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, I presided at the Dedication of the Lodge Room of Elbowview Lodge No. 56 at Elbow. The Grand Master was present on the occasion, but knowing that I had been intimately in touch with Elbowview Lodge when I lived in that section of the Province, previous to taking over the office of Grand Secretary, he graciously asked me to take charge. Many of the brethren present on the occasion were old personal friends and I regarded it a very great privilege, indeed, to have had the honour of performing the ceremony. The Lodge Room and ante-rooms of Elbowview Lodge are ideal for Lodge purposes, being beautifully proportioned, nicely furnished and equipped with every convenience, and the brethren are to be congratulated on having such a commodious hall.

I accompanied the Grand Master and took part in the Constituting and Consecrating of Sovereign Lodge No. 192, at Sovereign on July 10th, Macrorie Lodge No. 191, at Macrorie, on July 11th, Turtleford Lodge No. 190, at Turtleford, on July 12th, and Mazenod Lodge No. 193, at Mazenod, on July 26th.

I also accompanied the Grand Master and assisted in the laying of the Corner Stone of the new Masonic Temple of Avonlea Lodge No. 156 at Avonlea, on July 26th, and the Dedication of this Temple on November 21st. The new Temple at Avonlea, which is a brick structure, is well designed and splendidly equipped. The brethren of the Lodge have every reason to be proud of their enterprise.

During the year I received numerous invitations to attend social gatherings throughout the jurisdiction, but in most cases I was compelled to tender my regrets as pressure of work would not permit my being absent from the office. I appreciated to the fullest extent the kindly thoughtfulness that prompted the sending of these invitations and deeply regret that I was unable to accept more of them.

I was particularly sorry that it was not possible to accept an invitation from the Worshipful Master of Govan Lodge No. 68 to be

present at the "At Home" of that Lodge in their new building on April 11th. I understand that this was the first social function in their newly completed Temple, a Temple which I am very anxious indeed to see, as I believe it is a building which is the result of much painstaking and careful planning, embodying every feature which would tend toward making it an ideal Lodge home. Our Deputy Grand Master, who is a member of this Lodge, has always been a strong advocate of our Lodges owning and having exclusive use of their Temples, and I know he is very proud, indeed, of the achievement of the Govan brethren.

I was also keenly disappointed at being unable to be present on the occasion of the celebration by Rouleau Lodge No. 40 of its twenty-first birthday. As a souvenir of the occasion the Lodge published a pamphlet giving a history of their first twenty-one years and containing photographs of those brethren who have served the Lodge as Worshipful Master. I am sure that this printed souvenir will be a matter of pride to those brethren who guided the Lodge so successfully through its first years and a source of inspiration to those who are to follow.

Semi-Annual Returns

The usual blanks upon which to make their semi-annual returns were sent out to the Secretaries of all Constituent Lodges on the first days of August and February, with the request that they return same to the Grand Secretary's office on or before the last day of the month as required by the Constitution. The Secretaries were generally quite prompt in sending in their Returns, but I regret to have to report that a few, as usual, had to have their attention called to the requirements of the Constitution (in one case, in fact, we had to write a number of times) before the return was finally received, all of which materially delayed the work in the office.

The following is a synopsis of the returns of the various Lodges:

Membership February 29th, 1928, on whom G.L. dues payable.....	13,843		
Initiated	697		
Affiliated	393		
Reinstated	73	1163	
Demitted	369		
Died	113		
Suspended	268		
Commuted Life Members.....	40	790	373
Membership February 28th, 1929, on whom G.L. dues payable.....	14,216		
Commuted Life Members.....	369		
Total Membership February 28th, 1929.....	14,585		

One or two of our City Lodges this year, to my personal knowledge, gave special attention to affiliations with gratifying results. I am strongly of the opinion that many of our Lodges, especially in the cities, overlook opportunities to increase their membership in this way. While it is a Mason's duty to affiliate with some Lodge, and he should not have to be invited or pressed to do so, yet experience shows that when a Brother removes to a new environment he often neglects his duty and if he is not to be allowed to drift from Masonry, a little urging is often necessary, and in the end beneficial results accrue to the Lodge and the Brother concerned.

I had hoped that suspensions for non-payment of dues would be less this year. The suspensions from this cause last year were 196, as against 295 the year previous, and it looked as if we had this blight under control at last, but this year suspensions have risen to 268.

For purposes of comparison I give herewith a statistical table covering the last five years.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Initiations	647	660	778	646	697
Affiliations	259	248	487	243	393
Restorations	62	65	63	70	73
Total	968	973	1328	959	1163
Resignations	387	462	395	376	369
Deaths	83	66	84	94	113
Suspensions	295	285	282	196	268
Com. L. Mbrs.....	30	38	52	56	40
Total	795	851	813	722	790

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

All fees, dues, etc., owing to Grand Lodge for the year ending March 31st, 1929, have been paid in full. The following is a summary of the financial transactions of the office:

Receipts

General Fund:

Fees, Dues and Certificates.....	\$ 12,136.80
Charters and Dispensations for New Lodges.....	215.00
Special Dispensations.....	279.00
Supplies Sold.....	590.00
Repayment on Investments and Interest.....	2,076.23
Overdeposited	40.00

Benevolent Fund:

Cash on Hand.....	.20
Contributions	5,383.10
Per Capita Levy.....	5,679.20
Initiation Levy.....	6,970.00
Refund on Grants.....	206.68
Repayment on Investments and Interest.....	13,060.32

Scholarship Fund:

Repayment of Advances and Interest.....	94.21
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Total \$ 46,730.74

Disbursements

General Fund—Overdeposited March 31, 1928.....	\$ 5.70
General Fund—Deposits.....	15,248.70
General Fund—Bank Interest.....	54.63
General Fund—Cash on Hand.....	28.00
Benevolent Fund—Deposits.....	31,210.82
Benevolent Fund—Bank Interest.....	18.68
Benevolent Fund—Cash on Hand.....	70.00
Scholarship Fund—Deposits.....	78.18
Scholarship Fund—Bank Interest.....	16.03

Total \$ 46,730.74

Benevolent Fund

Donations have been received towards this fund since our last Annual Communication as follows:

Towards Grand Master's Anniversary Appeal.....	\$ 5,982.30
Towards Outstanding Balances on the 1917 Allotment.....	1,027.47
Voluntary Contributions from Lodges and Individuals.....	35.00
Total	\$ 7,044.77

Grand Master's Appeal Commemorating Fiftieth Anniversary

The following is a list of contributions received to the end of the fiscal year, March 31st, 1929, in response to the Grand Master's appeal:

Kinistino No. 1.....	\$ 50.00	Mortlach No. 107.....	\$ 50.00
Wascana No. 2.....	200.00	Shaunavon No. 110.....	100.00
Indian Head No. 5.....	50.00	Aneroid No. 111.....	50.00
Maple Leaf No. 9.....	50.00	Woodrow No. 112.....	100.00
N.W.M.P. No. 11.....	100.00	Central Butte No. 114.....	50.00
Melfort No. 18.....	100.00	Cabri No. 119.....	50.00
Battle No. 19.....	110.00	Lancer No. 123.....	50.00
Arcola No. 21.....	50.00	Mount Hermon No. 124.....	50.00
Rosthern No. 22.....	5.00	Togo No. 130.....	50.00
Estevan No. 25.....	50.00	Conquest No. 132.....	57.80
Swift Current No. 26.....	50.00	St. George No. 136.....	100.00
Heward No. 29.....	50.00	Riverhurst No. 139.....	50.00
Davidson No. 33.....	25.00	Sceptre No. 140.....	50.00
Prince Rupert No. 35.....	50.00	Asquith No. 146.....	50.00
Bruce No. 36.....	50.00	Dunblane No. 148.....	100.00
Rouleau No. 40.....	50.00	Wawota No. 150.....	25.00
Caron No. 42.....	50.00	Viscount No. 151.....	50.00
Aurora No. 45.....	50.00	Star City No. 152.....	100.00
Strasbourg No. 46.....	50.00	Borden No. 158.....	50.00
Cupar No. 47.....	50.00	Springside No. 159.....	25.00
Nanatah No. 53.....	50.00	Cut Knife No. 160.....	50.00
Elbowview No. 56.....	50.00	Welwyn No. 161.....	25.00
Canora No. 59.....	50.00	St. Luke's No. 165.....	50.00
Wynyard No. 66.....	50.00	Preeceville No. 167.....	50.00
Eyebrow No. 67.....	25.00	Earl Grey No. 168.....	24.00
Cypress No. 70.....	50.00	Quill Lake No. 169.....	50.00
Doric No. 71.....	100.00	Sharon No. 170.....	50.00
Harmony No. 75.....	50.00	Memorial No. 172.....	25.00
Tugaske No. 78.....	50.00	Lakeview No. 173.....	50.00
Victoria No. 82.....	50.00	Norquay No. 178.....	50.00
Meridian No. 83.....	50.00	Kelvington No. 179.....	50.00
Zealandia No. 85.....	50.00	Herbert No. 180.....	50.00
Twin City No. 89.....	50.00	Tuberose No. 181.....	40.50
KerRobert No. 90.....	50.00	Lonach No. 182.....	23.00
Lodge Progress No. 92.....	50.00	Osage No. 184.....	50.00
Morse No. 93.....	50.00	Lucky Lake No. 187.....	50.00
Radisson No. 97.....	50.00	Herschel No. 189.....	50.00
Goose Lake No. 99.....	50.00	Turtleford No. 190.....	50.00
Invermay No. 102.....	9.00	Macrorie No. 191.....	50.00
King Hiram No. 104.....	50.00	Mazenod No. 193.....	25.00
Gothic No. 105.....	50.00	Pleasantdale U.D.....	25.00
St. John's No. 106.....	200.00	Lacadena U.D.....	25.00

Total\$4,594.30

Since the books closed the following contributions have been received:

Moose Jaw No. 3.....	\$ 200.00	Azure No. 122.....	\$ 50.00
Weyburn No. 20.....	50.00	Cadillac No. 126.....	50.00
New Hope No. 30.....	50.00	Kincaid No. 138.....	75.00
Ionic No. 31.....	50.00	Leader No. 142.....	50.00
Grayson No. 48.....	25.00	Victory No. 144.....	50.00
Assiniboia No. 49.....	50.00	Elstow No. 147.....	50.00
King Solomon No. 58.....	50.00	Loverna No. 149.....	50.00
Imperial No. 60.....	100.00	Bredenbury No. 157.....	50.00
Unity No. 73.....	50.00	Milestone No. 164.....	13.00
Kilwinning No. 74.....	25.00	Earl Grey No. 168.....	3.00
Foam Lake No. 79.....	15.00	Verwood No. 177.....	50.00
Biggar No. 100.....	50.00	Loyalty No. 185.....	25.00
Invermay No. 102.....	16.00	Pleasantdale U.D.....	25.00
Broderick No. 113.....	50.00		
Landis No. 115.....	16.00		
Paragon No. 118.....	50.00	Total	\$1,388.00

1917 Allotment

The following is a list of contributions received from June 20th, 1928, to the end of the fiscal year, March 31st, 1929, on the 1917 allotment:

Hanley No. 28.....	\$ 50.00	Outlook No. 65.....	\$ 235.00
Border No. 52.....	70.00	Invermay No. 102.....	41.00
Buchanan No. 54.....	50.00	Ceylon No. 116.....	50.80
		Total	\$ 496.80

Since the books closed the following contributions have been received:

Ashlar No. 8.....	\$ 50.00	Alameda No. 27.....	\$ 64.00
Yorkton No. 12.....	97.42	Wadena No. 87.....	50.00
Duck Lake No. 13.....	160.00	Buchanan No. 54.....	109.25
		Total	\$ 530.67

The following eight Lodges have cleaned up the amount of their 1917 allotment: Ashlar Lodge No. 8, Whitewood (District No. 4); Duck Lake Lodge No. 13 (District No. 1); Alameda Lodge No. 27 (District No. 6); Border Lodge No. 52, Gainsborough (District No. 6); Buchanan Lodge No. 54 (District No. 15); Outlook Lodge No. 65 (District No. 17); Invermay Lodge No. 102 (District No. 15); Ceylon Lodge No. 116 (District No. 6). Yorkton Lodge No. 12; Hanley Lodge No. 28, and Wadena Lodge No. 87 have also considerably reduced the amount of their outstanding allotment during the year and it is hoped that before the next Annual Communication these amounts will all be wiped out.

The following is a list by Districts of the four Lodges with outstanding balances as at this date:

District No. 5—Hanley Lodge No. 28.....	\$ 189.00
District No. 6—Boscawen Lodge No. 39.....	212.00
District No. 10—Yorkton Lodge No. 12.....	100.00
District No. 15—Wadena Lodge No. 87.....	80.00

Total Outstanding Indebtedness on 1917 Allotment.....\$ 581.00

Other Contributions

The following contributions have been received from June 20th, 1928, to date on other than the 1917 Allotment or the Grand Master's appeal:

Wynyard Lodge No. 66.....\$	15.00	Anonymous (K).....\$	10.00
Fillmore Lodge No. 163	10.00		
		Total	\$ 35.00

Refunds on Grants

The following amounts were received prior to March 31st, 1929, in refunds on grants:

Aurora Lodge No. 45.....\$	22.50	Twin City Lodge No. 89..\$	105.00
Doric Lodge No. 71.....	50.00	Lancer Lodge No. 123....	29.18
		Total	\$ 206.68

Grand Lodge Library

As Proceedings were received from Sister Grand Lodges they were duly catalogued and placed on the shelves of the Library. We also received new editions of the Constitutions of various Grand Lodges through the courtesy of their Grand Secretaries. Our Library is becoming very valuable indeed from a reference point of view.

VISITS OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

After the rush work of compiling the Proceedings of our last Annual Communication, attending the District Meetings, and receiving the August, 1928, Returns, I took my holidays and spent the time in Eastern Canada and the United States. While I was away I visited seven Grand Secretaries of other Jurisdictions and on every occasion was received with true Masonic hospitality, my brother Secretaries throwing open their offices for my inspection and sparing no pains to give me any information that I desired. I shall never forget the delightful morning spent with R.W. Bro. F. W. Hamilton, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, nor the afternoon spent in frank discussion of Masonic topics with that truly great leader in Freemasonry, M.W. Bro. Robert Judson Kenworthy, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York. Another outstanding visit was that paid to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, R.W. Bro. J. Perry. I was greatly interested in visiting the museum of this Grand Lodge, which contains many objects of historic interest to Masons. While I was in Philadelphia I had also a delightful visit with Bro. Dr. Joseph Fort Newton, author of "The Builders," the book which every Mason recognizes as being the inspiration for and foundation of Masonic study, "The Men's House," "The Religion of Masonry," and other books, and editor of "The Master Mason." Bro. Newton is one of the most prominent men along the lines of Masonic educational work in America and I much enjoyed the privilege of exchanging ideas with him. Then in New York I had an extremely pleasant visit with another outstanding man along educational lines, Bro. H. L. Haywood, editor of "The Masonic Outlook," and author of such well-known Masonic books as "Symbolical Masonry" and "The Great Teachings of Masonry." These visits with educational workers and Grand Secretaries broadened my acquaintance and were the sources of real inspiration,

The Order of DeMolay, which has become so popular in other Jurisdictions as a training ground for future Masons, has been attracting considerable attention in our own Jurisdiction throughout the past year, and in order that first hand information might be available, arrangements were made whereby your Grand Master and myself might see the degrees of the Order worked by the nearest chapter which is at Minot, North Dakota. Unfortunately, owing to sickness, the Grand Master was unable to be present on the date arranged, and so I had to proceed to Minot alone. I had the privilege on this occasion of witnessing the beautiful degrees of the Order put on in a faultless manner by the boys of this Chapter, and at a banquet given in my honour, of addressing over two hundred of as fine a type of young manhood as one could wish to see. This Order is for the youth of our country from sixteen to twenty-one years of age, especially those of Masonic parentage, and is intended to throw around them at this critical period of their lives beneficial influences that will tend to develop good citizenship.

CONFERENCE OF MASONIC EDUCATIONAL WORKERS

In May, 1927, I attended a conference in the interest of Masonic education held at Detroit, Michigan. In 1928 a similar conference was held at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The meeting at Detroit was so helpful that I was much disappointed at not being able to attend the one at Cedar Rapids the year following. On March 16th of this year I received an invitation to be present at a similar conference in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on May 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, "To formulate a more adequate plan for the dissemination of Masonic knowledge among the Craft." The M.W. the Grand Master in requesting me to make arrangements to attend this meeting said: "I consider that such a conference would be very beneficial and I am exceedingly anxious that the position we now hold in the matter of Masonic education should be maintained, if not strengthened, during my year in the Grand East."

Acting on the request of the Grand Master I attended this conference. About forty persons were present, including such leaders in Educational Work as Bros. R. I. Clegg, of Chicago; W. L. Boyden, librarian of the Scottish Rite Library in Washington; C. C. Hunt, Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Iowa; V. E. Biggar, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri; R. J. Meekrim, editor of "The Builder"; F. T. Lodge, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan; F. S. Moses, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Iowa; A. E. Mathers, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Missouri; and Miss Clara Richards, librarian of the Grand Lodge of North Dakota. The conference discussed such topics as: "What is Masonic Education—What is There to Teach, What Should be Taught and Why?", "The Purpose and Possibility of Masonic Education," "The Place a Library Occupies in Masonic Education," "The Small Masonic Library," "Study Clubs," "Speakers' Contests," "Speakers' Bureaus," etc. It was a privilege and an inspiration to come into personal touch with the type of men who took part in this conference and I feel that the time and effort spent in attending it were well worth while.

While in Milwaukee I came into intimate touch with the Grand Master of Wisconsin, M.W. Bro. Fred L. Wright, the Grand Secretary, M.W. Bro. W. F. Weiler, and our Grand Representative, W. Bro. J. E. Bast. These brethren were most hospitable and attentive; I was given the freedom of the Grand Lodge Office, and had the privilege of discussing many questions of vital interest to Masonry with them.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

This year we celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of our time-honoured institution in this Jurisdiction. Masonry has done much in making this western country what it is. The purpose of this great institution is to train men to be good citizens and many of the pioneers who laid the foundations of Masonry on these prairies took a prominent part in the public life of the country. Are we today maintaining the dignity and purpose of Ancient Craft Masonry? We have a heritage to be proud of and we shall be unworthy of our trust if we fail to maintain the standard set by these pioneer brethren, and to transmit our birthright to posterity. It is for us today to draw inspiration from the splendid achievements of the brethren who laid the foundations of Masonry in this Province. As we rejoice in their devotion to the teachings of our institution let their example inspire us to greater effort to make our influence felt for good citizenship in our Province, so that those who follow us may also rejoice in our fidelity to the principles of Masonry

"May Masonry beneath our guidance bring
Content wher'er its mystic light may shine;
And may the wisdom of that Mighty King
God of All, inspire your heart and mine."

CONCLUSION

I wish again to acknowledge the consideration and helpful assistance extended to me at all times by the Grand Lodge Officers and the Officers of Constituent Lodges throughout the Jurisdiction. This unfailing support at all times has been truly and sincerely appreciated. I wish also to acknowledge the many courtesies of our Grand Master. He has been most thoughtful and considerate, and it has been a pleasure to work with him.

And now I leave the record of the year with you, realizing that:

"It isn't the job we intended to do,
Or the labour we've just begun
That puts us right on the balance sheet,
It's the work we have really done."

Fraternally submitted,

W. B. TATE, Grand Secretary.

Report of Board of General Purposes

R.W. Bro. J. Orville Clarke presented the report of the Board of General Purposes, and upon motion of R.W. Bro. Clarke and M.W. Bro. D. A. Kingsbury the same was adopted, as follows:

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan A.F. & A.M.:
Brethren:

The Board of General Purposes held two meetings during the year.

At the inaugural meeting which took place in Saskatoon following the close of our last Annual Communication on Thursday, June 21st,

1928, R.W. Bro. C. P. Moore was elected Vice-President and the various Standing Committees of the Board were appointed as appears in the report of the proceedings for 1928.

At the second meeting held yesterday the reports of the Standing Committees were received and the respective Chairmen will present these reports to your for consideration.

Fraternally submitted,

J. ORVILLE CLARKE, President.

Report of Committee on Grievances and Appeals

R.W. Bro. N. R. Craig presented the report of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, and on motion of R.W. Bro. Craig and M.W. Bro. Martin the same was adopted, as follows:

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan A.F. & A.M.,
Brethren:

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, consisting of M.W. Bros. W. M. Martin, W. J. Smith, W. B. Willoughby and R.W. Bros. James McGregor, A. G. Rawlinson and N. R. Craig (Chairman), beg to report as follows:

During the year the following matters were laid before the Committee:

1. Aurora Lodge No. 45, Theodore versus Joseph Conn.

An attempt was made to lay a complaint against Joseph Conn for eloping with the wife of a Brother Mason.

The file shows that a charge was filed with the Secretary of the Lodge. It does not show:

- (a) That it was presented to the Lodge and accepted in compliance with Rule 6 of the rules of Grand Lodge.
- (b) Or that any notice of the time or place of trial was given to the accused.
- (c) Or that any trial took place.
- (d) Or that any evidence was given to the Lodge except what purported to be a copy of the letter from the accused which was not admissible as evidence.
- (e) That the Proceedings taken were wholly irregular.

Your Committee find that if the facts suggested by the file are properly proven that Joseph Conn is wholly unfit to be a Mason and should be expelled from the Order, but he must first have a regular trial and the rules of procedure, so clearly set out in the Constitution, must be followed. Copies of documents must not be used for evidence when the originals are available.

We therefore recommend that this whole matter be remitted back to Aurora Lodge with instructions that a charge be regularly laid against said Joseph Conn and that his trial be regularly proceeded with.

2. Tisdale Lodge No. 76 versus Bro. C. F. Yorke.

This Brother was, on June 27th, 1923, suspended by his Lodge for non-payment of arrears of dues then amounting to \$30.85. He had

been notified by letter of June 12th, 1923, which he admits receiving, that he would be suspended at the next regular meeting of the Lodge unless he showed good reason to the contrary. No reason was presented by him and, as already stated, he was suspended on June 27th, 1923.

The Committee finds that no notice of this suspension was sent to the suspended Brother. Such notice is required by Rule 67 of the Constitution.

The practice being that all Masonic notices are given in writing, the Committee apprehends that notice of suspension as it is notice of plural action by the Lodge should follow the usual practice.

Bro. Yorke, on June 12th, 1928, made application to his Lodge for reinstatement, paying \$30.00 which he supplemented in a letter of June 22nd, 1928, by eighty-five cents, making up the total of \$30.85 arrears at date of suspension.

On September 26th, 1928, his application for reinstatement was voted on by the Lodge and was refused, and the sum of \$30.85 returned to him.

The Committee finds that the procedure in connection with this Brother's suspension was never completed as no notice of his suspension complying with the rules was ever given him. His suspension stands, but notice thereof should be given.

We recommend that the Secretary of Tisdale Lodge be directed to at once give Bro. C. F. Yorke written notice of his suspension of June 27th, 1923, which notice shall be served upon him by mailing addressed to him at Prince Albert, Sask., and that he have one year from the date of the mailing of said notice at Tisdale, Sask., addressed to him as aforesaid to pay his arrears of dues under the provisions of Rule 70. And that the Master, upon payment by Bro. Yorke of his arrears of dues within the time limit herein, do proceed to carry out the provisions of Rule 70.

3. Canora Lodge No. 59 versus George A. Blakely.

Four charges of unmasonic conduct were preferred against George A. Blakely by his Lodge and he was tried on these charges on October 5th, 1928, and found guilty of charges 1, 3 and 4, and acquitted on charge No. 2, and was sentenced to indefinite suspension.

We find the procedure entirely regular.

We do not think the conviction on charge 4 justified on the grounds assigned as the giving of a worthless cheque for a debt is neither a criminal nor a moral offence, but the conviction on this count is meritable on the evidence for reasons other than those assigned.

The Committee therefore confirms the action of the Lodge in its decision and recommends expulsion. We commend this Lodge for its strict observance of Masonic procedure under rather difficult circumstances and commend the care with which the whole case was conducted.

May we respectfully suggest to all Lodges that papers submitted to the Grand Secretary on Grievances and Appeals should not be sent to him as a heterogeneous bundle of non-assorted papers but in an orderly file properly fastened and in proper chronological order. His work and the work of the Committee would be assisted by the adoption of this suggestion.

The Committee thinks Grand Lodge should be congratulated that out of 14,000 Masons only two had been brought before it for discipline during the current year.

4. Re application J. D. Norton for restoration.

The Committee find that the material required by rule 62 has not been filed and that Ashlar Lodge No. 8 has not recommended restoration. We are therefore without jurisdiction to deal with the matter.

Fraternally submitted,

N. R. CRAIG, Chairman.

Report of Committee of Condition of Masonry

R.W. Bro. C. P. Moore presented the Report of the Committee on Condition of Masonry, and upon motion of R.W. Bro. Moore and M.W. Bro. Kingsbury the same was adopted, as follows:

To the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan:
Brethren:

The antiquity of Freemasonry is a feature which particularly appeals to the average Mason. It is with a feeling of pride he hears and repeats the story that Masonry ante-dates all other orders of its kind now in existence. The fact that a great deal of it is founded upon myth appears to add to its magic charm. With the greatest interest he follows the historian back through the centuries, and when authentic records can take him no further he has recourse to the legends and traditions, where he becomes lost in the twilight of fable.

Since the beginning of civilization spiritual and scientific man has been endeavouring to solve the riddle of life. To obtain a rational solution of its mysteries has been his obsession. He has been indefatigable in his labours and undaunted by his failures. Nature, however, has decreed that the great secret, at least for the time being, must remain hidden. The most that is vouchsafed to mankind is an occasional ray of light penetrating his world from the great unknown, as a result of the wonderful discoveries of Science.

Doubtless, the thoughtful observer of the course of Nature, as the stupendous pageant of world events and world movements unrolls itself before his eyes, would be dismayed at times, did he not fully appreciate the fact that there never has been any direct unswerving progress of the human march towards its unknown goal; but a series of cycles rising and falling as the forces of good and evil sway in their eternal struggle. In this strange adventure of life the only thing that never dies is the spirit that causes us to carry on. It is the one reality in a world of illusion, hopes and dreams.

Today we find that many psychologists and biologists have abandoned the old post-Darwin conception of mechanical evolution, operated by the blind forces of heredity and survival of the fittest. Younger scientists like Haldane and Solly perceive an "intelligent purpose," "a Spiritual force at work in every phase of evolution," which inspires a belief that a more spiritual conception of life will form, and men will become better reconciled to the hardships and difficulties which beset them, because of greater confidence that the end of the journey

is beyond the struggle. It has been even suggested that science, after its many victories, may win the best of all by revealing the life of the spirit and by drawing aside the veil between time and eternity.

There is not and never has been any conflict between science and religion. Science is fact and religion is truth, and the two are so intimately blended that they must of necessity harmonize.

Happy and contented is the man who can look back along his pathways and see for himself the advances he has made in the direction of a more perfect and comprehensive life. In old age he often seems to get special glimpses ahead.

"The soul's dark cottage battered and decayed,

Lets in the light through chinks that time has made."

He feels that there must be a meaning to life, a reason for his having been placed in this primary school of existence, else why should he go to so much trouble to educate himself and toughen his spiritual fibre if he is to be thrown upon the scrapheaps of the universe before it is all brought to some logical conclusion.

Both Shelley and Wordsworth have interpreted the parable of nature with sympathetic insight. The former in his "Ode to the North West Wind" reaches the climax in the last line—"If winter comes can spring be far behind." It is the recognition of triumphant life over which death has no power. Dead leaves, vanished flowers, the stricken earth wrapped in its winding sheet of white are but a seeming. The death of the year is but a pause, a period of recuperation, an ingestion ere the germinating life bursts forth in a new birth of beauty and joy. Life is the abiding reality, death but a passing interlude.

Analogies are not proof. Yet the unending triumph of life over death in nature can but lend wings to the immortal hope. Human life at its best is a promise and a potency. Its lessons are scarcely learned before the end. Its completions are withheld by the Master Hand. Its ideals are unrealized, its dreams of love and joy are unsatisfied, but if life is not a meaningless mockery, there must be somewhere fruition and fulfillment.

The modern mind finds little satisfaction in the traditional conception of heaven. Harps and crowns have no appeal to the normal man, but the yearning for the satisfaction of our deepest desires, the attainment of our purest ideals, will not down. Are these instinctive longings not the intuitive recognition of life's eternal meaning; a voice from the God within the soul, bidding us cherish the largest hope, in the confidence that the Universe is not spiritually bankrupt?

Every man is the centre of a circle whose fatal circumference he cannot pass. Within its narrow confines he is potential, beyond it he perishes and if immortality is a splendid but delusive dream, if the incompleteness of every career, even the longest and most fortunate, be not supplemented and perfected after its termination here, then he who dreads to die should fear to live, for life is a tragedy more desolate than death.

Brethren, the opportunity for Masonic labour presents itself to you. Its limits are defined only by the extent of your capabilities and the intensity of your enthusiasm. The results obtained will be in direct proportion to your efforts. If Masonry, at times, appears to fail in its mission, it is because those who have associated themselves with the order have not measured up to its requirements.

No Master of a Lodge has discharged his duty by merely pointing out the way to the initiate. Unless he travel that road himself and is a living example of his precepts, his influence for moral and spiritual development, to a great extent, is nullified. When it can be said of a Past Master that he exercised a function and fulfilled a mission, it is the highest tribute that can be paid to any man.

To many of you the foregoing dissertation may appear to be irrelevant to the subject, but it has been our endeavour to interpret and emphasize the spirit of our science. The true condition of Masonry is reflected in the character and conduct of its adherents and not determined by its precepts. The outside world will judge it according to those standards. Its good name is in the custody of its members, and all worthy Masons who appreciate this fact will so govern themselves as to reflect honour upon the institution.

Your Committee has read and carefully studied the reports submitted by the District Deputy Grand Masters. The more we analyze the reports the more we become convinced that these officers are, like ourselves, human.

"A man must serve his time to every trade, save censure, critics all are ready made." To avoid any possibility of being placed in the category referred to in the above quotation, we will follow the example of the District Deputy Grand Masters and spread the mantle of charity over the faults and imperfections which have come to our attention, and only refer to them in general terms. However, we wish to stress the point, that if unsatisfactory conditions are to be remedied, accurate reports are essential.

We respectfully draw the attention of the members of this Grand Lodge to the fact that the District Deputy Grand Masters are the personal representatives of the Grand Master, and only through courtesy of the Grand Master are the Districts permitted to make their own choice.

In order that an accurate report of conditions be available, we recommend that the report forms of the District Deputy Grand Masters be altered and so worded as to necessitate brief and definite answers to the questionnaire.

The practice of holding a Lodge of Instruction for the newly installed District Deputy Grand Masters has been revived, and we believe with splendid results. In some reports no reference was made to this matter, but those which touched upon the subject contained only words of commendation. We are of the opinion that the Lodge of Instruction should be continued, if we wish to have uniformly good service from the District Deputies.

One recommendation received was that two Lodges of instruction be held, one immediately after installation and the other after each District Deputy has paid an official visit to each Lodge in his District. We note that the energetic officer who made this recommendation has paid two visits to each Lodge. We doubt if his suggestion is practicable, as in some cases the first visit is not made until the month of May and drastic legislation would be necessary to make the suggested plan workable.

A suggestion which meets with our approval is that District Deputy Grand Masters be required to make out all reports in type or with pen and ink. A great many of those made out by pencil become undecipherable and are, therefore, useless for the purpose of reference.

A recommendation is made that steps be taken to revise and improve the forms used for suspensions and rejections, and where a brother has been suspended and later reinstated, or a candidate rejected and subsequently elected, some scheme should be devised for cancellation of the previous notification. We believe this is a matter which should receive the attention of the proper authorities.

Judging from the reports submitted by the District Deputy Grand Masters, Masonry in this Jurisdiction is in a healthy and progressive state. There are a few Lodges which appear to be more or less dormant, but we are assured that they are making every effort to improve their standing. It must not be overlooked that the Lodges, as a rule, are at their best when the District Deputies are paying their official visits, and we should not make the fatal error of concluding that Masonry has reached a state of perfection. There is still room for improvement.

The Research Committee have no doubt heard with satisfaction the eulogistic comments contained in the reports of the District Deputies. It must be gratifying to Right Worshipful Brother Rawlinson and his co-workers to know that their efforts are so greatly appreciated. We congratulate the Committee on Research and wish them increased success during the coming year. We pass on to them a suggestion received from several Masters; that they diversify and present an occasional paper on the practical work of the Lodge and apart from symbolism. There is a possibility that the Committee on Research, composed as it is of Masonic students, may be too optimistic in assuming that all Lodges are sufficiently advanced along the lines of Masonic study to digest and fully appreciate the material submitted.

The District meetings have proven a huge success throughout the Jurisdiction. No word of adverse comment is recorded in any report since the scheme was inaugurated. The atmosphere at these meetings is particularly suitable to the average Mason. He feels no restraint and enters into the discussion of the various subjects with enthusiasm. The fact that the attendance, through circumstances, is more or less restricted to the Masons of the district, tends to develop the fraternal spirit. When brethren will drive a hundred miles or more to attend a gathering of this nature it is significant. We believe the district meeting is a fixture, and that the expense incurred in connection therewith is fully justified. Moreover, we believe the increase in the exchange of visits, among the Lodges in the various districts, is directly attributable to the practice of holding these meetings.

We regret to note that arrears of dues are on the increase in some Lodges. In one district alone the arrears amount to over fifty-one hundred dollars. This is not conducive to the success of the Lodges and we strongly urge the brethren to do their utmost to remedy this unsatisfactory condition.

It is a fact that a great many Masons exhibit a lack of knowledge respecting the Constitution and approved rulings. Many Masters are deficient in this respect. We suggest to the District Deputy Grand Masters, about to be installed, that during their tenure of office they emphasize the necessity of officers of Lodges making themselves completely conversant with the Constitution and approved rulings.

A pleasing feature in connection with this Communication of Grand Lodge is that it marks the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the oldest Lodge in Saskatchewan, Kinistino No. 1. We congratulate the Masons of Prince Albert and wish for them equal success during

the next fifty years, and go so far as to express the hope that many of the Masons present today may live to assist in the celebration of their centenary.

We felicitate the District Deputy Grand Masters on the manner in which they have discharged their onerous duties. We are of the opinion that all those holding office will appreciate more fully the responsibilities, which are attached thereto, after they have relinquished the reins of authority. They have completed their labours and are about to make way for others. To their successors, about to be installed, we say, "Do not overlook the fact that your reports to be submitted one year hence will be printed in the proceedings of Grand Lodge, and distributed throughout the Masonic world to be used for the purpose of reference." Pride should dictate the policy you will pursue in compiling the same.

In recognition of faithful service, rendered during the past year, we recommend that the rank of Past District Deputy Grand Master be conferred upon:

F. M. Hodson (1), J. R. McKenzie (2), L. Herridge (3), F. W. Hart (4), J. R. Campbell (5), George Lythgoe (6), C. O. Banting (7), G. D. Gray (8), H. Bateman (9), H. Turner (10), W. George (11), S. J. Atwell (12), G. A. Wyness (13), G. W. Pomeroy (14), R. A. Dick (15), L. J. McNichol (16), J. C. Carter (17).

Fraternally submitted,

CHAS. P. MOORE, Chairman.

Report of Committee on Finance

R.W. Bro. A. A. Wilson, Vice-Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Finance, and upon motion of R.W. Bro. Wilson and M.W. Bro. Swain the same was adopted, as follows:

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan A.F. & A.M.:

Brethren:

The Masonic financial year which closed on the thirty-first day of March last, was a period of continued prosperity for the finances of Grand Lodge, notwithstanding the fact that expenses in some lines of its activities are mounting as a result of the growth of the Craft throughout Saskatchewan generally.

The year ended with a cash surplus of \$365.33, and during the twelve-month period the sum of \$1,801.15 was invested in Provincial Government Securities. You will be gratified to know that apart from the Benevolent Fund, Grand Lodge holds in negotiable securities of first class rank, assets amounting to \$21,365.81. The amount of interest earned on this investment helps materially to swell the receipts for current account.

The offices of Grand Lodge are now so well equipped that permanent improvements thereto during the Masonic year were comparatively light.

Complete details of amounts received and disbursed during the twelve months ending March 31, 1929, are shown on the auditor's report, which is being distributed for your information.

For some time past it has been possible to set aside in the form of approved securities, surplus earnings of Grand Lodge. It is anticipated that the coming year will be no exception in this regard. Your committee therefore would again recommend that the sum of \$2,500.00 be invested in Federal and Provincial bonds, when such amount can be devoted to this purpose.

Last year Grand Lodge voted an appropriation of \$500.00 to cover expenses, which might be involved in a fitting celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the beginning of Masonry in that part of the North West Territories now known as the Province of Saskatchewan. No part of this particular sum was disbursed in the Masonic financial year. It will be necessary, therefore, to revoke an amount for the purpose. In this connection it may be explained that the Board of General Purposes has decided that, as a fitting souvenir for this memorable occasion, a booklet giving a resume of the Craft in this portion of the North West Territories from its beginning until the present time should be prepared and made available for all interested Masons. M.W. Bro. C. O. Davidson, himself a member of many years standing of Kinistino Lodge No. 1, M.W. Bro. Tate and M.W. Bro. Irwin kindly agreed to prepare this booklet which is ready for distribution to all delegates. You will agree that the selection of these M.W. Brethren for this work was a happy one, as no other men in Saskatchewan are better equipped for the task which they so cheerfully and acceptably performed. The cost of the printing of this booklet, however, was not anticipated at our last meeting, and as a result your Finance Committee is obliged to recommend that for the expenses of this Fiftieth Anniversary the sum of \$750.00 should be voted instead of \$500.00.

Following are the estimated receipts and expenditures for the coming financial year:

Brought Forward from 1928-29.....\$ 3,929.05

RECEIPTS:

Membership Fees.....	\$ 8,500.00	
Initiation Fees.....	2,500.00	
Affiliation Fees.....	200.00	
Commuted Life Membership Fees.....	400.00	
Past Master's Certificates.....	100.00	
Dispensations and Charters.....	200.00	
Special Dispensations.....	250.00	
Interest	1,350.00	
Sale of Publications.....	600.00	
		14,100.00
		\$ 18,029.05

EXPENDITURES:

Salaries and Honoraria:

Grand Secretary.....	\$ 3,400.00
Grand Secretary's Assistant.....	2,200.00
Grand Treasurer.....	200.00
Grand Tyler.....	25.00
Auditor	500.00
Committee on Foreign Correspondence.....	200.00
Stenographer	960.00
Office Rent	1,380.00

Travelling:

D.D.G.M.'s	1,300.00
Board of General Purposes.....	700.00
District Meetings.....	500.00
General	500.00
	\$ 11,805.00

Miscellaneous:

Printing	\$ 700.00
Relief	500.00
Purchase of Publications.....	150.00
Fiftieth Anniversary Expenses (Special)....	750.00
General Expenses.....	1,200.00
	\$ 15,105.00
Estimated Surplus at End of Year.....	\$ 2,924.05

\$ 18,029.05

The Chairman of the Finance Committee left the framework of this report with the undersigned as he was obliged to be absent from the province at this time. Two years ago he expressed his desire to then retire from the Board of General Purposes. This request he now repeats in order that other members of Grand Lodge may have an opportunity to become better acquainted with its activities. For the incoming Finance Committee, the Chairman joins with the present members in wishing for it happy service in the interests of Masonry in Saskatchewan.

Fraternally submitted,

A. A. WILSON, Vice-Chairman.

Report of Committee on Charters and New Lodges

M.W. Bro. C. O. Davidson presented the report of the Committee on Charters and New Lodges, and upon motion of M.W. Bro. Davidson and R.W. Bro. Reilly the same was adopted, as follow:
To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan A.F. & A.M.:
Brethren:

Your Committee on Charters and New Lodges beg leave to report as follows:

The books and records of Vanguard Lodge at Vanguard, Pleasantdale Lodge at Pleasantdale, and Lacadena Lodge at Lacadena, together with the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters regarding same have been examined. Your Committee recommends that Charters be granted to Vanguard Lodge at Vanguard, Pleasantdale Lodge at Pleasantdale, and Lacadena Lodge at Lacadena.

Fraternally submitted,

C. O. DAVIDSON, Chairman.

The hour having arrived for adjournment Grand Lodge was called from labour at 5.30 p.m. to 8. p.m

FIRST DAY—EVENING SESSION

Grand Lodge resumed labour at 8 p.m., M.W. Bro. Rev. Canon J. K. Irwin, Grand Master, on the Throne; Grand Officers, Members and Representatives present.

Address---Grand Master Grand Lodge of Manitoba

The M.W. the Grand Master called on M.W. Bro. Wm. Douglas, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, who addressed Grand Lodge as follows:

At the outset of my remarks permit me to present fraternal greetings from the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, and at the same time let me express my personal appreciation at the delightful pleasure I experience in being present at this historic Communication of your Grand Lodge.

This is your day of Jubilee in Saskatchewan, but I realize the celebration is a joint affair and the enjoyment and honour of the day is shared by your constituent Lodge—Kinistino Lodge—equally with the Sovereign Grand Body to which the old pioneer Lodge of the Province now owes allegiance.

Out of the effort of pioneer days has emerged this great and rapidly growing Grand Lodge now having within its affiliation 14,585 members.

From the earliest beginnings of Freemasonry in the vast territory now known as the Province of Saskatchewan, the brethren of Manitoba have had a very personal interest. We acknowledge that from the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario, you first obtained dispensation, but in due season we find the brethren of Prince Albert becoming attached to their nearest neighbours—Manitoba—and for the long span of 23 years we were proud to have not only Kinistino Lodge, but many other Lodges of the Province enrolled as constituent parts of our Manitoba Jurisdiction. And in 1898 Bro. G. B. Murphy, of Moosomin, Saskatchewan, was elected to the highest position in the gift of his brethren, of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba.

The passage of time brings wonderful changes, sometimes bordering on the miraculous. To-day we learn that your Grand Lodge, which in 1906 became instituted as the Sovereign Grand Body for Saskatchewan by the withdrawal of 29 Lodges having a membership of 898, now consists of 196 Lodges with 14,585 members.

A truly wonderful achievement and a record which overshadows that of Manitoba.

With the rapid development of this Province and your increasing industrial and agricultural activities it is a further matter of record that the higher ideals of life—the things which belong to the spirit—what we directly trace to the influence of the Church; the school; the home; and let me add with assurance, the Masonic Lodge; have marked a progress which is a credit to the pioneer.

It seems but yesterday that the prairie lands of Western Canada were heralded as a great lone land; a hyperborean region; an impos-

sible place to make a home or maintain a staple population. It was a country only fit for the nomadic tribes who roamed our plains and never found an abiding place.

But we have had many different periods in the history of our Western country. First, the period of discovery and exploration, followed by the era of the pioneer—the day of early settlement. Now we see the period of responsible government, the day of the Canadian Citizen.

On the great page of romance we find inscribed the names of Verendrye, Alexander MacKenzie, Henry Kelsey, David Thompson, Alexander Henry; names that mark deeds and events that enthrall, but there have been countless others whose names belong to that regiment which Kipling called "the legion that was never listed." They came in response to the insistent call of the wild; they left their bones to bleach by many a lonely river and on many a sandy shore, where no marker will ever record their silent resting place, nor will the contribution they made for and in the name of their country find a place in the story of our early days.

The sturdy pioneer; he who cleared the bush and built the roads; who broke the soil, sowed and reaped, struggling in a life-long battle with a stubborn wilderness, such was the stuff the pioneer men of the Masonic family were made of, and we do honour at their shrine to-day.

The banks of the great Saskatchewan have a story just as interesting and replete with romance equal to that of any part of our Dominion. We have a history of which we can justifiably be proud.

A very early record (1808) tells the story of a white man with an Indian guide and three boatmen, "rounding the bend of your great Northern River, passing old Fort Providence, then discovering the scattered remains of several old establishments known to the early explorers and traders as Sturgeon Fort. The only visible evidence of human existence, outside the members of his own party, is a group of 30 Cree tents. The welcome was somewhat doubtful—the hospitality one-sided." Over the vista of the years we see the Red Man giving place to his pale-face brother and where the tepee broke the line of vision we now find this wonderful metropolis of Northern Saskatchewan.

The flight of time brings to our gaze another picture. The missionary with his two companions and families have found a location for their contemplated work. They have not been encouraged to this lonely Northern post to enjoy the comparative ease and comfort of a settled community, but to spread their Gospel message to the aborigine of the Saskatchewan, and teach the Indian children the rudiments of our civilized ways and educate them. This is the first attempt to settle the place. Here the missionary toiled, erecting buildings with his own hands, teaching and preaching as he had opportunity, struggling amidst the lights and shadows of a difficult life. From this pioneer effort has come the City in which we meet to-day.

Establishment gradually centralizes within a given area. The mission station has started and there is a parish extending hundreds of miles on either side. The school is organized. Interest in the place brings settlers from the Red River and elsewhere. Community life has brought into being the well-ordered institutions which follow close upon the effort of the pioneer.



FOUR CHARTER MEMBERS OF FIRST LODGE ESTABLISHED
IN SASKATCHEWAN

BRO. DR. A. E. PORTER

BRO. J. LESTOCK REID

R.W. BRO. J. M. COOMBS

BRO. EDWIN STANLEY

Listen to this excerpt from a letter written from Prince Albert dated 6th July, 1869:

"Rumor says we are now part of the Dominion. What effect is the change to have in this quarter? Are settlers from the Provinces to flock in here? I hope that before such shall be the case the Government will make a proper arrangement with the Indians and appropriate proper reserves for them. The Indians have often spoken to me about such a movement as one that they dread, fearing they will be crowded out of their own country as Indians in other parts have been. If there are to be settlements on the Saskatchewan, I have no doubt this will be one of the first parts to be pitched upon."

Truly a prophetic vision which has come true.

Ten years after these words were written we have another picture. We see before us a small group of men who have enjoyed the pleasures of fellowship in other centres.

The men who compose the group have all been instructed in the mystical language of the grip and sign. They have a vision of a future greatness which is evidenced in the pioneer story of every settlement which has risen on the broad expanse of our Prairies. These men make a momentous decision.

They decide the time is ripe and the opportunity present in which they must regularize their occasional gatherings. A Masonic Lodge is necessary in order that they may meet as a properly organized unit and thus become authorized by warrant to impart their mystical knowledge and the message of their grips and signs to others. A Masonic Lodge is the result of their deliberations and Kinistino Lodge comes into being.

The earliest record I have knowledge of at the present time concerning the introduction of Freemasonry into the Province of Saskatchewan is the reference contained in the proceedings of the 24th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada (in Ontario) held at Kingston, 10th and 11th September, 1879. Here we learn that "dispensation has been issued to Kinistino Lodge, Prince Albert, N.W.T." In the same proceedings (P. 99) we read further "with reference to Kinistino Lodge at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, N.W.T., your Board recommend that the dispensation be continued for another year, in consequence of the absence of the books of the Lodge, and of the short time it has been working."

Subsequent research discloses the fact that dispensation had been issued on 22nd May, 1879. Transportation facilities in those days were primitive and the sound of a locomotive had not been heard in our prairies at the time.

From The Craftsman of November 15th, 1879, we read the following communication from a correspondent:

"Freemasonry at Prince Albert, N.W.T. The following officers of Kinistino Lodge A.F. & A.M., U.D., G.R.C., were installed on Friday, 3rd October, 1879. (In the absence of other material I assume this to be the inaugural meeting of the new Lodge)."

The record in question gives the officers thus:

W.M.....	Chas. F. Young	Sec.....	Jas. C. Flett
S.W.....	John McKenzie	S.D.....	A. E. Porter, M.D.
J.W.....	George Duck	J.D.....	George Tait
Chap.....	J. Lestock Reid	I.G.....	Joseph Coombs
Treas.....	Chas. Mair	Tyler.....	E. Stanley

It was evidently thought a word or two in explanation on points of geography and etymology was necessary as the correspondent adds:

"Prince Albert is situated near the junction of the North and South Branch of the Saskatchewan River, and is destined to become the metropolis of the west, being the most northern on the continent. The country surrounding it is very fertile. The giving the name Kinistino to this Lodge is a tribute to the tribe who once owned this country. Our brethren of this far off settlement are confident that their pioneer Lodge will flourish. The name Kinistino, selected for the Lodge, is an Indian word. Dr. Pritchard, in his researches into the physical history of mankind, speaks of the Knistineaux, or Klis-tenos, or Kristineaux (by abbreviation Crees), as the most northern tribe of the Algonquin family."

It is of interest to us as we celebrate this Jubilee to mention that according to the records of the Grand Lodge of Canada (in Ontario), Kinistino Lodge, the only Masonic Lodge in the vast Prairie Territory west of Portage la Prairie, is credited with a membership of ten as at 24th June, 1879. This doubtless was the ten Charter members. It will be observed that ten members were elected to office so it is apparent every member had work to do. In the following year an addition of three initiates and one affiliate brought the membership to 14, and one year later the membership increased to 30 by the initiation of 13 and the affiliation of three.

In the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada (in Ontario) for 1880, we read that a request had been received from Kinistino for a Charter. The Board reported that the books had not been received, but having been under dispensation since 22nd May, 1879, they recommended that the warrant be granted. This was issued and the Lodge was numbered 381 G.R.C.

We learn in 1883 that correspondence had passed between the Grand Secretaries of Manitoba and Canada in connection with the surrender of the warrant of Kinistino Lodge No. 381. "From the correspondence that has taken place I gather that the Lodge has, by resolution, accepted a warrant of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, and that the warrant of the Grand Lodge of Canada has been forwarded to that Grand Lodge for disposal."

Relinquishing affiliation with the Grand Lodge of Canada (in Ontario), Kinistino Lodge became one of the constituent Lodges of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, receiving number 16 on their Register. The first officers named on the Manitoba warrant were:

Rev. James Flett.....	W. Master
Thos. J. Agnew.....	Senior Warden
Henry Keenan.....	Junior Warden

When the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan was formed, Kinistino Lodge, by virtue of the fact that it was the oldest Masonic Lodge in the newly created Province of Saskatchewan, received the Number 1.

Your pioneer Lodge has a rather unique record. First being chartered by the Grand Lodge of Canada, then transferring its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, and finally taking part in the formation of the Grand Lodge of which it is an important part.

Let us, as we pay homage to-day to the pioneer Craftsmen who brought Masonic light to Saskatchewan fifty years ago, reverently

include in our jubilation the other Craftsmen who, in similar manner carried the banner of our beloved Craft into the by-ways of the prairie and set up our sacred altar throughout the land.

Kinistino Lodge is enshrined as an institution in this City, and the work that has been accomplished by the members of that Lodge has been recognized far beyond the confines of the immediate neighbourhood.

The formation of a Masonic Lodge in a small centre is ever a great adventure and to reach success requires much individual effort and sacrifice.

But, down through the years, confronting the Freemasons of each successive age, comes one Eternal Truth which must for ever be recognized as a fundamental principle of our great Craft. It is expressed in the opening sentence of the first of the Old Charges and it obliges every Mason to obey the Moral Law.

Might we not very profitably discuss in the remaining time at my disposal a few thoughts which might be deduced from this injunction, and try and make an application in a personal way.

If the Great War did nothing else, it undoubtedly showed us that the world at large—and I include this reference in a personal, individual sense—that we were full of moral conceit. It must be apparent even yet that we have not quite reached the high peak of moral excellency that would allow us to sit back contentedly and say there is nothing more to be done.

This realization must have a chastening effect upon the thinking Mason and such a condition has very largely arisen out of our habit of permitting ourselves to be guided by words rather than by realities; by what men are saying than by what they are doing; by what teachers are teaching than by what pupils are learning.

We forget fundamentals far too quickly, and forgetfulness is an evil which must be corrected. Making use of Kipling again we might well implore:

“Lord God of Hosts be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget.”

Freemasonry has ever taught that we should practice morality, and in addition to the reference I mentioned from the ancient charges, many recurring admonitions which are included in our ceremonies will be called to your mind. The whole Masonic structure gives abundant evidence of the importance of this phase of our activity in ancient times, and it is no less a fundamental principle of the Craft to-day than it was two centuries ago.

If the Freemasons of the world evinced a proper appreciation of this requirement we would measure up in all our local interests, in provincial and inter-provincial matters; in national questions and in international affairs, in an entirely different proportion than is evidenced to-day.

Freemasonry and its teachings must find actual expression in our individual effort from day to day.

Every brother receives the teachings of good citizenship; to go out into the narrow walks of life and exemplify those principles and teachings of good conduct and citizenship as taught in his Lodge Room; but, they go out as individuals, not as the representatives of any Lodge.

Within the Lodge we are Freemasons; outside we should be citizens only, but with this difference, that we should be guided at all times by our Masonic principles.

We are beset with sectional outlooks which are useless and in the end are generally mischievous; they but set man against man and form a cleavage instead of a bond.

There is no double standard in Freemasonry. Respect must be shown to the laws of our country and if we resent any measure we have constitutional methods of correcting what is not consistent with or agreeable to our national life and thought.

We can do much to drive away the low estimate of the marriage tie, a condition, unfortunately on the increase, and far too prevalent in Canada at the present time.

The impulse which directs to right conduct and deters from crime and wrong-doing is not only older than nations and cities, but is coeval with the Divine Being; the Grand Architect who rules both Heaven and Earth. The principle which impels to right-doing and warns against sin and evil springs out of the nature of things. It did not begin to be a law when it was originated, but it is co-existent with God Himself.

The principles of morality are axioms like so many principles of Geometry. The Moral Law is the necessary restrictions which have grown out of man's conception of Justice, Right and Duty. They were not created by man but have existed eternally with God.

It is not because we are feeble in our nature, nor because God is Omnipotent that it is our duty to obey the Moral Law, but because there is no other way by which we can bring about the successful completion of the Temple of Character.

Man is an intelligent being, free—free because he is conscious that it is his duty and because it is made his duty to obey the dictates of Truth and Justice.

Freemasonry teaches that man is not governed by a resistless fate, or by an inexorable destiny, but is free to choose between evil and good. Freemasonry teaches that Justice and Right, the beautiful and the good, are of the essence of the Deity, and like His infinitude, they are laws to man which he feels compelled to comply with.

Freemasonry has no message for the government of the purely physical life. If the moral life of the individual be right, it will naturally follow that he will live and act by the square.

The consciousness of responsibility cannot be explained by any known property of matter. There is something in us apart from the material; something capable of directing all our knowledge and powers in the work of life, and this we call conscience. Like other faculties this is capable of development, and in proportion to our development do we morally progress. The conscience is the moral square of humanity, and if we would build our Temple well, we must work true to that square.

A man may be a member of a Masonic Lodge, but he is not a Freemason unless he is a truthful man. Truth, our ritual tells us, governs all things.

Truth requires its votaries to be lovers of Truth. A man who tells the truth to gain the respect of his community is not a truthful man. The truthful man is one who tells the truth because he is incapable of telling a falsehood. Such a man is truly a Freemason. He seeks to do right because it is right.

A politician who deliberately deceives the people in order to gain votes; a merchant who sells by false weight or measure; a lawyer who misleads a jury with wilful intent; a preacher who declares a doctrine which he does not believe; any one or all these characters may find entrance within the membership of a Lodge, but their presence would by no means make them Freemasons.

In bygone days our operative brothers worked with the physical material, consequently they laboured from without. To us, who work with the speculative tools, both material and workmen are one, thus we must work from within.

We do not accept candidates because of social prominence, nor by reason of the fact that they wield the sword of power or carry the purse of wealth. They can only be accepted as Freemasons upon one great characteristic—their moral stature as men.

You have all been duly invested as Freemasons and a great responsibility has been imposed upon each brother. You have reason and will, and these faculties must be brought into action if you would build the Temple you have commenced.

The structure will be reared by the thoughts you allow to grow and multiply in your mind. This is the habitation of the soul, which is built up thought by thought. Your moral building, this working to the Square, is living true to the Divine centre.

No other place will ever offer to you equal facilities for the accomplishment of this desirable ideal than within the precincts of your own local Lodge. Here you will find opportunity for determining the true perfection of the highest type of brotherhood, and that is man's greatest ideal.

What we need more than anything else to-day is a general awakening to the reality of higher ideals. In the mad rush for material things we seem to have forgotten the time, when on bended knee we acknowledged before the sacred altar of the Craft, that our trust was in God. Forgotten we were solemnly charged to rely upon His aid in time of trouble. We have been depending too much on human power and human endeavour. We need to get back to first principles and drop practical politics and other nostrums that have been tried and found wanting.

The opportunity for progress lies with us in this great universal Craft. If, as we claim, only men who are moral and upright and of good repute before the world are accepted and comprise the membership of our Masonic Lodges throughout the world, then a practical realization of our ideals would seem to be possible.

Let us who have come within the portals of Freemasonry be guided by realities and cease to listen to mere words. Let us discount what men are saying and decide by what they are doing. Moral progress is not determined by vocal effort.

Our reliance for social progress must be in the law, written on the heart—the law of Love, accepted by reason and reinforced by conscience.

Let brotherhood be your watchword, and in proportion as you understand brotherhood and act in conformity to its demands, you will work for human unity. In your Lodge you will not be a dividing and distracting force. In your community you will be a good citizen. You will realize the community has a right to demand, and will demand sacrifice on your part as an individual. You will be tolerant;

using your effort and influence to break down racial antipathy, religious differences and class hatred. You will be a true exponent of brotherhood; you will be A FREEMASON.

And now brethren, in closing let me once again bring greetings from the Craft in the Province of Manitoba. May God bless and prosper all the work of your Grand Lodge. May you lay up a rich store of loving remembrance of the pioneers who blazed the Masonic trail in the formative period of this progressive Province; and may the future achievement bring blessing and joy to each successive Grand Master whom you elect to rule and guide your wonderful jurisdiction.

Report of Board of Benevolence

M.W. Bro. J. McCauley, President, presented the report of the Board of Benevolence, and upon motion of M.W. Bros. McCauley and Kingsbury the same was adopted, as follows:

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan A.F. & A.M.:
Brethren:

I have the honour to submit for your approval the report of the activities of the Benevolent Fund Trustees for the year 1928-29.

Four full meetings of the Board were held during the year and \$10,617.50 expended for relief to forty-four applicants, through forty-one Lodges recommending the same; a decrease of \$457.50 and four applications under last year.

What is the general good of the Craft? In the larger sense it is the general good of mankind. Particularly does it mean the general good of our brothers and those near and dear to them.

To be a good Mason means that the lesson of the Golden Rule, "to do unto others as we would that others should do unto us," should be our guiding star, ever keeping in mind that this rule comprehends and embraces within itself all of Brotherly Love, all of Relief, all of Truth.

To be a good Mason means that a man who enlists with us should take his vows seriously, should practice in his daily life, outside the Lodge room, those great moral duties which are ever inculcated in it.

The Mason who practices the precepts taught him, who is in deed and in truth "one to whom the burdened heart may pour out its sorrows, one to whom distress may prefer its suit, one whose hand is guided by justice and whose heart is expanded by benevolence," will have fulfilled in his life all that mortal man can do in the general scheme of earthly existence for the good of his fellows.

Your Trustees would again call your attention to Rule No. 10, clause (a) of the Constitution, respecting the Benevolent Fund, which reads as follows: "Grants made to a Brother, or to the Widow, Orphans and Dependents of a deceased Brother are to be considered as supplementary to the relief given by the Lodge recommending the application."

The power of your Trustees to grant relief, without the Lodge complying with this requirement in the Constitution, has been questioned, and it is felt by your Trustees that the Lodge must show that it is doing its duty in assisting the needy.

During the year relief has been granted as follows:

1. Kinistino Lodge No. 1, Mrs. J. F. B.....	\$240.00
2. Moose Jaw Lodge No. 3, Mrs. H.....	200.00
3. Evening Star Lodge No. 10, Mrs. C.....	200.00
4. N.W.M.P. Lodge No. 11, Mrs. E. C. L.....	140.00
5. Saskatchewan Lodge No. 16, Mrs. B.....	300.00
6. Carlyle Lodge No. 17, Mrs. P.....	45.00
7. Battle Lodge No. 19, Mrs. H.....	200.00
8. Arcola Lodge No. 21, Mrs. B.....	300.00
9. Estevan Lodge No. 25, Mrs. S.....	50.00
10. Swift Current Lodge No. 26, Mrs. H. A. R.....	225.00
11. Ionic Lodge No. 31, Mrs. A. L. P.....	300.00
12. Davidson Lodge No. 33, Bro. H.....	105.00
13. Prince Rupert Lodge No. 35, Mrs. H. J. F.....	360.00
14. Strasbourg Lodge No. 46, Mrs. V. G.....	240.00
15. Touchwood Lodge No. 51, Bro. G. P.....	480.00
16. Buchanan Lodge No. 54, Mrs. C. C. G.....	240.00
17. Imperial Lodge No. 60, Bro. J. R.....	300.00
18. Melville Lodge No. 62, Bro. B. M.....	180.00
19. Eyebrow Lodge No. 67, Mrs. C.....	200.00
20. Cypress Lodge No. 70, Bro. E. E. L.....	300.00
21. Doric Lodge No. 71, Bro. A. G.....	180.00
22. Doric Lodge No. 71, Bro. C. C. McA.....	225.00
23. Unity Lodge No. 73, Orphan Children of Bro. F.....	250.00
24. Tisdale Lodge No. 76, Mrs. C. C. C.....	130.00
25. Tuscan Lodge No. 81, Orphan Children of Bro. McK.....	405.00
26. Meridian Lodge No. 83, Bro. T. C.....	100.00
27. Kindersley Lodge No. 86, Mrs. W. H.....	300.00
28. Kindersley Lodge No. 86, Mrs. A. F.....	300.00
29. Twin City Lodge No. 89, Bro. D. G.....	315.00
30. Lodge Progress No. 92, Mrs. T. C. K.....	400.00
31. Lodge Progress No. 92, Mrs. W. P. C.....	75.00
32. Lodge Progress No. 92, Mrs. R. C. M.....	75.00
33. Union Lodge No. 98, Bro. C.....	240.00
34. Union Lodge No. 98, Bro. E. R. J.....	100.00
35. Goose Lake Lodge No. 99, Bro. H. J. E.....	300.00
36. Mortlach Lodge No. 107, Mrs. C. S. F.....	200.00
37. Cadillac Lodge No. 126, Mrs. T. H.....	300.00
38. Togo Lodge No. 130, Bro. W. A. A.....	300.00
39. Philathea Lodge No. 133, Bro. J. R.....	200.00
40. Riverhurst Lodge No. 139, Mrs. H. A. H.....	420.00
41. Leader Lodge No. 142, Bro. G. R. T.....	50.00
42. Elstow Lodge No. 147, Bro. R. F. M.....	240.00
43. Viscount Lodge No. 151, Mrs. B.....	200.00
44. Banner Lodge No. 154, Mrs. A.....	82.50
45. Raymore Lodge No. 155, Bro. P.....	250.00
46. Welwyn Lodge No. 161, Bro. M. L.....	240.00
47. St. Luke's Lodge No. 165, Mrs. McL.....	195.00
48. Herschel Lodge No. 189, Mrs. C.....	240.00
Total	\$ 10,917.50

Grants No. 6, 12, 31 and 32 were made since the books closed on March 31st, 1929.

At the meeting of the Board held on April 26th, 1929, the reports from the various Lodges receiving grants during the year were care-

fully reviewed, and we recommend the following grants amounting to \$9,944.00 for the year 1929-30, as follows:

1. Kinistino Lodge No. 1, Mrs. M. E. B.....	\$240.00
2. Evening Star Lodge No. 10, Mrs. C.....	200.00
3. N.W.M.P. Lodge No. 11, Mrs. E. C. L.....	240.00
4. Saskatchewan Lodge No. 16, Mrs. B.....	300.00
5. Carlyle Lodge No. 17, Mrs. G. P.....	180.00
6. Battle Lodge No. 19, Mrs. H.....	200.00
7. Arcola Lodge No. 21, Mrs. M. E. B.....	300.00
8. Estevan Lodge No. 25, Mrs. S.....	50.00
9. Swift Current Lodge No. 26, Mrs. H. A. R.....	200.00
10. Ionic Lodge No. 31, Mrs. A. L. P.....	200.00
11. Prince Rupert Lodge No. 35, Mrs. F.....	180.00
12. Strasbourg Lodge No. 46, Mrs. V. G.....	120.00
13. Touchwood Lodge No. 51, Bro. G. C. P.....	480.00
14. Imperial Lodge No. 60, Bro. J. R.....	300.00
15. Eyebrow Lodge No. 67, Mrs. C.....	200.00
16. Cypress Lodge No. 70, Bro. E. E. L.....	300.00
17. Doric Lodge No. 71, Bro. G.....	180.00
18. Unity Lodge No. 73, Orphan Children of Bro. J. L. F.....	200.00
19. Tisdale Lodge No. 76, Mrs. C. C. C.....	180.00
20. Tuscan Lodge No. 81, Orphan Children of Bro. A. McK.....	300.00
21. Meridian Lodge No. 83, Bro. T. C.....	240.00
22. Kindersley Lodge No. 86, Mrs. W. H.....	240.00
23. Kindersley Lodge No. 86, Mrs. A. F.....	240.00
24. Lodge Progress No. 92, Mrs. T. C. K.....	400.00
25. Lodge Progress No. 92, Mrs. W. P. C.....	300.00
26. Lodge Progress No. 92, Mrs. R. C. M.....	300.00
27. Union Lodge No. 98, Bro. G. C.....	240.00
28. Goose Lake Lodge No. 99, Bro. H. J. E.....	300.00
29. Mortlach Lodge No. 107, Mrs. F.....	200.00
30. Cadillac Lodge No. 126, Mrs. H.....	300.00
31. Togo Lodge No. 130, Bro. W. A. A.....	300.00
32. Philathea Lodge No. 133, Bro. J. R.....	200.00
33. Riverhurst Lodge No. 139, Mrs. H.....	420.00
34. Leader Lodge No. 142, Bro. T.....	200.00
35. Elstow Lodge No. 147, Bro. R. J. MacD.....	240.00
36. Viscount Lodge No. 151, Mrs. B.....	200.00
37. Banner Lodge No. 154, Mrs. A.....	90.00
38. Raymore Lodge No. 155, Bro. P.....	600.00
39. Welwyn Lodge No. 161, Bro. L.....	144.00
40. Herschel Lodge No. 189, Mrs. C.....	240.00
Total	\$9,944.00

The following grants were recommended at the meeting of the Board held yesterday:

Union Lodge No. 98, Bro. E. R. J.....	300.00
Welwyn Lodge No. 161, Bro. W. L.....	240.00

Making a Grand Total of.....\$ 10,484.00

When the books closed on March 31st, 1929, \$4,594.30 was received in response to the appeal of the M.W. the Grand Master for voluntary contributions to commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of Masonry in what is now the Province of Saskatchewan. Since the books closed \$1,388.00 has been received, making a total of \$5,982.30.

The following Lodges have paid up the amount of their 1917 outstanding allotment during the year: Ashlar Lodge No. 8; Duck Lake Lodge No. 13; Alameda Lodge No. 27; Border Lodge No. 52; Buchanan Lodge No. 54; Outlook Lodge No. 65; Invermay Lodge No. 102; Ceylon Lodge No. 116.

The following refunds on grants have been received during the year: Aurora Lodge No. 45, \$22.50; Doric Lodge No. 71, \$50.00; Twin City Lodge No. 89, \$105.00; Lancer Lodge No. 123, \$29.18.

The M.W. the Grand Master and the Chairman of the Committee on Necrology have paid tribute to the memory of our dear Brother M.W. Bro. Alex Shepphard, P.G.M., who was an active member of this Board for many years; his wise counsel has been a great factor in building up, maintaining and administering the Grand Lodge Benevolent Fund. At the time of his death he was an Honorary member of the Board, and your Trustees have lost a co-worker who will be sorely missed. His work in connection with the Benevolent Fund will live for ever.

The accounts and securities have been carefully examined and audited by the Grand Lodge Auditor and are found to be in order. A detailed statement of the standing of this fund is shown in his report.

The two Trustees retiring this year are M.W. Bros. D. A. Kingsbury and R. Young.

" 'Tis the human touch in this world that counts,
The touch of your hand with mine;
Which means far more to the fainting heart
Than shelter, and Bread, and Wine.
For shelter is gone when the night is o'er,
And bread lasts only a day;
But the touch of the hand, the sound of the voice
Sing on in the soul away."

Fraternally submitted,

JAS. McCAULEY, P.G.M., President.

Report of Committee on Grand Master's Address and Jurisprudence

M.W. Bro. R. Young presented the report of the Committee on Grand Master's Address and Jurisprudence as follows:

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan A.F. & A.M.:
Brethren:

Your Committee on Grand Master's Address and Jurisprudence beg leave to submit the following report.

In the opening paragraphs of his address our Grand Master has made reference to the serious illness through which His Most Gracious Majesty the King has just passed, and we are pleased to join with our Grand Master in humble prayer to the G.A.O.T.U. for the return to health and strength of our Most Gracious Sovereign.

In referring to the office of D.D.G.M. the Grand Master uses these words: "As one year follows another I am more and more convinced of the tremendous importance of the office of D.D.G.M." In this opinion your Committee heartily concurs. The office of D.D.G.M. is of great importance in our Masonic Government. The incumbent of

this high office is the direct representative of the Grand Master in his District. He is clothed with much authority and accepts great responsibility. It is the opinion of your Committee that the D.D.G.Ms. should have the benefit of a conference with the Grand Master and the Custodians of the Work before entering upon the discharge of their duties.

In the matter of the complaint re balloting. Your Committee concurs in the decision of the Grand Master.

Re By-laws. Two Lodges in the Jurisdiction submitted for approval amendments to their By-laws, adding to the clause governing regular meetings the words "except the months of July and August." Your Committee is of the opinion that such amendments are contrary to the spirit of their Charters and that the Grand Master was justified in his refusal to approve.

Re insurance clubs. This is a question which was submitted to your Committee in a letter from a Brother seeking information on the subject. The letter is as follows:

"W. B. Tate, Esq., Regina, Sask. Dear Sir and Brother: About three months ago our Secretary wrote you asking for information re the Fifteen Hundred Club, to which you replied. Since then we have discussed this matter and have obtained further information from some of the officials of the Club in connection with the C.N. Railway at Saskatoon, and a committee of three were appointed to secure further data on this question, and to report later. Since I am on that committee I think the first step to be taken is to find out whether it is constitutional to form any insurance club in connection with Freemasonry, and would appreciate any information you could give me in this connection."

It is the opinion of your Committee that no Lodge should in any way be associated officially with any insurance club. This is a matter for the individual and not for the Lodge.

In conclusion, we congratulate the Grand Master on the completion of a successful year of office. We commend most heartily to your careful perusal and contemplation the closing paragraphs of his address.

Fraternally submitted,

R. YOUNG, Acting Chairman.

It was moved by M.W. Bros. Young and Martin that the report of the Committee on Grand Master's Address and Jurisprudence be received and adopted.

It was moved in amendment by W. Bros. A. Turnbull (92) and T. Temple (174) "That the part of the report of the Committee on Grand Master's Address and Jurisprudence which referred to Lodges amending their By-laws permitting them to dispense with regular meetings in the months of July and August be referred back to the Committee for further consideration."

It was moved in amendment by M. W. Bro. C. O. Davidson and W. Bro. T Temple (174) that the report of the Committee on Grand Master's Address and Jurisprudence be referred back to the Committee with instructions to reverse their decision in respect to the matter of amendments to Lodge By-laws permitting Lodges to dispense with regular meetings during the months of July and August.

After discussion the amendment to the amendment was put and declared lost. The amendment was then put and also declared lost. The motion was then put and declared carried.

Address---Past Grand Master Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario

The M.W. the Grand Master called on M.W. Bro. W. H. Wardrope, representative of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario, who addressed Grand Lodge as follows:

I am here tonight to represent the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario, and to say to you that I was sent by the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge to congratulate the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan on the 50th Anniversary of the date on which a Lodge was first established in this great Province. I was asked by the Grand Secretary of Ontario not only to give you the congratulation and felicitation of Most Worshipful Brother Martin, but also to mention how each of those good brethren would have liked to have been here tonight, not without me, but I believe with me, because we have been out together before. I would not like to say what sometimes has happened, but we have enjoyed ourselves exceedingly, and I am quite sure if we three had come to Prince Albert we would have had what the boys call "the time of our lives." But, I am here alone, and I am delighted that I have met, not only so many new friends, but so many old friends. It seems a remarkable thing to travel 1,800 miles from one's own town to come to another part of the same country in which we all live, and then be only half way across the continent. What a wonderful country this is! You people in Saskatchewan are quite convinced that the Province of Saskatchewan is the greatest Province in the Dominion of Canada, and I do not know that I could successfully contradict you. But the remarkable thing about this Dominion in general is that there are nine such Provinces. Why should not we be proud of our country? Why should I and you waste time wondering and objecting to the people of the United States calling themselves Americans? We are Canadians, the people who have the largest share of the American continent, and if they wish to have the title of Americans in order to aggrandise themselves, I am sure, so far as I am personally concerned, I would rather be known, no matter where I go, as a citizen of this great Dominion of Canada than as an American.

Now, we are tonight gathered together, not only to do the annual business of this great Grand Lodge, but to felicitate each other on the fact that you are now completing 50 years of work in this great Province, and that it is in this City of Prince Albert that the first Lodge in Saskatchewan was established. It is a very great pleasure to me to understand that the Lodge known as "Kinistino," or as I thought it was "Kinis-ty-no," until I was corrected—and even now I am not properly convinced that my pronunciation is not correct, because to me one is easier to say than the other—has been in existence for 50 years, and the members of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan from all over the Province have come here tonight to congratulate them on the attainment of their 50 years, and to congratulate yourselves that you have such a Lodge as "Kinistino" in your membership, and when those of us who are old enough to go back over a large number of that 50 years—because I have arrived at that age when I begin to think 50 years is not a great length of time after all, but we have found out this morning that in that time there were only two members of the Lodge that was established 50 years ago who were able to appear before us today, and how proud those men were to

gather with us this morning and to represent that Lodge, and to have worked with them from month to month, and perhaps at that time it was a 12-months' year, and not 10, and that they kept that up for 50 years, how wonderful it is to think of the work they have done, the influence that they have left. When we think of these anniversaries, all that they meant in the past, and the thought of all those things that will happen in the next 50 years, there will probably be very few of us who will be gathered here 50 years from tonight to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the establishment of this Lodge in the great Province of Saskatchewan, but the work will still go on, and the Province will grow, and Canada will grow, and I believe 100 years from this time Canada will be a wonderful country, and it will be more wonderful on account of what will then be the hundreds of thousands of Masons from one end of this country to the other, because I do not think we boast unduly when we say that the Masons in this country have been a real asset in making Canada what it is today.

I was greatly impressed with the most faithful and complete address given to us by Most Worshipful Brother Douglas, first historical, then philosophical, and then that fine type of the religious ideal that he wound up with. That is the real essence of Masonry. We are not simply a social order, and yet I do not know any men in the world who enjoy themselves together socially more than Masons do. Yet we have higher ideals than that, though we are not always speaking of them, but we know this that when we ask a young man the questions that he is obliged to answer when he seeks admission in Masonry—I was nearly saying when we ask him to come in, because I am sorry to say we are getting too near that line where we are asking people to come into Masonry instead of these men seeking Masonry at our hands. I know when I was a young man in Guelph, I was living there from the time I was nine years of age till I went to practice law in Hamilton. I knew everyone in Guelph, but no one ever spoke Masonry to me. I knew there were Masons and bodies of men of that kind, and knew some of my friends who were Masons, but not one of them had ever spoken to me about Masonry, but I had been a little over a year in Hamilton when a lawyer, who is still a very great friend of mine, notwithstanding that he came in and did this to me. He came in and said: "Are you a Mason?" I said: "No, I am not a Mason." He said: "Would you like to become one?" I said: "I had never thought of it." He said: "I am not asking you—don't think I am asking you, but if you ever think of coming into Masonry, come into my Lodge." I said: "I would be very glad to—give me an application." and he said: "I will just see if I have one." That shows the difference between the two places. Guelph was more Scotch than Hamilton. They were more careful in Guelph whom they admitted, and for that reason I am enjoying the opportunity of standing before you as a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario. I suppose if I had lived in Guelph I would never have been a Mason, but I think, while they were very conservative about those things in Guelph, in other places we have gone beyond the limit in getting too many men, and I am not speaking of men who are not desirable, who are not excellent citizens, but men who are not interested in our peculiar doctrines, if I might call them that. But we are speaking tonight, here, not as ordinary initiates, but as men who are gathered together in the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, not only men, who have been chosen because you are physically, bodily, mentally and spiritually fit, that is what a man is supposed to be when he enters Masonry, and we who are gathered together tonight—we are more than that—we have satis-

fied them that we are mentally and spiritually fit, and we come here tonight as men who have lived in the Lodges for years and years, and finally been elected as Masters of the Lodge then District Deputy Grand Masters, and Grand Masters, so that if there is a society, that begins with the cream, what are those of us who are here tonight; if we were not too modest we could tell a wonderful story.

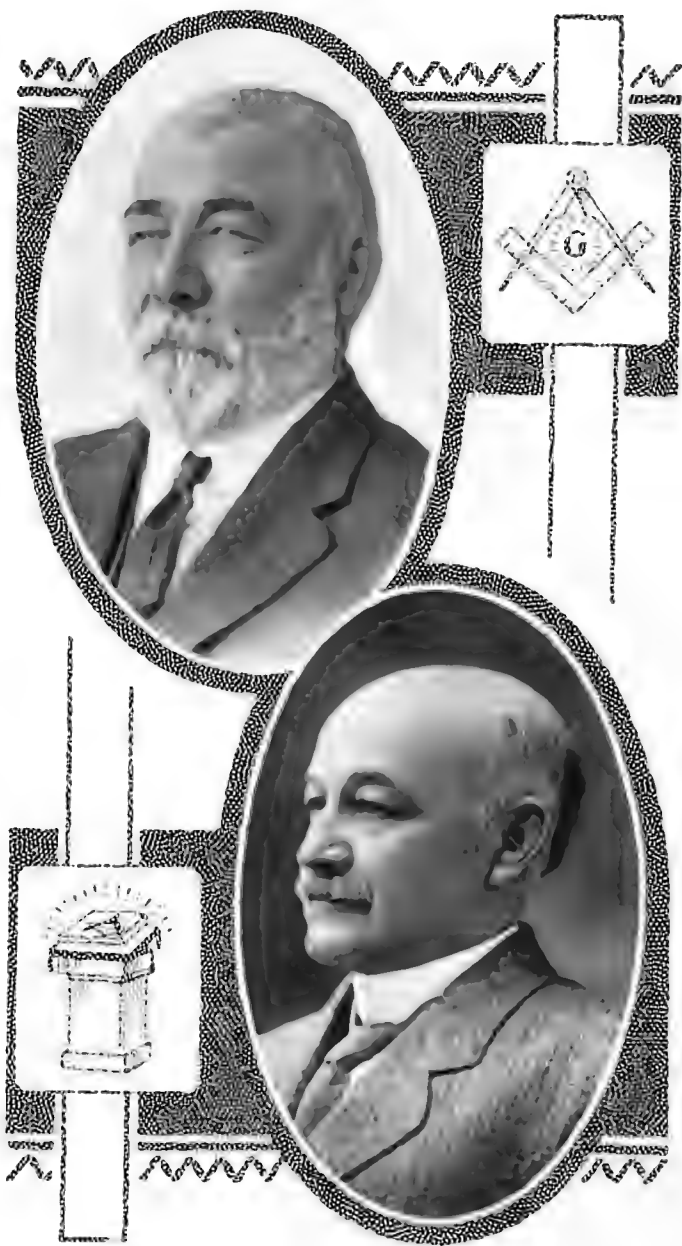
Now, when Most Worshipful Brother Douglas was speaking tonight he almost frightened me speaking of the heights on which we should live, and yet this is the very thing we should do. We should be not only physically fit, morally fit, mentally fit and spiritually fit, but we should continue to grow from the time we are admitted as Masons to the time we are called to the Grand Lodge above, and we should commend ourselves, not only amongst those with whom we sit in our private Lodges, and in the Grand Lodge, but, as Most Worshipful Brother Douglas has said, we should commend ourselves to the citizens at large, that we are a body of men they would trust their lives with as well as their property. I think we are a class of men who should be able to say to the world at large that selfishness is not at the centre of our being. I remember reading an address by Ruskin, delivered before a Working Men's Union in England, in which he spoke of selfishness, and he took illustrations from the soldier. He said the soldier who demands his pay first and goes into battle because he has received his pay, and does not think secondarily of his pay and first of the battle, is not a soldier at heart. The doctor who thinks first of the fee that he is going to receive of his patients, and will not perform the operation till he has received the pay or the assurance of that pay, and if after he received it will as a matter of business perform the operation is not a Doctor. He is a man who is looking for money. And the clergyman who thinks of his baptismal fee, I think he must have been thinking mostly of Anglicanism, where they are more known to speak of allowing baptismal and marriage fees, first, has not the first requisites of a clergyman. He said: "I believe that the clergyman is entitled to baptismal fees and marriage fees, and to any other fees that may legitimately come to the clergyman, but the clergyman who is not in his pulpit and in his diocese because he is a messenger of the Lord Jesus Christ, is not a man who understands the duties of his office." I was glad when I continued to read that address that he stopped before he referred to the lawyer. But, after all, recalling the very pith of the whole matter that selfishness is the root of all evil, it is not money that is the root of all evil, but the love of money, and the illegitimate love of money, men surely are entitled to be paid for what they legitimately do, but the man who does not love his work, the man who does not love his life, the man who does not love to be a good citizen, the man who does not love to distil love amongst his fellow men, does not understand the first duties of his existence. In my own unregenerate days I was brought up as a Presbyterian, and I still carry a shorter catechism in my pocket, and you know my father and mother would ask me the question "What is the chief end of man?" "A man's chief end, a man's first duty, is to glorify God, and to enjoy him forever." Now where do I and you get if we make up our mind that our chief duty is to make our families comfortable, to place them in a better social position, to enable them to go with the Jones', to seek a better life for ourselves at the expense of our fellow men. I believe, gentlemen, that the time is coming when the Masons should show the world that selfishness is a thing which we are striving by the grace of God to overcome, and as Masons and as men we are going to be at the very root of this whole

matter, and make Canada what it should be, the best part of God's great foot-stool.

What would it mean to this country if we, I was going to say could forget our politics, but that is an impossibility, but if we could subordinate our politics, and if we could say this, so far as I am personally concerned, I am never going to vote for a man in whom I have not absolute confidence that he is an honest man, and that whether he is right or wrong in his judgment he is going to do that which he honestly believes is for the best interest of this country, if every Mason in this country voted on that basis, and I do not care for what party he voted, but if that was our attitude, how long would it be before Canada would be the leader of the nations of the world?

Brethren, we have a wonderful mission before us, and I cannot sit down without saying this, that as Masons, we are supposed to be a body universal. We were speaking yesterday of Mohammedans being admitted, and Jews being admitted, and anyone else who wished to come into Masonry, and you and I would be glad to sit with a Mohammedan in a Masonic Lodge, I would be glad to sit with a Jew in a Jewish Lodge, to which each man came with his own conceptions of religion, but if I believe that the Supreme Architect of the Universe is the Father of the glorious Son who came and dwelt upon this earth to show us how to live; a man who sought not wealth; a man who sought not ease; a man who had not where to lay his head; who travelled up and down the land of Palestine, healing the sick, giving sight to the blind, and raising the fallen; cheering those who were mourning; and this one thing always rests in my mind as one of the most wonderful illustrations of Christ's work when he was in the world. You remember that poor woman who was brought before the Master by the Scribes and Pharisees, who were always trying to place him in an awkward position, and they said: "We have found this woman in the very act of adultery," and the law was that she be stoned to death; what did the Master say to them: He looked at them, and I can imagine the way he looked at them with sorrow, and I believe he looked at them perhaps without any contempt, because he knew how weak we all are, but he looked at them, and he looked at the woman, and he said: "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone?" No stone was cast, but the men slid out, one by one, they could not remain in that wonderful presence, and the woman stood before him with bowed head, and he said to her kindly: "Neither do I condemn thee, go and sin no more." That, brethren, should be our attitude in the world; our chief end should be to glorify God, and to enjoy him for ever. We should say to our fellow men that that is our object in life, and we should not be afraid to let the world know that God our Father in Heaven is our Father and that we are thankful for it, instead of strutting down the street as we sometimes do as if we were not afraid of the Supreme Being himself. That is not the attitude of a true humble Mason.

Now, I am not going to detain you further brethren, because we have had a long and serious day, but I wish again to say that it has been a wonderful pleasure to me to meet you all for the first time, as the representative of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario, and to congratulate Most Worshipful Brother Irwin on his successful year, and to say that I personally was greatly pleased to hear the reports of those District Deputy Grand Masters read in Grand Lodge today, so that we might all know the grand work in which they were engaged, and that when the new



FIRST MASONS MADE IN SASKATCHEWAN—1879

BRO. THOS. MCKAY

BRO. THOS. E. BAKER

District Deputy Grand Masters come on they will feel that they have some great work on hand, and that they must do it as men, and do it as Christian men, as well as Masons, and if we adopt that attitude in this world, it will soon become a place where many hundreds of thousands and millions of people will wish to come and live in order that they may live with us.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

The hour having arrived for the consideration of Notices of Motion to amend the Constitution:

It was moved by M.W. Bro. C. O. Davidson (2) and R.W. Bro. N. R. Craig (71) "That the rules of Grand Lodge respecting trials for Masonic offences, page 79, line 2 (1928 edition Constitution), page 78, line 2 (1922 edition Constitution), be amended to read as follows: 'cruelty, and all crimes and misdemeanours and actions involving serious moral turpitude'."

On the motion being put it was declared carried.

R.W. Bro. M. A. MacKay (76) who had given notice of the following amendment: "That immediately following section 58, page 25, Constitution, a new section 58a be added and designed 'Grand Representatives,' and read as follows: 'The appointed representatives of this Jurisdiction near other Grand Lodges shall, on or before the first day of May in each year, transmit to the Grand Secretary a review of the previous Communication of the Grand Lodge which each may have the honour to represent'," stated that in view of information which he had obtained since giving Notice of Motion that he wished to withdraw his motion and requested that he be given permission so to do, which request was granted.

It was moved by R.W. Bro. F. B. Reilly (2) and W. McCauley (3): "That Grand Lodge petition the Legislature to amend the Charter of Grand Lodge so as to provide that Constituent Lodges may hold or dispose or otherwise deal with property."

On the motion being put it was declared carried.

Grand Lodge was then called from labour at 10.50 p.m. until 9.30 a.m., Thursday, June 20th.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION

Grand Lodge resumed labour at 9.30 a.m., Thursday, June 20th, M.W. Bro. Rev. Canon J. K. Irwin, Grand Master, on the Throne; Grand Officers, Members and Representatives present.

NOMINATIONS—BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES

The Grand Secretary announced that the following brethren had been nominated for the Board of General Purposes: R. W. Asselstine (92), J. N. Bayne (2), A. M. Bell (74), A. O. Brooks (77), E. C. Bird (174), J. C. Carter (65), F. W. Hart (5), W. McCauley (3), T. W. Sutherland (171), A. A. Wilson (104), L. M. Watson (158).

NOMINATIONS—BOARD OF BENEVOLENCE

The Grand Secretary announced that the following brethren had been nominated for the Board of Benevolence: D. A. Kingsbury (40), R. Young (1).

Report of Committee on Foreign Relations

R.W. Bro. M. A. MacKay, Acting Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, which on motion of R.W. Bro. MacKay and M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate was adopted, as follows:

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan A.F. & A.M.:

Brethren:

Your Committee on Foreign Relations and Correspondence beg to submit the following report:

During the past Masonic year the following Grand Lodges have applied to the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan for Masonic recognition, viz.: Grand Loggia Valle de Mexico, Grand Lodge of Vienna, Grand Lodge of Honduras, Grand Lodge of Guatemala and the National Grand Lodge of Czecho-Slovakia. After due consideration it was decided that we were not in possession of sufficient definite information regarding these Grand Lodges to warrant our recommending that they be granted Masonic recognition at present.

An application for recognition was also received from the Grand Lodge of Panama. On investigation it was found that this Grand Lodge has been recognized by some of the leading Grand Lodges. This being the case, your Committee suggest that it be granted recognition by the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan.

The Committee, through Bros. Willoughby and MacKay, have reviewed the Annual Proceedings of Sister Grand Lodges, which review will appear in the Appendix of the Proceedings of Grand Lodge.

Report of Committee on Necrology

In the absence of the Chairman of the Committee on Necrology, R.W. Bro. A. O. Brooks, it was moved that the report of this Committee be taken as read and printed in the Proceedings, as follows:

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan A.F. & A.M.:

Brethren:

"Man with his burning soul
Has but an hour of breath,
To build a ship of Truth
In which his soul may sail—
Sail on the sea of Death,
For Death takes toll
Of beauty, courage, youth,
Of all, but Truth."

These words of John Masefield's seem to have a particular significance as we, on the 50th Anniversary of the founding of Masonry in what is now Saskatchewan, desire to pay tribute to the memory of, not only our brethren who have been summoned to the Grand Lodge above during the past year, but also to those whose faith and courage expressed itself by instituting the first Masonic Lodge in this territory.

All but three of the original members of Kinistino Lodge No. 1 have laid aside the working tools with which they so nobly wrought, and we their successors are called upon to emulate their vision in continuing the work.

One cannot but be impressed by the number of Charter members who have been summoned this past year, no less than twenty-three being recorded. This indicates that the "torch of life" must be taken up and the building of our superstructure carried on by our younger members. May we so build that the eternal Temple may be honourable to the builder and a credit to those who laid the foundations deep and strong.

In all, 117 have answered the summons of the G.A.O.T.U. since we last met, brethren from the highest to the lowest in our ranks, death has called. Each in his own sphere of labour performed nobly his allotted task and we, at this our Annual Communication, miss their genial presence with us, their kindly smile and their friendly handclasp.

Of these 117, five were former members of this Grand Lodge.

M.W. Bro. Alexander Shepphard, P.G.M., was born in Ross-shire, Scotland, on the 9th of September, 1852

In 1882 he migrated to Canada, locating at Winnipeg, and a year later he came to Regina and opened a store known as the "Glasgow House." From that time he was engaged in various business enterprises, until, a few years ago, his failing health compelled him to sever active connections with any business.

Alexander Shepphard was initiated in Wascana Lodge No. 23 G.R.M., on January 3rd, 1888, passed on February 7th, and raised on April 3rd, 1888. He served the Lodge for several years as Secretary, and was elected Master in 1899.

He was an Honorary Member of N.W.M.P. Lodge No. 11, also of King Hiram Lodge No. 104.

He was one of the founders of Assiniboia Lodge No. 49 and served as Secretary for a number of years.

On the formation of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan in 1906 he was elected Grand Treasurer, which office he held thirteen years.

In 1920 he was elected Grand Senior Warden, in 1921 Deputy Grand Master, and in 1922 Grand Master.

Bro. Shepphard has always served on the Standing Committees of the Grand Lodge, but probably as a Trustee of the Grand Lodge Benevolent Fund he made his most valuable contribution.

He was also active in the A. & A. Scottish Rite bodies, and served as Deputy for Saskatchewan for several years.

He died at his home in Regina, December 9th, 1928, and the funeral was held December 12th, the M.W. the Grand Master conducting the ceremony.

R.W. Bro. A. E. MacKinnon was a member of St. John's Lodge No. 106, Assiniboia, Sask.

He was initiated in 1914, held the office of W.M. in 1919, and during the year 1920-21 was D.D.G.M. for District No. 14.

Bro. MacKinnon was held in high esteem by all, particularly the brethren in District No. 14, where he was best known.

R.W. Bro. L. C. Harris was one of the founders of King Hiram Lodge No. 104, Regina, and was its first W.M. in 1913. He was D.D.G.M. for District No. 2 in 1918. At the time of his death he was an Honorary Life Member of King Hiram Lodge. In Masonic circles he was a most conscientious and untiring worker.

He died on March 22nd, 1929, at Syracuse, New York.

R.W. Bro. D. McMurphy had possibly the most colourful Masonic history of any brother in our Jurisdiction. At the age of sixty he organized Buchanan Lodge No. 54 in the year 1909, was its first W.M., and was later made an Honorary Life Member of the Lodge. Thirteen years later he organized Preeceville Lodge No. 167, at Preeceville and was the first W.M. of that Lodge. He was D.D.G.M. of his District in Ontario before coming West and was D.D.G.M. of our District No. 10 during the year 1911-12.

To these, as well as to many others whom we might mention, Masonry was not something added to life, it was LIVING, and it can be achieved in the daily walks of our everyday life, whether complex or simple.

Let us try to catch their spirit and vision as it is so beautifully expressed by the poet:

"I know there wait for me
 (The common lot of all)
 Sorrow and toil and weariness and loss,
 Before the long nightfall.
 But, ere I bend my head
 Before the griefs to come,
 Grant me some joy to know, some song to sing.
 Or ere my lips grow dumb,
 Grant me warmly to live
 Grant me greatly to love,
 To taste the banquet ere despoiling years
 Its varied sweets remove.
 Oh, give me the golden grain,
 Enough for scanty years,
 Garnered in memory's storehouse.
 Then shall age
 Be reft of half her fears,
 Out of a lovely past
 I shall have builded me
 A treasure-house of beauty, where to dwell
 In sweet serenity."

Your Committee recommends that a memorial page in our Proceedings be dedicated to the departed Brethren of this Jurisdiction.

Fraternally submitted,

A. O. BROOKS, Chairman.

Report of Committee on Masonic Education and Research

R.W. Bro. A. G. Rawlinson presented the report of the Committee on Masonic Education and Research, which on motion of R. W. Bros. Rawlinson and Riach was adopted, as follows:

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan A.F. & A.M.:
 Brethren:

Your Committee held their annual meeting in the office of the Grand Secretary on September 13th, 1928. This meeting was attended by all members of the Committee except V.W. Bro. Underhill, who was unavoidably detained on business.

During the last three years we have taken up one degree each year, and it was decided to make a change and take up The Charges and Landmarks, with the idea that we could revert to the degrees again in the next year or so.

In accordance with this decision circulars were issued each month covering the programme drawn up and issued to each Lodge in September, 1928.

Although this Committee was organized to help the Craft in Saskatchewan, we find our work has travelled far, thus, The Masonic Record, of London, England, in their issue for December, 1928, published the paper which R.W. Bro. Asselstine prepared for us last year on "The Legend of the Third Degree." In publishing this paper the Masonic Record did so with the following preface: "The following article is of particular interest. It was reprinted in the Iowa Grand Lodge Bulletin from the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan A.F. & A.M., 1928, where it formed a part of the report submitted by the Committee on Masonic Education and Research."

We feel that the fact that this paper was sufficiently valuable to be reprinted in the Iowa Grand Lodge Bulletin, and then of sufficient merit to attract the attention of a leading English Masonic publication, is worth bringing to the attention of our own Grand Lodge, and reflects credit on the work of your Committee.

At the request of the M.W. the Grand Master, our Grand Secretary attended a conference of Masonic Librarians and Educational Workers held in Milwaukee on May 2nd, 3rd and 4th of this year, thus keeping your Committee in touch with the leaders of Masonic Education in other Grand Jurisdictions.

The circulars issued during the year are part of this report, and will appear in due course as an appendix to the Proceedings of Grand Lodge.

In conclusion, we wish once again to extend our thanks and appreciation to the brethren who have aided us by their valuable contributions. We feel that in carrying out the work for which this Committee stands, we are strengthening the very foundation of our institution, viz., Knowledge.

We do not believe that any man who voluntarily pays his fee for initiation will be anything but an enthusiastic and active Mason if he fully understands what Masonry is and what Masonry stands for.

We are endeavouring to follow a plan that will place this education within the reach of every Mason throughout the Jurisdiction, and trust that the efforts of your Committee will be the means of bringing about the desired results.

Fraternally submitted,

A. G. RAWLINSON, Chairman.

Report of Committee on Masonic Relief and Charity

R.W. Bro. W. McCauley presented the report of the Committee on Masonic Relief and Charity, which on motion of R.W. Bro. McCauley and M.W. Bro. Anderson was adopted, as follows:

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan A.F. & A.M.:

Brethren:

Your Committee on Masonic Relief and Charity submit the following report:

During the past Masonic year one case has been presented to your Committee in which Raymore Lodge No. 155 made application for assistance for one of their members who had been sick for the past year, and had spent all his funds in trying to get relief.

His family consists of his wife and six children, aged from two to ten years. Raymore Lodge had given what assistance they could, but felt that more was necessary, and so made application to Grand Lodge.

After carefully considering this case, and believing it to be one in which prompt action was necessary, your Committee had \$200.00 sent to Raymore Lodge, with instructions that it be paid out to this Brother at the rate of \$50.00 per month to supplement the assistance given by Raymore Lodge.

On the occasion of the recent lamentable disaster in Porto Rico, in which so much of that country was laid waste and homes destroyed, the sum of \$250.00 was sent to the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico to assist in relieving the distress of the brethren who suffered such severe losses during that calamity.

Fraternally submitted,

W. McCAULEY, Chairman.

Report of Committee on Printing and Supplies

R.W. Bro. F. B. Reilly presented the report of the Committee on Printing and Supplies, which on motion of R.W. Bros. Reilly and Yorke was adopted, as follows:

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan A.F. & A.M.:

Brethren:

Your Committee on Printing and Supplies beg leave to report as follows:

From time to time, as required, the necessary printing and supplies required for the work of Grand Lodge have been procured. We have endeavoured to practice economy in as far as this is consistent with the recognized standard of Grand Lodge. Tenders for printing the Proceedings this year were called, and the work awarded to the lowest tender.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

F. B. REILLY, CHAIRMAN.

NEXT PLACE OF MEETING

An invitation was read from the Moose Jaw City Lodges to hold the next Annual Communication of Grand Lodge in the City of Moose Jaw.

On motion of V.W. Bro. J. E. Walker (170) and R.W. Bro. J. C. Carter (65) it was resolved that Grand Lodge accept the invitation.

Address---Grand Chaplain

In introducing the Grand Chaplain the M.W. the Grand Master said:

"It gives me very great pleasure to introduce to you our Grand Chaplain, V.W. Bro. Rev. Samuel Farley, Minister of the First Presbyterian Church, in the City of Regina.

"Bro. Farley is a fellow townsman of mine, having been born and brought up in the City of Armagh, Ireland, where his parents were highly respected. His brother, R. T. Farley, who recently passed to the Grand Lodge above, was a classmate of my own in Trinity College, Dublin, and a scholar of no mean ability.

"Since the arrival of Bro. Farley in Regina, he has found time, in spite of his arduous labours, to take a keen interest in Masonry, being an active member of North West Mounted Police Lodge No. 11. I was very pleased, therefore, on my installation in the Grand East, to appoint him Grand Chaplain, and I feel sure when you have heard his message this morning you will agree with me that Ireland has some sons of whom she may be justly proud."

V.W. Bro. Rev. Samuel Farley, Grand Chaplain, then delivered the following address:

A MASONIC CRUSADE

M.W. the Grand Master, Grand Lodge Officers, Members of the Grand Lodge:

My first duty is to tender to the Most Worshipful the Grand Master my sincere appreciation of the honour he bestowed upon me when he called me to the honourable position of Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan. It is a position any Mason might well be proud to occupy and an honour I did not expect for many years to come. While my duties have been exceedingly light, I appreciate more than any poor words can express the great privilege and opportunity of holding this very important office.

Before relinquishing the honourable position of Grand Chaplain, I desire to address you on what I regard as a timely subject, namely, "A Masonic Crusade."

As we look over the Masonic world today I think it will be admitted there is need for such a Crusade. We have been making Masons, but have we extended Masonry and made it a felt force in the life of our community? The word "Crusade" is perhaps somewhat quixotic and disconcerting. "The very mention of the name carries the mind back to those mighty movements of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries in which masses of men flung themselves upon the Holy Land in desperate and futile effort to wrest from the grip of the Saracen the tomb of our Lord." With the madness and superstition, the cruelties and barbarities and the terrible catastrophies of those days, it is not my purpose to deal. These in no way constituted a part of the crusade movement.

In every crusade there are three well defined elements. First, a definite goal, beckoning and calling men on, the urge of which will not permit them to rest until the object of their desire is reached. Second, a passionate enthusiasm which consumes all lesser and unworthy ambitions, and counts no cost too great nor too high if only the goal is attained. Third, a loyalty to one Supreme Leader so intense and serious as to bind all crusaders into a solid and determined body with but one fixed idea, namely, the complete accomplishment of what they set out to do.

In that great Crusade all these elements were present. The goal was the Holy Land; there was an enthusiasm that surmounted all barriers; and there was loyalty to one Supreme Leader.

As we come together at this Twenty-Third Annual Communication of the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, and in this northern city where fifty years ago Masonry was founded in this Province, I think it is fitting that such an important Masonic event should be marked in a very definite and specific manner. There is too much of a tendency in these days of quick movement in every department of life to take for granted the contribution of the past; to pride ourselves on the accomplishments of the present without recognition of the part played by those who have gone before. If there is one organization more than another that is under a great debt of obligation to the past, it surely is our own. Other men laboured and we have entered into their labours. Because the foundations of Masonry were well and truly laid in this city in 1879 by the sturdy pioneers, we have entered into a heritage of which we may well be proud. When we remember and contrast those far off days with those in which we live, those days when the only means of travel was the ox cart as compared with our motor cars, and our still more modern aeroplanes; those days when it took from May 22nd to October 13th, exactly five months later, to convey the dispensation issued by the Grand Lodge of Canada to Kinistino Lodge in this City; when we keep these facts in mind I think you will agree with me that on this Fiftieth Anniversary of that great event the Grand Honours should be paid to the memory of those brethren who builded better than they knew.

While such honour should be paid to those who founded and established Masonry in Saskatchewan, and they are worthy of it, I want to respectfully suggest what I regard as a much more worthy and fitting honour to their memory and work, namely, the embarking on a Masonic Crusade to make the principles of our Ancient Craft a very vital force in the life of the community. If we simply content ourselves, while here, by paying a few tributes to the work they did and then fare us home to forget, to continue in the rut of the years, then indeed shall we pay them scant honour. If, on the other hand, we are truly grateful for what they have done, if we really believe that Masonry has something more than a mere social value, that Masonry has a very definite contribution to make to the life of the land we love, and the world at large, then we will best honour the work of these pioneer founders by uniting on a great crusade to make Masonry a really vital force and we shall go forth like the Crusaders of old, with a definite goal before us; with an unconquerable enthusiasm in and for our task; and with unbounded loyalty to the Great Architect of the Universe.

My chief reasons for calling you to embark on a real Masonic Crusade are: (1) to fittingly mark this Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of Masonry in this Province, and (2) to begin the task of

making Masons who are Masons in something more than name. Just as there are members in the Christian Church who reflect no particular credit to the Church of the Living God, so there are Masons who reflect no credit whatever on their profession. Such failures "are accounted for by the fact that they were not the right stamp of men to be admitted into its privileges and mysteries. A lack of instruction accounts for other failures. It is to be feared that many Lodges are so busy performing the ceremonies, that there is no time left for making the meeting instructive."¹ Hence we are faced with the situation that many among us have come to regard the Lodge Room as a sort of social rendezvous, and the Craft a means of promoting one's personal interest. The results arising from these causes have been fatal to Masonry and have discredited it in the eyes of not a few. Better a Lodge of twenty-five real Masons rooted and grounded in Masonic learning, living out its teachings and principles in daily life while seized with its real import and mission, than a Lodge of one hundred and twenty-five, the majority of whom are Masons for purely social and selfish reasons. If that is all we exist to produce, then the time has come to write over the door of every Lodge the word "ICABOD," thy glory has departed. "We are living in a day when the world needs God-fearing men, men who do not flinch or fear, men who see the vision on some Damascus way and follow it to the end. This is the most imperative need of the hour. A clarion call is being made to the Craft. The call is for us to live with our neighbours and the world as Masons, to express in vital form the principles of fraternity and the brotherhood of the Craft, to stand for uprightness, truth, and honour, and, indeed for everything that is good and noble in human life. Anything short of this is a contravention of our ideals and is perilously near reducing Freemasonry to a sham."¹

As Masons, we are interested in the work of construction, both national and spiritual. We have a real contribution to make along these lines. We are, or should be, builders in the highest sense of the term. That applies to every Mason and not merely to Lodge and Grand Lodge Officers. Not only are we builders, but we are to keep intact the heritage that has come to us from the past. We ought to make the best and widest use of the heritage that has come to us through the labours of others. One of the saddest sights, and one that is too common on earth, is to see the heir to a great inheritance flinging it away and squandering it in selfish extravagance. So in a Masonic sense there is a great danger of our failing to make full use of our great heritage and allow the great Temple of character to crumble to dust through sheer indifference. Are we caring for the Temple of faith and character and do we realize what it means to our national life?

Outside the door of King Solomon's Temple there stood two pillars. Why were they there? What purpose did they serve? Were they simply there for purposes of ornamentation? While they added greatly to the general beauty of the building, their chief purpose was one of usefulness. They were the supports on which the building rested. As are the pillars so is the building. If the former are imperfect the building is unsafe.

For my present purpose I name one of these pillars Religion and the second Education. On these supports rests our individual and

¹ "Freemasonry; its Vision and Call," By W. Bro. The Rev. Joseph Johnson, page 164.

national life. These are the two ultimate facts, two primal principles, that alone will prove equal to bearing the world's weight on the strong support of their eternal power.

But what is Religion? I might proceed to give you an outline of its working from the day the Wise Men journeyed to Bethlehem to behold the world's Redeemer to this day in which we live, telling you of its conquests in almost every land under the sun by which men of all races were made ashamed of sin and lifted to those heights of true manhood originally intended by the Supreme Grand Master.

What is Religion? Glorious as such an outline might be, religion is something more. It is a pillar, a support, a sure foundation upon which Kingdoms, Empires, Peoples and Republics may safely build and rear the vast temples of achievement for the welfare of man, the good of the state, and the glory of God.

Do you doubt this statement? Call the roll call of the world's leaders. Listen to George Washington, who was a distinguished member of our order:

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports."

Call the roll call of the world's poets, novelists, scientists, soldiers, preachers, statesmen, educationists, each and all with varying faiths, divergent personalities, but all ready to bear witness to the fact that religion plus education are indeed "the pillars of the earth."

What is education? "If religion is the bud, education is the blossom. If religion is the flower, education is the fruit." The two are inseparable. Trace back education to its source and you will find religion was its nursing mother.

But what is education? "Is it acquirement of facts? No. That is Knowledge. Is it training of the intellect? No. That is learning. Is it the development of character and ability? Yes. That is culture."

"Culture is not of the head alone, but of the head and heart. Knowledge and learning rise no higher than the grey matter in the brain; culture rises into the infinite heaven and buries itself in the bosom of God. It was of this highest culture that Solomon spoke when he said: 'The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom and the knowledge of the Holy One is understanding'.¹"

What I greatly fear we are developing in our Lodge work is a head rather than heart knowledge. Head knowledge alone is like an engine without steam. As some one has said: "There is no power in cold iron, but there is much in hot steam." Brethren, we may know our ritual by rote, but if we do not possess a real heart understanding of the mysteries of our Craft then we are not destined to become a pillar in the great Temple of Masonry.

As we look back on the history of the world what is it we see? All that is best, all that has meant anything, all that has been worth while has found its origin and helpfulness in these two great basic principles, religion and education. "It was the Temples furnished the first teachers. It was the monks of mediaeval time who became the schoolmen. It was the Venerable Bede, a monk of the early church, who gave education to England. It was Columba, the missionary, who gave it to Scotland. It was St. Patrick, the priest, who gave it to Ireland. It was the church that gave Oxford and Cambridge, Eton and

¹ "Freemasonry; its Vision and Call," By W Bro. The Rev. Joseph Johnson, page 165.

Harrow to England; Harvard, Yale and Princeton to America. It is the church that is sending preachers and teachers together to banish the darkness in heathen lands, to curb their passions, heal their woes and bring order from disorder, cosmos out of chaos, and civilization out of barbarism."

Religion and Education. What have they not accomplished? What can they not accomplish. Because of what they have done I here and now call upon you to embark upon a real crusade not merely to preserve their accomplishments, but to perpetuate them throughout and beyond the bounds of our Masonic Jurisdiction. It is this contribution the world still needs, and I know of no body of men who should be more seized of this great necessity than the Masons of this Grand Jurisdiction and the world. If we are to be builders worthy of the name, we must continue to build upon these basic supports. Our duty is clear and woe betide us if we fail to discharge it. If we fail to do so what are the consequences? We are living in an age of prosperity, an age when materialism is stalking through the land, an age when even Masons are forgetting God and overlooking what these twin pillars, religion and education, mean to the welfare of the state. I am here reminded of what our present King said on the completion of a world tour as Duke of York. On his return to England this was his message: "WAKE UP ENGLAND!" Looking out on world conditions as I see them I say with all the passion of my soul to my brother Masons "WAKE UP!" The time for lethargy is past and the time for action is here. If Masonry means anything and has anything to offer for the world's good, then let us to our task. Let us with something of the passion, enthusiasm, and loyalty of the Crusaders of old, fare us forth to defend these pillars that have done so much and have meant so much in the days that have gone.

These pillars are being threatened and there is just the danger they may be allowed to collapse by your indifference and mine. "In Russia, conscience is dead," says Maxim Gorky. Why? Because Russia lost her religion. "Germany lost her soul," says Dr. Muhlon. Why? Because Germany, with all her getting, forgot that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." "The first thing we must do is to get rid of religion, if we are to prepare the world for Communism," says Karl Marx. Why? Because religion and communism cannot grow together. The one is wheat, the other weeds. If you do not sow wheat you will reap weeds. If you sow the seed from the volume of the Sacred Law, weeds can never flourish, especially if you till the soil with the plowshare of religion and education.

"We will not have religious education, cries the Bolshevik and Anarchist. We will have non-religious schools. We will teach atheism, agnosticism, and tear religion in shreds. Why? Because they know if they get the child of today they have the man of tomorrow."

Surely we are not blind to what is going on in our own land. In some of our larger cities the blighting influence of these forces is already at work. In many of our camps the seed of disloyalty, of atheism, of open rebellion to law and order is being sown. It is creeping into our schools. It is sad, but true, that a large percentage of our boys and girls are lost to the Sabbath Schools and Churches of the land on reaching our High Schools. But a few years ago I read one of the reddest and most destructive articles in the Magazine of one of the High Schools of this Province I ever read in my life. No wonder a returned man, an officer of distinction, and himself a father, drew my attention to the article in question and asked, is this what

we fought for, and millions died? Let us not delude ourselves in this matter. As Masons we surely have a duty to perform. These time-honoured pillars are being threatened and unless we, as Masons, move out on a holy crusade to preserve them, their destruction will be accomplished and that within a generation. I warn you in words not mine that "From out the darkest shadows that ever enwrap our land a sinister Sampson is creeping stealthily on their fair proportions. He hates the pillars, he hates all beauty. He hates truth and reason. He hates the world and all that makes for well-ordered society. Let once this monster seize those pillars in his loathsome grasp and bow himself between them, then civilization sways, religion topples, education falls and then—the deluge."

Because I am seized, in no imaginary way, of the real import of these twin pillars, and their place and importance in our national life, I appeal to you, my brethren, to bestir yourself. I shall be more than repaid for the preparation of this address and my hurried trip here to deliver it in person, if those of you who are present at this Communication of our Grand Lodge will return to your respective Lodges to make Masons from carefully selected material rather than throwing wide our doors to admit men who have no sense of personal responsibility, nor national obligation. The need of the hour is not an increase in our membership, but a thorough-going education in Masonic principles of the members we already have. Indeed, I am not so sure that a weeding out process would not be a good thing, and a distinct benefit to the Craft at large. The glorious mission of Masonry is unknown to many for want of real Masonic education. Men should not be permitted to pass from one chair to another simply on their knowledge of the ritual. If Masonry is ever to function there must be definite knowledge of its mysteries, and he who is not willing to master these should have no claim for promotion. Fort Newton tells us: "In the old days in Scotland it was the custom—now, unfortunately, fallen into disuse—to have what they called 'intenders,' that is brethren whose special duty it was to post young men in the Ritual, BUT ALSO, AT THE SAME TIME, TO INSTRUCT THEM IN THE THINGS THEY OUGHT TO KNOW ABOUT THE CRAFT, AND ITS WORK IN THE WORLD." "Surely a Grand Lodge ought to be as eager to have at least an elementary knowledge of what Masonry is imparted to its young men, as to have them know the ritual. Had there been such an "intender" in my Lodge, says Bro. Newton, when I was made a Mason he would have been a Godsend—just the man I wanted to meet." So long as we permit Masons to go forth with no other Masonic knowledge than the ritual, so long will our efforts be barren of results. My plea to you is for such a Masonic Crusade in Masonic study as will make Masonry a most vital force in the life of our country. We want men who are Masons in word and in deed, and not simply joiners.

Who should begin this crusade? If it does not find its inspiration here it will find it nowhere. It must begin with the office bearers. Men who have reached the East, and the Grand East, must remember the obligation and duty they have to the rising generation and not settle down into comfortable uselessness. I am convinced in my own mind, granted we did not add one single member to our ranks in the next two years, that we have a sufficient working force of Masons in this Grand Jurisdiction alone to turn this land upside down and inside out in the highest and best sense, if only we get down to the business of knowing what Masonry means for the individual, the community, the Empire, and the World. This can and only will be accomplished

by a process of education and by knowing the full value of Religion and Education, the twin pillars on which our civilization rests. As you return to your homes and again take up the work in your respective Lodge rooms, go back with the fixed determination to enter upon such a crusade as I have endeavoured to outline. Go back to impress upon your membership, and particularly your new members, that Masonry is something greater and nobler than meeting in the Lodge Room. Go back to tell them that it is something deeper and more significant than knowing the ritual. Go back to tell them that it has a much higher office than the mere passing from chair to chair and then out into the night of forgetfulness. Go back and impress upon them that Masonry is a life to be lived, a life whose strength and inspiration is the Grand Geometrician of the Universe. Go back to tell them they are Builders and the day will declare what manner of house they have erected. Go back to tell them that the need of the hour is not more organization, but a wider, deeper knowledge of the basic principles of our Order. In the words of Rodger Babson.

"The need of the hour is not more legislation. The need of the hour is more religion. More religion needed everywhere, from our Legislative Halls, to the factories, mines, fields and forests. It is one thing to talk about plans and policies, but a plan and policy without a religious motive is like a watch without a spring, or a body without the breath of life. . . . The great need, the greatest need of the hour is Religion."

These great pillars, Religion and Education, are being threatened. Have we as Masons any duty to perform? Yes, let us go forth on such a crusade as I have outlined to make the teachings of the Great Grand Master a reality in our daily life. "Make education and religion a correlated power that shall drive out ignorance by reason, lawlessness by a fuller appreciation of the law, sedition by a greater knowledge of the many blessings of our land, and so purge and purify our beloved land and Empire that disruptive and divisive forces will find no welcome lodging place within our gates." It is righteousness that alone exalteth a nation. Do we as Masons desire that the world should still rest on these great and basic foundations? Do we desire the preservation of the great heritage that had its beginning in this city fifty years ago, and all that is noblest, best and beautiful in the great Temple we as Masons are called to build? Is this our wish? Is this the purpose of our life as members of our ancient Craft? Do we realize that the greater building cannot be erected without us. If so, as men who greatly appreciate what the past has given us, and to those who value what is ours today, let us join hands and move forward on this Masonic Crusade to make Masonry a real operative force in our day and generation.

"Bring me my bow of burning gold;
Bring me my arrows of desire;
Bring me my spear—O clouds, Unfold;
Bring me my chariot of fire.
I will not cease from mental fight,
Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand,
Till I have built Jerusalem
In Canada's green and pleasant land."

The writer of this paper desires to acknowledge the suggestion of its title to "The New Crusade," by the Rev. C. Jefferson, D.D., New York. He is also under deep obligation to a sermon entitled "The Pillars of the Earth," by the Rev. Wm. Carter, D.D., New York, for suggestions and numerous quotations. His other sources are acknowledged by footnotes.

On the conclusion of Bro. Farley's inspiring and scholarly address, on motion of R.W. Bro. J. Orville Clarke, Deputy Grand Master, and M.W. Bro. J. W. MacNeill, it was resolved that he receive the hearty thanks of this Grand Lodge and that his address be printed in the Proceedings.

REPORT OF CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE

R.W. Bro. F. B. Reilly presented the report of the Credential Committee, which on motion of R.W. Bros. Reilly and McCauley was adopted, as follows:

To the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan A.F. & A.M.:
Brethren:

We your Credential Committee beg leave to report as follows:

It has been a great pleasure to register the brethren at this memorable Anniversary Communication held in this historic City of Prince Albert in its lovely setting near the southern fringe of the Land of the Midnight Sun. This near perpetual daylight, however, has its drawbacks. Habits are hard to break and those of us from the southern part of the Province, who are accustomed to work from sunrise to sunset have found this perpetual daylight rather hard on the system. Daylight saving laws are not needed here.

In much less than a century the Lodge of the uncivilized red man has made way for the Masonic Lodge, and we often imagine that we can see traces of the former in the latter.

In this new country Prince Albert justly boasts of its age. Wrinkles come with age, but it has been said "If wrinkles must be written on our brows, let them not be written on our hearts. The spirit should not grow old." Our work is to keep ever young, pure and vigorous the spirit of Masonry. The brethren of Prince Albert seem to have found the secret of this.

Your Credential Committee is the genuine democratic section of Grand Lodge. Rank, age or preferment are not recorded by us. We give to all alike a ballot, coupled with this wish:

"Old Pal!

We wish we could live the old days over
Just once more.

We wish that we could hit the trail together
Just once more.

Say, Pal, the years are slipping by
With many a dream and many a sigh;
Let us chum together, you and I,
Just once more."

We find 196 Lodges on the Register, of which 58 have no representatives, or a percentage of absentees of 29.59. Thirteen Lodges have Master and two Wardens present. There are present 71 Masters, 66 Wardens, 174 Past Masters, a total of 311 delegates; carrying a vote of 536.

Fraternally submitted,

F. B. REILLY, Chairman.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The hour having arrived for the Election of Officers, the Grand Master appointed M.W. Bro. D. A. Kingsbury, R.W. Bros. W. E. Jennings, A. G. Rawlinson, V.W. Bro. F. A. Dunk, and W. Bros. W. L. Clink, R. W. Kirkby, D. McDougall, R. J. Westgate, scrutineers. The result of the ballot was as follows:

R.W. Bro. J. Orville Clarke (68).....	Grand Master
R.W. Bro. C. P. Moore (20).....	Deputy Grand Master
R.W. Bro. J. McGregor (60).....	Grand Senior Warden
R.W. Bro. F. B. Reilly (2).....	Grand Junior Warden
R.W. Bro. J. C. Moore (2).....	Grand Treasurer
M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate (6).....	Grand Secretary
R.W. Bro. J. R. Yorke (136).....	Grand Registrar
Bro. D. MacGregor (104).....	Grand Tyler

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES

The following brethren were elected to the Board of General Purposes for the ensuing two years: R. W. Asselstine (92), J. N. Bayne (2), A. M. Bell (74), A. O. Brooks (77), W. McCauley (3), A. A. Wilson (104); and for one year, T. W. Sutherland (171).

BOARD OF BENEVOLENCE

There being only two names in nomination, D. A. Kingsbury (40), R. Young (1) were declared elected trustees of the Benevolent Fund for the ensuing three years.

Grand Lodge was then called from labour at 1 p.m. until 2.30 p.m.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

Grand Lodge resumed labour at 2.30 p.m., M.W. Bro. Rev. Canon J. K. Irwin, Grand Master, on the Throne; Grand Officers, Members and Representatives present.

VOTES OF THANKS

On motion of M.W. Bros. R. Young and D. A. Kingsbury it was resolved that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to M.W. Bro. W. H. Wardrope and M.W. Bro. W. Douglas for their presence at this Anniversary Communication, representing the Grand Lodges from which the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan is the offspring, and for their very interesting addresses.

On motion of R.W. Bros. M. A. MacKay and J. R. Yorke it was resolved that the thanks of this Grand Lodge be extended to M.W. Bros. C. O. Davidson, J. K. Irwin and W. B. Tate for their labours in preparing the souvenir booklet commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the instituting of Masonry in what is now known as the Province of Saskatchewan, and that a copy of this booklet be sent to the Secretary of each Constituent Lodge in the Jurisdiction with instructions that same be permanently attached in the Lodge His-

torical Register; also a copy to each Grand Lodge with whom we are in fraternal relations, it being felt that the booklet is destined to become one of great historical value.

On motion of R.W. Bros. J. R. Yorke and A. C. Garner it was resolved that the thanks of this Grand Lodge be extended to the brethren of Prince Albert for the excellent arrangements made for the comfort and pleasure of those who are in attendance at this 23rd Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, and the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration of Kinistino Lodge No. 1.

On motion of R.W. Bros. A. M. Bell and J. R. Yorke it was resolved that the thanks of this Grand Lodge be tendered to the Credential Committee for the excellent manner in which they have performed their duties.

On motion of V.W. Bro. E. C. Bird and Bro. W. J. Sharpe, it was resolved that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to the officials of the Canadian National Railway for their kindness and courtesy in connection with arranging transportation facilities and sleeping accommodation for the meeting of Grand Lodge.

INSTALLATION OF GRAND OFFICERS

All business to come before Grand Lodge having been transacted, the Grand Master called on M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate to act as Installing Officer, and the newly elected Grand Officers were duly installed, M.W. Bro. J. McCauley, on the request of M.W. Bro. Tate, acting as Grand Director of Ceremonies.

The following brethren, selected by their respective Districts, were appointed by the M.W. the Grand Master as District Deputy Grand Masters for the ensuing year, and obligated and invested:

V.W. Bro. T. R. McKee, No. 1.	W. Bro. W. W. Gibson, No. 10.
W. Bro. R. J. Westgate, No. 2.	W. Bro. E. G. Southon, No. 11.
V.W. Bro. S. R. Stephens, No. 3.	W. Bro. W. I. Lamport, No. 12.
W. Bro. E. J. Bowlby, No. 4.	W. Bro. F. P. Anderson, No. 13.
W. Bro. R. T. Jones, No. 5.	W. Bro. J. A. Coulter, No. 14.
W. Bro. O. S. Black, No. 6.	W. Bro. G. Grant, No. 15.
W. Bro. H. Hill, No. 7.	V.W. Bro. E. J. Medland, No. 16.
W. Bro. P. W. Doake, No. 8.	V.W. Bro. A. J. McPherson,
W. Bro. J. F. White, No. 9.	No. 17.

The following brethren were also appointed to office for the ensuing year by the M.W. the Grand Master, and were duly invested:

Bro. Rev. J. A. MacKeigan (136)	Grand Chaplain
W. Bro. J. Hancock (68)	Grand Senior Deacon
W. Bro. L. A. Hubbs (5)	Grand Junior Deacon
W. Bro. R. A. Tate (11)	Grand D. of C.
W. Bro. A. Ashdown (45)	Grand Supt. of Works
W. Bro. B. F. Menzies (138)	Grand Organist
W. Bro. D. Munro (187)	Grand Pursuivant

GRAND STEWARDS

W. Bro. F. Anderson (13).	W. Bro. F. Binnie (168).
W. Bro. J. P. Turner (78).	W. Bro. D. Robb (52).
W. Bro. J. Davidson (74).	W. Bro. E. F. Knipe (23).
W. Bro. F. C. Wilson (163).	W. Bro. A. A. Parker (134).

The Acting Grand Director of Ceremonies, M.W. Bro. J. McCauley, then proclaimed the elected and appointed officers duly installed and invested for the ensuing twelve months.

PRESENTATION TO RETIRING GRAND MASTER

Following the installation of Grand Officers, M.W. Bro. J. McCauley, on behalf of Grand Lodge, presented the retiring Grand Master, M.W. Bro. Rev. Canon J. K. Irwin, with a suitably engraved Past Grand Master's Jewel in appreciation of his services to Grand Lodge during the past year.

GRAND LODGE CLOSED

The business of Grand Lodge being ended, the Twenty-Third Annual Communication was closed in Ample Form at 4 p.m. with prayer by the Grand Chaplain.



W. B. Tate

In Memoriam

In Memory
OF
Alexander Shepphard

GRAND MASTER, 1922

DIED

DECEMBER 9th, 1928

IN MEMORY OF
RIGHT WORSHIPFUL BROTHER

L. C. HARRIS

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER
DISTRICT No. 2, 1918

DIED MARCH 22nd, 1929

IN MEMORY OF
RIGHT WORSHIPFUL BROTHER

D. McMURPHY

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER
DISTRICT No. 10, 1911

DIED MAY 28th, 1928

IN MEMORY OF
RIGHT WORSHIPFUL BROTHER

A. E. MacKINNON

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER
DISTRICT No. 14, 1920

DIED OCTOBER 24th, 1928

In
Memory
of

The Illustrious Bead

of

Sister Grand

Lodges

Our Dead

No.	Lodge	Name
1	Kinistino	Adam McBeth.
2	Wascana	John Robert Marshall, Francis R. Logan, Alexander Shepphard, Francis James Ball, Edwin George Dobie McEachren.
3	Moose Jaw	John Fraser Muirhead, Harlan Elbert Miller, Norman Fisher.
5	Indian Head	William R. Boyd.
6	Qu'Appelle	Thomas Wellington Lewis.
7	Moosomin	Thomas Joseph Pain.
9	Maple Leaf	Benjamin Cheeseman.
10	Evening Star	Harry Holt Campion, James McCowan, James Wheelton Brown.
11	N.W.M.P.	Milton B. Peart, Edwin Long.
12	Yorkton	Harold William Purvis, Hugh Crawford.
13	Duck Lake	John C. Smith.
17	Carlyle	Herman MacLean Cameron.
18	Melfort	William Lovell, Reginald Beatty.
19	Battle	Charles Boughey.
21	Arcola	James Leming Thompson.
22	Rosthern	Robert John Ballantine, William Denny Morse, Alexander Stewart.
25	Estevan	William D. Muirhead.
28	Hanley	Abram Holm.
31	Ionic	J. W. Blythe.
32	Golden Rule	Walter Lorne Johnson.
33	Davidson	Andrew James Adam, Anthony James Henderson.
34	Lang	Colin Kerr.
35	Prince Rupert	Robert Burns.
37	Wapella	Samuel Shaw.
39	Boscurvis	Samuel McMertry.
41	Drinkwater	William H. Duff.

No.	Lodge	Name
45	Aurora	Cecil Thomas Hayes.
48	Grayson	George Brooks.
49	Assiniboia	Thomas Parsons, Alexander Thomas Buddie, William James Beckman.
50	Golden Fleece	William S. Gerrish.
51	Touchwood	William O. Henderson.
52	Border	James Shiel.
53	Nanatah	George William Ludlow, William Reid.
55	Craik	Thomas Allan Bayard.
56	Elbowview	Thomas Jack.
57	Prairie	John Willoughby Kenny.
58	King Solomon	Thomas Blake Ramsay, Silas Vincent, Thomas Russell Abercrombie.
59	Canora	Donald McFayden, Enos Langford McLaren.
61	Rocanville	John Hummerfield Honsinger.
64	Manitou	Arthur James McCullough.
67	Eye-brow	Horace William Hillis.
71	Doric	James Mackey, Charles Curtis McAlpine.
76	Tisdale	Allan Mann.
77	Abernethy	James Fields Brisbin.
78	Tugaske	James Andrew Gemmill, Niel Campbell MacDonald.
81	Tuscan	Angus McKay.
82	Victoria	Louis William Atkinson.
84	Lanigan	William Blanchard Robinson.
86	Kindersley	Augustus Fowler, Russell Melton Devenny, Douglas Watson.
88	Briercrest	Adrian Jonas Walker.
89	Twin City	David Johnson Gould.
92	Lodge Progress	George Gillespie Taylor, William Henry Colman.
93	Morse	Alfred Daniel Henrich.
96	Yellow Grass	Samuel Taylor.
101	Acacia	Henry Alexander Chalmers.

No.	Lodge	Name
103	Composite	William Thomas Warner, Thomas Hourd.
104	King Hiram	Hiram Staples, Allen K. Montgomery, George R. McCracken, Scott Henry Walters, Leander Cadwell Harris.
106	St. John's	Alexander Edward MacKinnon.
107	Mortlach	James Strickland Carr.
110	Shaunavon	William Stevenson, George Henry Preston.
112	Woodrow	Samuel Russell Watson.
114	Central Butte	Benjamin White Stewart, Jacob Abner Cozart, Leonard Stanley McDougall.
118	Paragon	William Anderson Bruce.
125	Latomia	Fred Graham Stevenson.
127	Birch Hills	Ingvald Njaa.
130	Togo	Alexander Crafford Simpson.
136	St. George	James Grant Ogilvy, Samuel Erasmus Joseph Beckett.
138	Kincaid	Joseph James Campbell.
141	Progressive	Frank Croscup Bogart.
143	Hawarden	Oscar Burley, Archie Currie.
144	Victory	James R. Howie.
148	Dunblane	Kenneth Clarence Smith.
154	Banner	Charles Hugh McPherson, William J. Webster.
156	Avonlea	Alan Humphrey Buchanan.
162	Saltcoats	Charles MacMurchy.
166	Wakaw	Otto Jung.
167	Preeceville	Dugald McMurphy.
168	Earl Grey	George Falconer Rowand.
170	Sharon	Ole O. Dokkebakken.
175	Radville	Barney Anderson.
192	Sovereign	Neal Alexander Smith.

APPENDIX

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE

Elected at its foundation, August, 1906, and annually since.

Year	G.M.	D.G.M.	G.S.W.	G. J. W.	G. Treas.	G. Sec'y.	Gr. Regist.
1906	H. H. Campkin	C. O. Davidson	H. Jagger	W. B. Tate	A. Shepphard	J. M. Shaw	A. H. Smith
1907	H. H. Campkin	C. O. Davidson	H. Jagger	W. B. Tate	A. Shepphard	J. M. Shaw	A. H. Smith
1908	C. O. Davidson	H. Jagger	W. B. Tate	J. McGuirl	A. Shepphard	J. M. Shaw	H. C. Lisle
1909	H. Jagger	W. B. Tate	Wm. Hopkins	J. McGuirl	A. Shepphard	J. M. Shaw	A. C. Patterson
1910	W. B. Tate	Wm. Hopkins	A. S. Gorrell	W. B. Willoughby	A. Shepphard	J. M. Shaw	F. S. Proctor
1911	Wm. Hopkins	A. S. Gorrell	W. B. Willoughby	L. T. McDonald	A. Shepphard	J. M. Shaw	D. P. Kennedy
1912	A. S. Gorrell	W. B. Willoughby	L. T. McDonald	W. M. Thomson	A. Shepphard	J. M. Shaw	F. B. Reilly
1913	W. B. Willoughby	L. T. McDonald	W. M. Thomson	J. H. Anderson	A. Shepphard	J. M. Shaw	F. B. Reilly
1914	L. T. McDonald	W. M. Thomson	J. H. Anderson	J. Montgomery	A. Shepphard	J. M. Shaw	F. B. Reilly
1915	W. M. Thomson	J. H. Anderson	R. Young	C. Stewart	A. Shepphard	W. B. Tate	F. B. Reilly
1916	J. H. Anderson	J. McCauley	R. Young	N. B. Williams	A. Shepphard	W. B. Tate	F. B. Reilly
1917	J. McCauley	R. Young	N. B. Williams	E. L. Elwood	A. Shepphard	W. B. Tate	F. B. Reilly
1918	R. Young	N. B. Williams	E. L. Elwood	G. M. Weir	A. Shepphard	W. B. Tate	F. B. Reilly
1919	N. B. Williams	E. L. Elwood	G. M. Weir	J. E. McFee	A. Shepphard	W. B. Tate	F. B. Reilly
1920	E. L. Elwood	G. M. Weir	A. Shepphard	J. W. MacNeill	F. B. Reilly	W. B. Tate	J. A. Mooney
1921	G. M. Weir	A. Shepphard	J. W. MacNeill	D. A. Kingsbury	F. B. Reilly	W. B. Tate	J. A. Mooney
1922	A. Shepphard	J. W. MacNeill	D. A. Kingsbury	G. Swain	F. B. Reilly	W. B. Tate	J. A. Mooney
1923	J. W. MacNeill	D. A. Kingsbury	G. Swain	W. J. Smith	F. B. Reilly	W. B. Tate	J. A. Mooney
1924	D. A. Kingsbury	G. Swain	W. J. Smith	W. M. Martin	F. B. Reilly	W. B. Tate	J. A. Mooney
1925	G. Swain	W. J. Smith	W. M. Martin	J. K. Irwin	F. B. Reilly	W. B. Tate	J. W. Cram
1926	W. J. Smith	W. M. Martin	J. K. Irwin	J. O. Clarke	F. B. Reilly	W. B. Tate	J. R. Yorke
1927	W. M. Martin	J. K. Irwin	J. O. Clarke	C. P. Moore	F. B. Reilly	W. B. Tate	J. R. Yorke
1928	J. K. Irwin	J. O. Clarke	C. P. Moore	J. McGregor	F. B. Reilly	W. B. Tate	J. R. Yorke
1929	J. O. Clarke	C. P. Moore	J. McGregor	F. B. Reilly	J. C. Moore	W. B. Tate	J. R. Yorke

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES**Members by Virtue of Office**

M.W. Bros. J. Orville Clarke (68), J. K. Irwin (106), W. M. Martin (2), W. J. Smith (110), G. Swain (60), D. A. Kingsbury (40), J. W. MacNeill (19), G. M. Weir (60), N. B. Williams (77), R. Young (1), J. McCauley (3), J. H. Anderson (16), L. T. McDonald (2), W. B. Willoughby (3), A. S. Gorrell (11), W. Hopkins (16), W. B. Tate (6), H. Jagger (3), C. O. Davidson (2), R.W. Bros. C. P. Moore (20), J. C. Moore (2), J. R. Yorke (136).

Elected Members

Term expiring 1930—W. Bro. S. C. Burton (186), R.W. Bros. N. R. Craig (71), M. A. MacKay (76), J. McGregor (60), A. G. Rawlinson (6), W. Bro. T. W. Sutherland (171).

Term expiring 1931—W. Bro. R. W. Asselstine (92), R.W. Bros. J. N. Bayne (2), A. M. Bell (74), A. O. Brooks (77), W. McCauley (3), A. A. Wilson (104).

Officers

R.W. Bro. C. P. Moore.....President
 R.W. Bro. J. McGregor.....Vice-President
 M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate.....Secretary

Standing Committees

Grand Master's Address and Jurisprudence—M.W. Bro. N. B. Williams, Chairman; M.W. Bros. D. A. Kingsbury, W. M. Martin, J. W. MacNeill, W. J. Smith, R. Young.

Grievances and Appeals—R.W. Bro. N. R. Craig, Chairman; M.W. Bros. W. M. Martin, W. J. Smith, W. B. Willoughby, R.W. Bros. J. McGregor, A. G. Rawlinson.

Condition of Masonry—R.W. Bro. J. R. Yorke, Chairman; M.W. Bros. C. O. Davidson, D. A. Kingsbury, R. W. Bro. A. O. Brooks, W. Bros. R. W. Asselstine, T. W. Sutherland.

Foreign Correspondence and Relations—M. W. Bro. W. B. Willoughby, Chairman; M.W. Bros. A. S. Gorrell, J. W. MacNeill, W. M. Martin, W. B. Tate, R.W. Bro. M. A. MacKay.

Finance—R. W. Bro. J. N. Bayne, Chairman; W. Bro. S. C. Burton, vice, M.W. Bro. G. Swain, R.W. Bros. J. McGregor, A. A. Wilson.

Masonic Relief and Charity—R.W. Bro. W. McCauley, Chairman; M.W. Bro. J. H. Anderson, R.W. Bros. A. M. Bell, J. C. Moore, W. Bro. R. W. Asselstine.

Charters—M.W. Bro. C. O. Davidson, Chairman; M.W. Bro. G. Swain, R.W. Bros. A. M. Bell, J. C. Moore, A. A. Wilson.

Necrology—M.W. Bro. J. K. Irwin, Chairman; R.W. Bros. A. O. Brooks, M. A. MacKay, W. McCauley, W. Bro. T. W. Sutherland.

Printing and Supplies—W. Bro. S. C. Burton, Chairman; M.W. Bro. W. J. Smith, R.W. Bros. N. R. Craig, J. C. Moore, J. R. Yorke.

Custodians of the Work—M.W. Bro. A. S. Gorrell, Chairman; M.W. Bros. J. H. Anderson, J. McCauley, R. Young, W. B. Tate.

Library—R.W. Bro. A. G. Rawlinson, Chairman; M.W. Bros. C. O. Davidson, W. B. Tate.

Committee on Masonic Education and Research

The M.W. the Grand Master appointed the following Committee:—
R. W. Bro. A. G. Rawlinson, Chairman, Qu'Appelle; M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate, Secretary, Regina; R.W. Bro. C. L. Riach, Prince Albert; V.W. Bros. G. H. Glover, Regina; H. M. Underhill, Shaunavon; W. Bro. R. W. Asselstine, Moose Jaw.

Board of Benevolence

Term expiring 1930—M.W. Bros. J. H. Anderson, J. McCauley.

Term expiring 1931—M.W. Bros. N. B. Williams, W. B. Willoughby.

Term expiring 1932—M.W. Bros. D. A. Kingsbury, R. Young.

APPROVED RULINGS

1. Masonic Regalia cannot be worn at Balls or At Homes where admission is charged and the public admitted. Pro. 1907.

2. In balloting the ballot box shall be placed on the altar with an equal number of black and white balls, and either each member in order of rank proceeding to the Altar and casting his ballot, or members, beginning on the left of the W.M. doing so in rotation. Pro. 1911.

3. When addressing the W.M. the term to be used is W.M. Pro. 1911.

4. When a known Brother approaches the tyled door of a Lodge and desires to enter, the knocks of the Degree in which the Lodge at the time may be working are to be given by the Tyler. In the event of a Cowan approaching a succession of knocks is to be given. Pro. 1911 and 1915.

5. The lecture and charge are integral parts of each Degree and must be given before a candidate is advanced. Pro. 1911.

6. The position of a candidate while being examined must be W. of the Altar facing E. Pro. 1911.

7. The charge may be given by any well skilled brother. If below the rank of an I.M. he shall stand in front of the dias in the E. facing the candidate who shall be W. of the Altar. Prov. 1911.

8. No Brother shall vouch for a visitor unless he has sat with him in open Lodge. Pro. 1911.

9. The Tyler's oath is to be given after the examination by the B. of T. and the production of documentary evidence which must be demanded in every case. The absence of documentary evidence shall not necessarily exclude a visitor. Pro. 1911 and 1915.

10. The W.M. must command the S.W. to collect the P.G. and P.W. of the Degree, but the S.W., if satisfied, may vouch for all present, whereupon the collection may be dispensed with by the W.M. Pro. 1911.

11. When collecting the P.G. and P.W. of a Degree, in the event of a Brother not being in possession of same, the D. shall report to the S.W. saying: "Brother S.W. the W. is lost," who shall report to the W.M.; whereupon, if satisfied as to the Brother, the W.M. may call him to the E. and communicate the Lost W. Pro. 1911.

12. No charts shall be displayed in the Lodge Room other than that of the Degree being conferred. Pro. 1911.

13. The lesser lights shall be used in all Degrees except when otherwise called for in the work. Pro. 1911.

14. In calling the Lodge from L. to R. or vice versa, the J.W. must see that all Brethren rise to receive the Command of the W.M., even to the extent of calling up the Lodge. Pro. 1911.
15. The M. may exercise his discretion as to whether the ballot box shall be placed upon the Altar for examination by the Brethren after a ballot has been taken. Pro. 1912.
16. A candidate who cannot answer the first three questions in Masonry satisfactorily cannot be made a Mason. Pro. 1912.
17. An affiliated P.M. from another Jurisdiction is eligible for election to the Master's chair. Pro. 1914.
18. A Brother who has not been invested as Warden ranks as a M.M., and is not eligible for election to the Master's chair. Pro. 1914.
19. An affiliated Brother, on producing documentary evidence that he has served a full Masonic year as Warden in another Jurisdiction, is eligible for election to the Master's chair. Pro. 1915.
20. A Certificate of Standing is a Certificate issued to a Brother for the purpose of joining a designated Lodge, and must not be confounded with a receipt for dues. Pro. 1915.
21. The passing of the collection plate around the Lodge when the candidate is in the N.E. angle is not permissible. Pro. 1916.
22. A Committee of P.M.'s to meet with applicants before they are given application forms is permissible. Pro. 1916.
23. It is unconstitutional to receive petitions or reports of committees on applicants at Emergent meetings. Pro. 1916.
24. It is unconstitutional to initiate a candidate at an Emergent meeting held on the same date as the regular meeting at which the candidate was balloted on. Pro. 1916.
25. It is not permissible for a Brother from a Grand Lodge not recognized by this Grand Lodge to either visit or affiliate with a Lodge in this Jurisdiction. Pro. 1917.
26. The Second Degree Working Tools should be presented in full form as contained in the Installation Ceremony. Pro. 1918.
27. It is the duty of a subordinate Lodge to try a Brother and only in very exceptional cases can a Commission be appointed by the Grand Master. Pro. 1918.
28. If an applicant can comply with the requirements of the Ceremonials, even by the aid of artificial limbs, and is in a physical condition to earn a living, and not likely to become a charge upon the Fraternity, and if his moral character is all that a Mason's should be, his petition can be entertained on obtaining a Special Dispensation from G.L. Pro. 1918.
29. The home of a soldier prior to his enlistment is the only home recognized during the time he is in uniform without regard to the various places he may be stationed in while on Military Service. Pro. 1919.
30. A candidate for initiation must have resided the six months immediately previous to date of his Petition within the Jurisdiction of the Lodge to which he seeks admission. Pro. 1919.
31. A Lodge can hold a Masonic Funeral Service for a deceased Brother when another society attends the same service in regalia, but the service must, in all respects, be conducted exclusively by the Lodge as if none but Masons were in attendance. A Masonic Lodge should not take part in Funeral Services when conducted by any other organiza-

tion. Wherever civic societies, the Military or other organizations may constitute a part of the Funeral Procession or otherwise unite with the assembly, the body of the deceased must be in charge of the Lodge officiating. Pro. 1920.

32. Any increase or reduction in the fees of a Lodge by virtue of an amendment to its By-laws, shall become effective from the date such amendment is passed, subject to the approval of the Grand Master; any increase or reduction in the annual dues of a Lodge by virtue of an amendment to its By-laws shall become effective from June 24th or December 27th next following the date upon which such amendment is passed subject to the approval of the Grand Master. Pro. 1920.

33. Candidates in the First Degree must be prepared and received individually and a candidate must not be received from a preparation room in which other candidates are in waiting, but after they have been presented by the Senior Warden and have answered singly the questions addressed to them by the Worshipful Master, they may, at the discretion of the Worshipful Master, thereafter be taken collectively. Candidates in the Third Degree may be taken collectively to the end of the obligation, but, if taken collectively, they must then retire to the preparation room to be readmitted and raised singly, after which they may again be taken collectively. Pro. 1920.

34. A Brother who has affiliated with a Lodge in this Jurisdiction on a Certificate of Standing from a Lodge in another Jurisdiction shall not be given a demit on resigning therefrom, but his resignation shall be accepted under the conditions governing the granting of a demit, and such resignation shall be recorded in the minute book and historical register. Pro. 1920.

35. In the case of a candidate who is a conscientious objector to our form of obligation, as being contrary to his religious belief, the Committee on Jurisprudence could not concur in a ruling permitting a departure from the Ancient Usage extant in the form of obligation as it has come down to us through the Masonic centuries. Pro. 1920, page 105.

36. A Lodge holding an At Home of a purely Masonic nature, and to which the public are not invited, is justified in making application for a dispensation to wear regalia, although it levies a charge on the members attending same. Pro. 1921.

37. The Constitution does not provide for nominations either oral or written for officers in constituent Lodges; all elections except when otherwise provided for in the Constitution shall be by written ballot without nomination. Pro. 1923.

38. A man having received only part of his obligation and not having been brought to light is not a Mason. Pro. 1924.

39. Where the Constitution and the By-laws of a Lodge conflict the Constitution governs and overrules the By-laws. Pro. 1926.

40. A Brother elected and installed as Warden, even though he has not put in an attendance during the term, is eligible for election to the Master's Chair if the members of the Lodge made no protest to his holding the office of Warden and he did not resign. Pro. 1926.

41. Matters relating to a chapter of the Eastern Star is not Masonic business and must not be brought before a Lodge as such. Pro. 1926.

42. All Lodge notices must be mailed in sealed envelopes. Pro. 1926.

43. Lodges have not the power to fix sectional boundaries by agreement but must be governed as to distance between Lodges by a direct line. Pro. 1926.

44. A Master cannot close his Lodge in any degree in short form. He may suspend labour in one degree and resume in another lower degree for the purpose of doing work, but he must resume labour in the original degree and close in full form. Pro. 1927.

45. An application cannot be considered from an applicant who is deaf. Pro. 1927.

46. No motion to rescind a resolution entered upon the minutes and regularly passed at a previous regular meeting shall be received or put through a Lodge until a notice of intention to introduce such notice to rescind shall have been made at a previous meeting. This, however, does not prevent a Lodge reconsidering, at the same meeting, a motion which they have passed, without due consideration, provided that the mover and seconder of the motion to reconsider, voted with the majority in the first instance. Pro. 1927.

47. A petition from a member of a clandestine Lodge cannot be entertained. Pro. 1927.

48. The names of applicants for initiation and affiliation, notwithstanding that they appear on the monthly joint notice sent out by all the Lodges of a City to their membership, must appear on the individual Lodge notice. Pro. 1927.

49. As Section 211, sub-sec. 14, states that the regular meeting of a Lodge is the one only meeting in each month at which business can be done, and section 117 states that the day and hour of the regular meeting shall be specified in the Lodge By-laws, the Anniversaries of the Saints John cannot be considered as regular meetings of any Lodge. They are Festive Meetings and must always be so regarded. Pro. 1927.

50. The Lodge seal must be affixed to all letters emanating from the Secretary's office. Pro. 1927.

51. Lodge funds should be used for Masonic purposes and while there may be an occasional application for assistance, such as a national calamity, which should not be passed over, Lodges in this Jurisdiction should make use of their funds for purely Masonic purposes. This ruling means exactly what it says and is as it is to protect Lodges against requests from other organizations. Masonic charity can be well exercised through Masonic channels. Pro. 1927 and 1928.

52. Where the By-laws of a Lodge provide for payment of dues in advance, dues for the current year are payable at the beginning of the year and at the end of such year, the dues having remained unpaid for twelve months, a brother is liable to suspension by proper procedure for that purpose. Pro. 1927.

53. A member of a Character Committee being in possession of information which he would not be justified in disclosing to anyone, not even to other members of the Committee, might refuse to sign a favourable report on his honour as a member of the Committee and as a Mason and this should be considered sufficient. Pro. 1928.

54. Premises which have been dedicated to Masonry should not be used for any other purpose. If the premises have not been so

dedicated the Lodge may in a proper case rent to some other organization. The best interests of the Craft should, however, be carefully considered and no action should be taken which might lead to the conclusion that the Masonic Order is entangled with any other society or organization. Pro. 1928.

55. Should the name of an applicant for initiation not appear on the notice for the meeting at which he was balloted on the proceedings in the case would be null and void and it would be necessary for the applicant's name to appear on the notice calling the next regular meeting and for the Lodge to again ballot on the application. Pro. 1928.

56. A Lodge is not warranted in demanding payment of other sums than dues as a condition for the granting of a demit. Pro. 1928.

57. No residence qualifications are required by the Constitution for applications for affiliation. The statement on the application form "I removed to the province of Saskatchewan in....." is contained in the form to protect us in Saskatchewan from men being initiated in other Jurisdictions who have acquired residence qualifications in this province. Pro. 1928.

58. If a Master who occupied the chair for any period during the year resigns and another Master is elected for the balance of the year neither the Master who vacates nor the one who is chosen to take his place can comply with the requirements of section 211, sub-sec. 3, and are not entitled to Past Master's rank. Pro. 1928.

59. An amendment to the By-laws of a Lodge adding to the clause governing regular meetings, excepting certain months of the year, is contrary to the spirit of their Charter. Pro. 1929.

60. The name of the Lodge or of Freemasonry must not be associated officially in any way with an insurance club. If the members want to form such a club they must do it as individuals and not as a Lodge. Pro. 1929.

61. The Corner Stone of a Masonic Temple must be placed in the North East corner of the building; the facing of the building makes no difference with regard to the position of the stone. Pro. 1929.

62. If a brother suspended for non-payment of dues applies for reinstatement, sending the amount of his arrears along with his application, and the application for reinstatement is rejected, the Lodge must return the amount sent by him. Pro. 1929.

MASONIC EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

The following circulars were issued by the Grand Lodge Committee on Masonic Education and Research for 1928-29:

To the Worshipful Masters, Officers and Members throughout the Jurisdiction, Greetings:

The Grand Lodge Committee on Masonic Education are more than ever convinced, after receiving the replies to the questionnaire sent out by the Committee last spring, that the vitality of a Lodge depends to a large extent upon emphasizing the education side of Masonry and therefore strongly advise:

(a) That the W.M. of each Lodge, on receipt of this circular, appoint a local committee of three members and that this committee get together AT ONCE and, with the W.M., draw up a programme for the year.

(b) That the W.M. forward the name of the Chairman of the committee so appointed to the Grand Secretary immediately so that all circulars relating to educational work may be mailed to him direct.

If, for any reason, it is not considered feasible to appoint a local committee on Education, the W.M. should lay plans to supervise this work himself, and request the Grand Secretary to send all circulars to him personally. Unless the Grand Secretary is requested to send the circulars to the W.M. or Chairman of the local committee they will be sent to the Secretaries of Lodges as in the past and Masters are urged to see that they are not just filed away but that they are utilized if possible.

As in former years the Grand Lodge Committee have drawn up a suggested programme for the use of Lodges and have arranged to issue a circular on the topic for the month, on or before the 15th day of the month preceding. The subject for study this year will be the "LANDMARKS OF MASONRY AND THE ANCIENT CHARGES."

The local committee, or in the absence of a local committee, the W.M., should arrange well in advance for some brother to read a short paper at each regular meeting on the subject for the month. After the paper is read the brethren should be encouraged to discuss it, as discussion often does as much, if not more good, than the actual paper. To facilitate discussion it is suggested that arrangements be made with some brother in advance to lead in it and to emphasize the points that appeal to him and offer such friendly criticism as will promote general discussion.

We would also suggest that your Lodge invite one or more neighbouring Lodges to be your guests during the winter, arranging for the visiting Lodge to give the paper on the topic and the home Lodge to lead in the discussion. This will bring the membership of Sister Lodges into your Lodge Room and give you an opportunity for renewing your acquaintance with the brothers and making your Masonry a real brotherhood, while the interchange of viewpoints will tend to a broader outlook.

The Grand Lodge Committee stands ready to assist as far as their time, energy and ability permit in making Masonic Research a vital activity in every Lodge, and Lodges are cordially invited to write the Chairman, the Secretary or the nearest member of the Committee for help or assistance in anything pertaining to Masonic study or research. Should a question come up, therefore, in connection with the discussions which cannot be answered by any of the brethren present, do not hesitate to use your Committee by referring it to them.

Let us make this a year of real Masonic study. The old members need it and the new members are introduced into a new sphere when they are given a glimpse of what lies beyond. When a man is made a M.M. he is just beginning the Masonic life. If Masonry is going to mean anything to him, if it is going to influence his life and mould and shape him for the Builder's use, he must cultivate a Masonic atmosphere and guard against activities that take him away from the meetings of his Lodge. If Lodges will adopt the programme outlined by the Grand Lodge Committee, altering it of course to suit local conditions, and if the members will dedicate a few hours of their time to Masonry, and set this time aside as belonging to their Lodge and see to it that no other interests claim these hours, we feel assured that the meetings will prove both interesting and instructive.

Yours fraternally,

A. G. RAWLINSON, Chairman.

PROGRAMME FOR 1928-29

This programme is intentionally divided into two sections, covering two periods.

The first is from November, 1928, to March, 1929, inclusive. This is a study of The Ancient Landmarks. To all Masons it is evident that a knowledge of these is important and it is hoped that the subject will be so treated that every member will go out with a clearer knowledge of these and their meaning.

The following text books are recommended for this period, and if these books are not in your Lodge Library we recommend that they be procured and placed in the Library for the use of the members. The feeding of the mind as well as of the body is of the utmost importance and five to ten dollars spent each year by a Lodge in adding new books to their Library is surely not extravagance.

1. Masonic Jurisprudence, by Pound.
2. Mackey's Jurisprudence of Freemasonry.
3. Speculative Masonry, MacBride.
4. The Landmarks, by Shepherd.
5. Mackey's Encyclopedia of Freemasonry.

NOVEMBER—The Data of the Masonic Landmarks.

This is a study of what lies behind the Masonic regulations as we now have them.

References:

- (a) The Landmarks of Freemasonry, Shepherd.
- (b) Mackey's Jurisprudence.

DECEMBER—Nature and Division of the Landmarks.**References:**

- (a) The Landmarks of Freemasonry, Shepherd.
- (b) Speculative Masonry, MacBride, pages 195-200.
- (c) Mackey's Jurisprudence, chapter 1.

JANUARY—The Various Divisions of the Landmarks.**References:**

- (a) MacBride, pages 201-220.
- (b) The Landmarks, Shepherd.

FEBRUARY—How the Landmarks are Often Unknown or Misunderstood.

References: MacBride, pages 224-229.

MARCH—The Landmarks and Progress.

This is a study to see how progress in Masonry is not retarded, but made more sure.

References: MacBride, pages 232-236

The second period is from April to June, inclusive. This is a study of the Ancient Charges. The following text books are suggested for this period:

1. Constitution Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan.
2. Symbolism of the Third Degree, Street.
3. The Lodge in Friendship Village, P. W. George.
4. Mackey's Encyclopedia, Vol. 1, page 143
5. Short Talks on Masonry, Dr. Fort Newton.
6. Freemasonry: Its Vision and Call, by Johnson.

APRIL—Charges I and II—Pages 97 and 98 Constitution.

Possibly four members would take this.

I. God and Religion.

First—A Mason's Conception of God.

Second—A Mason's View of Religion.

II. Masonry and Citizenship.

Third—A Mason's Relationship to His Country.

Fourth—A Mason's Duty to Constituted Authority.

MAY—Charges III and IV—Pages 98 and 99 Constitution.**III. The Lodge.**

First—What is it? Who composes it?

Second—How is it governed? Distinguish between General Rules and By-laws.

IV. The Membership.

Third—What should be the ground of preferment?

Fourth—What should be an Officer's first care.

JUNE—Charges V and VI—Pages 100-105 Constitution.**V. Management of The Craft.**

First—Explain the management of the Craft in working.

Second—What is your view of a member's behaviour during Lodge session and after the Lodge is over and the brethren not gone?

VI. Behaviour of Members.

Third—How should a Brother act—

(a) With Brethren only?

(b) With strangers?

Fourth—What has Masonry to say regarding a Mason's conduct—

(a) In his home.

(b) In his community.

(c) Toward a strange Brother.

THE DATA OF THE MASONIC LANDMARKS

By M.W. Bro. W. M. Martin

The Grand Lodge Committee on Masonic Education and Research has decided upon a study of the Ancient Landmarks. As an introduction to the subject I have been asked to briefly deal with the question of Masonic Jurisprudence generally, or, in other words, with the sources of Masonic Law.

In its proper sense the word jurisprudence means the science of Law—or the study of the principles upon which legal rules are based so as not only to classify them and show the relation in which they stand to each other, but also to settle the manner in which new or doubtful cases may be brought under the appropriate rules. In the "Institutes," Justinian, the Roman writer, says, "Jurisprudence is the knowledge of things human and divine, the science of the right and the wrong." It is the science of the right and the wrong, it treats of the basic principles of law, of its essential elements.

The word is, however, most frequently used, although incorrectly, as a synonym for "law"; thus we speak of the jurisprudence of England, of France, of the United States, when nothing else is meant but the laws in force in these countries. In the same way we speak

of the Jurisprudence of Masonry when we refer only to the laws or rules which govern the Craft. If we search behind the laws for the principles upon which they are founded and then attempt to classify the various laws or regulations under the appropriate principles, we approach the science or jurisprudence of Masonic Law. For the purpose in hand, however, it is sufficient to adopt the common use of the word, and inquire as to the laws, rules, usages or customs which govern the Craft.

The word "law" in its most general or comprehensive sense means a rule of action and may be applied to all kinds of action. We speak of the laws of motion, of gravitation and of mechanics, as well as the laws of nature and of nations. Law is a rule of action presented by some superior, and which some inferior is bound to obey. When the Supreme Being created the universe He impressed upon it certain principles from which it can never depart. All animal and vegetable life are governed by laws—the whole growth of plants from seed to root and then to seed again is governed by immutable laws laid down by the Creator, and in the animals nutrition, digestion and all branches of vital economy are not left to chance but are controlled by laws.

In a more confined sense, however, "laws" mean rules of human conduct — the precepts which, man, the noblest of all beings, the creature endowed with reason, is commanded to follow as guides for the regulation of his conduct. Man is subject to many laws: he is first of all subject to the laws of his Creator, who being an Infinite Being might have laid down any laws he chose, but as He is also a Being of infinite wisdom He has laid down only such laws as are founded upon abstract justice—the immutable laws of good and evil which include these principles "to live honestly, to hurt nobody, and to render to each man his due." These words constitute a comprehensive summary of true human conduct in the relations of man to his brother man.

"Law," however, in its most common sense means the rules by which particular communities or states are governed. The laws of a country are those rules, whether they are derived from Legislative enactment or from long established custom by which the conduct of its citizens is regulated. In the same way a society is controlled by rules of action which are to its members as perfect laws as the statutes of a country. Freemasonry, the most ancient and universal of all Societies, is governed by its laws or rules of action and these are either based upon long established usage or custom, or are derived from the enactment of its authoritative bodies.

The laws of England, of the United States, and of Canada may be divided into the "written" and the "unwritten"—the "*leges scriptae*" and the "*leges non scriptae*." The unwritten law is the common law, and while it is not written in the sense that it is enacted in the form of Legislation, it is contained in the records of the courts of justice in reports and in judicial decisions. It is called the "unwritten" law because it has received its force of law by long and immemorial usage and by its universal reception throughout the land. Many of the rules making up the Common Law are of higher antiquity than memory or history can reach. In our law the goodness of a custom depends upon its having been used "time out of mind," or as our legal phrase expresses it, "time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary."

The laws or rules governing Masonry may be divided in the same way. The unwritten laws of Masonry are its landmarks and the

unwritten laws are to be found in the regulations made by some authoritative body and this authority may be either "general" or "local."

The **Landmarks** of Masonry should be restricted to the ancient and universal customs of the order which gradually grew into operation as rules of the order or if ever enacted by any authority, were enacted at a period so remote that no account of their origin is to be found. The first requisite of a landmark is that it must have existed from "**time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.**" If all the Masonic authorities in the world today were gathered together, they could not create a landmark, nor could they abolish one, for the landmarks are not repealable. The landmarks can suffer no change. What they were in bygone ages they still remain and will always remain as long as Masonry endures. Dr. Mackey, in his work on the Jurisprudence of Freemasonry, states that there are twenty-five landmarks. Some English writers say that the landmarks are fewer in number. It is not necessary, however, to attempt to enumerate the landmarks at the present time as this will no doubt be undertaken at a later time during the year. It is sufficient for the present to have indicated the character of the landmarks — and to say that many of the most important laws governing Masonry are landmarks and derive their force through having existed from time immemorial. One of the most important landmarks of the order is that the landmarks cannot be changed. Nothing can be added thereto and nothing can be subtracted therefrom.

The **written or statutory laws** of Masonry consist of those laws or regulations which have been made by the General Assemblies, Grand Lodges or other Supreme authority of the order and may be divided into **General and Local**. The General regulations are those which have been enacted by such bodies as had at the time universal jurisdiction of the Craft. It is agreed that all regulations enacted prior to 1721 are general in their character because all Masonic authorities established since that time have derived their existence either directly or indirectly from the Grand Lodge of England which was organized in 1717. After 1721 other Grand Lodges were established with power to make regulations for their own jurisdiction and hence enactments of the Grand Lodge of England ceased to have force in the new jurisdictions—they thus lost their universal character.

Local regulations are those which have been enacted since 1717 by the Grand Lodge of England and the Grand Lodges of other countries, and which of course have authority only in the jurisdiction which each Grand Lodge controls. In Saskatchewan our Grand Lodge may make regulations for the government of the Craft in the province—in making regulations, however, we must be careful not to infringe upon the landmarks.

The **General Regulations** are confined in comparatively narrow limits and yet all Masonic law is derived from them and the landmarks. They consist of the York Constitutions, so named from the City of York, where all the Masons in the realm gathered in 926 A.D., having been summoned by Prince Edwin and where they formed a Grand Lodge and enacted a constitution and charges, the regulations of 1663, the ancient installation charges written in the reign of King James II, 1685-1688, the regulations of 1703, the regulations of 1717 and 1720, the ancient charges of 1722 and the regulations of 1721 prepared by Dr. Anderson, who was instructed by the Grand Lodge of England in 1717 to compile the general records and faithful traditions

of the order from the beginning of time, the ancient charges prepared by Dr. Anderson are still the foundation stones of the order, they can be found in our Grand Lodge Constitution. The regulations or laws prepared by Dr. Anderson and intended to cover all the written law of Masonry to that time consist of 39 articles, these articles are considered to contain the universal written law of Masonry. Many of the articles refer to Grand Lodge, the Grand Master and proceedings in Grand Lodge. Article 39 provides: **"Every Grand Lodge has an inherent power and authority to make new regulations or to alter these for the real benefit of the ancient Fraternity."**

The General regulations as prepared in 1721 therefore may be altered or repealed and new ones made by any Grand Lodge, they differ therefore from the landmarks which can never be altered and must always remain the same.

All Masonic Law is therefore founded upon the Landmarks, the General Regulations as prepared in 1721 except so far as they may have been altered by any Grand Lodge, and the regulations of Grand Lodge. In deciding a question of Masonic law, resort should be had first of all to the landmarks, for if there is a landmark which deals with the question, the matter is settled; if there is no landmark the General and Local regulations may then be considered.

Roscoe Pound, in his book on **Masonic Jurisprudence**, divides the unwritten law of Masonry into two parts: (1) The landmarks, (2) Masonic Common Law—the body of tradition and doctrine which falls short of the authority of landmarks, but is of such long standing and so universal that we should hesitate to depart from it. He then says that the written law consists of Grand Lodge Legislation, which has been divided above into General and Local. It is not necessary now to say anything of tradition which falls short of a landmark, as this would at once lead to a discussion of whether anything which amounted to tradition was a landmark or not. It is sufficient here to say that the sources of Masonic Law are the Landmarks, the General Regulations, and the Local Regulations of any Grand Lodge.

THE NATURE AND DIVISION OF THE LANDMARKS

By V.W. Bro. G. H. Glover

This is an outline of, and not an essay on, this subject. So we seek to outline this and to point out where some information may be obtained. There is much other information but it is better to restrict the references to a few books, hoping that the Lodges will purchase these and add them to their libraries.

The Landmarks may be variously considered. We might consider them as given by various writers(as in Shepherd's Landmarks, Vols. I and II). Or we might compile a list from all given. But it seems comprehensive to follow MacBride (pages 200-223). He makes four large divisions which include the various points. We will only deal with the first division this month. The remaining divisions will be dealt with in the topic for January.

We would suggest that the topic this month be divided among four members, the first taking "The Nature of the Landmarks," the second Division 1, sub-section a, the third Division 1, sub-section b, and the fourth taking Division 1, sub-section c.

The Nature of the Landmarks

Note the ancient custom of setting landmarks (see the Bible, also SPECULATIVE MASONRY, by MacBride, Page 196).

Definition of Masonry—MacBride, page 197. The purpose of Masonry (The Building of a Divine Temple) necessitates a Lodge. The Lodge in growth created about itself certain customs which are now formed and established. These are known as Landmarks.

These are variously given as seen in Shepherd's Landmarks of Masonry, Vols. I and II.

All Landmarks must agree with the primary motives of the Order. As rough material is taken from a quarry and worked over to become a part of a Temple, so Masonry takes ordinary man and seeks to fit him for and into an ideal Masonic structure of Life and Character.

Consequently the Landmarks are those rules and regulations or customs which from time immemorial have been observed and the permanent observing of which will help to fulfil the purpose of Masonry.

Division I

These are usages that mark the Masonic from the outer world, and may be divided into three sections—

(a) **Secret mode of recognition of members.** This is by **Signs, Words, and Grips or Tokens.** This is an indispensable Landmark. We must mark off those who are within from those who are without (pages 202 to 205).

(b) **Tying.** This is necessary to protect the Lodge. It makes the Lodge the protected work shop. (No admittance except on business.) Why tye at the opening? Why at the closing? Distinguish.

(c) **The qualifications of a candidate.** 1, a man. 2, free born. 3, sound in body and mind. 4, of good report. (Pages 206 to 211).

In this review we have an outline which will open up many points for discussion. Take time to discuss them. The page numbers given refer to MacBride's book, SPECULATIVE MASONRY. Read it. It is fine.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATURE AND DIVISIONS OF THE LANDMARKS

By R.W. Bro. N. R. Craig

V.W. Bro. Glover, in the December paper, following the classification in MacBride's Speculative Masonry, dealt with those Landmarks referring to modes of recognition, tying and qualifications of candidates.

Following the same classification this January paper deals with—

(a) The conditions of advancement.

Fitness—Ancient care in this (211) — Appointment of Instructors—Sufficient trial.

(b) The principal points in "opening" and "closing" a Lodge.

Opening—1. Tying—From the outer world (214).

2. Tying—From within.

3. Tying—From the neglect and incapacity of officers.

4. Declaring.

- Closing—Tyling—How differing from opening (215).
- (c) The principal points in “entering,” “passing” and “raising.” The importance of the Obligation — its conditions and nature, why given (216)
 - (d) The powers and duties of the Master, Officers and Members. What are these powers, duties and rights? Why should they be fixed rather than changeable?

See MacBride’s *Speculative Masonry* (pages 211 to 223); Shepherd’s *Landmarks* — particularly at page 57 and following pages; *Masonic Jurisprudence*, 3rd Edition, by Rev. John T. Lawrence, M.A., of Oxford, and page 160 and seq.

I must say that the latter references commend themselves to me more highly than the first.

Every Lodge should have Lawrence’s *Masonic Jurisprudence* for general reference.

The diametrically opposed opinions as to the immutability of the Landmarks expressed in MacBride and Shepherd suggest an interesting debate for a Lodge meeting.

Shepherd says: “The Landmarks of the Craft, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, can suffer no change. What they were centuries ago they still remain and must so continue in force until Masonry itself shall cease to exist.”

MacBride says: “A prominent and prevalent misconception regarding the Landmarks is that they are fixed and unalterable.”

Now which of these presumably learned authors is right.

Such a debate would lead to—

- (a) A clearer conception of what are and what are not Landmarks in Masonry.
- (b) To at least some of the brethren being able to name a half dozen or so of the accepted 24 Landmarks.
- (c) To a greater reverence for the undisputable Landmarks which are never likely to be questioned or changed.

If your Lodge has none of the authorities above cited, then fly to Mackey, the old and reliable, which you will all have and in which you find ample material to follow the outline above, and if you care to, the above suggestion.

HOW THE LANDMARKS ARE OFTEN UNKNOWN AND MISUNDERSTOOD

By V.W. Bro. H. M. Underhill

The above title presumes that the Landmarks are often unknown and misunderstood, and also that they are sometimes known and understood.

The first use of the term “Landmark” appears to have been made by Payne (or Anderson) in Payne’s “General Regulations,” published with Anderson’s *Constitutions* of 1723. He says: “The Grand Lodge may make or alter regulations, provided the old Landmarks be carefully preserved.” That was written over 200 years ago, in the year that *Speculative Masonry* was born or created from *Operative Masonry*. All that the latter had accumulated through the ages was inherited by the former. A constitution was accepted whereby some things which were then called “old landmarks,” which without doubt was a part of

that inheritance, were to be **carefully preserved**. It seems reasonable to accept this conclusion after consideration of the time and circumstances under which the term was first used and by the context in which it was set.

Masons of this Grand Jurisdiction are charged as follows: "The antient landmarks of the order you are to preserve sacred and inviolable" Can we not with reason assume that the term still retains the meaning here that it did over 200 years ago when used by Payne?

Mackey contends that there are three characteristics of landmarks. This was in 1856. They are: (1) Immemorial antiquity, (2) Universality, (3) Absolute irrevocability and immutability. At that time from this conception of the term he formulated after much study and research a list of twenty-five landmarks. See this list in his Encyclopedia of Freemasonry at page 422. Lawrence gives Mackey's list at pages 160 and 161, and Pound discusses each of them in his Lectures on Masonic Jurisprudence from pages 52 to 74.

Lawrence (1923) at page 160 says: "These (the Landmarks) are certain immovable and unchangeable principles and doctrines which go right behind laws and regulations, and which no law or regulation can alter or modify." He then refers to Mackey's list on pages 160 and 161 and says it is "a list which is, on the whole, accepted by most Constitutions." On page 161 he says that "the first half-dozen of these have never been disputed."

Pound (1919) at page 26 defines Landmarks as follows: "By Landmarks of Freemasonry we are generally supposed to mean certain universal, unalterable and unrepealable fundamentals which have existed from time immemorial, and are so thoroughly a part of Masonry that no Masonic authority may derogate from them or ought but maintain them."

And at page 40 Pound says he recognizes the following seven Landmarks:

1. Belief in God;
2. Belief in the persistence of personality;
3. A "Book of the Law" as an indispensable part of the furniture of every Lodge;
4. The Legend of the Third Degree;
5. Secrecy;
6. The symbolism of the operative art; and
7. That a Mason must be a man, free born, and of age.

MacBride (1924) at page 197 defines landmarks in this way: "The Landmarks of Freemasonry may be defined as certain established usages and customs that mark out the boundary line of the Masonic World in its internal divisions and in its external relations to the outer world." He gives his list of Landmarks at pages 201 to 202. It may also be found in our December and January papers. At page 195 he says that "Among Masons there is no word more common, and less understood, than that of 'Landmarks'."

Now, although MacBride at page 196 says the object of his considerations of Landmarks is "that we may be helpful to our less experienced brethren, in forming in their minds some definite idea of these Landmarks; in guiding their energies towards much needed reforms, and in preserving the fundamental principles and features of our ancient institution," he makes the startling statement on page 224 that "a prominent and prevalent misconception regarding Land-

marks is that **THEY ARE FIXED AND UNALTERABLE.**" He then proceeds with his argument to establish this statement and winds up the chapter on "How Misconceptions Have Been Formed." Read MacBride, but read him carefully. See if he does not entirely overlook considering the time when the circumstances under which the term was first used and by the context in which it was then set. He above admits the necessity of preserving certain things and is it not likely that unconsciously he has so referred to the very things that Payne named as Landmarks? Has he not got confused with the common law of Masonry?

The above will be sufficient to show that an investigation of our subject reveals that the Landmarks are often unknown and misunderstood. Will it assist us towards understanding how this has come about? The following reasons are suggested for your consideration:

(1) That by far too much stress is laid on the formulation of the meaning of the term from sources foreign to the manner in which it is used by the order from 1723 and on;

(2) Failure to realize that the true mode of ascertainment is that words cannot be construed effectively without reference to their context;

(3) That it is confused with the common law and even the legislation of the order;

(4) Failure to investigate the historical field of operative Masonry for those fundamentals of the order which were conceived by our ancient brethren to be fixed and unalterable from time immemorial;

(5) And see Pound on page 40, where he says that there is less disagreement at bottom than appears upon the surface, etc.

"But we knew the Ancient Landmarks,
An' we kept 'em to a hair."

—From "The Mother Lodge," by Rudyard Kipling.

References:

In dealing with this subject, in addition to consulting Pound's Jurisprudence and MacBride's Speculative Masonry referred to above, read the chapter on "Its Declarations" from "Freemasonry; Its Vision and Call," by Johnson, page 64.

THE LANDMARKS AND PROGRESS

By W. Bro. R. W. Asselstine

During the past four months your attention has been directed to the legal aspect of our institution. Masonic Jurisprudence, common law, law through legislative enactment, and the nature, meaning and basis of our so-called Landmarks have constituted the chief topics of discussion. Writers are in general agreement as to the meaning and significance of Jurisprudence in its application to Masonry and the distinction between the unwritten and written law, whether general or particular. With respect to the Landmarks, however, the outstanding fact impressed on one is the lack of unanimity as to what Landmarks are, how many, and the importance that may be attached to them.

As to the number of Landmarks, and therefore the criteria of Landmarks, Mackey and Pound stand in marked contrast. The former defines twenty-four, while the latter claims that two-thirds of these are either common law or comparatively recent legislative enactments

and thus reduces the number to seven. On the other hand in the matter of their importance, MacBride strongly opposes Mackey's stand that they are unchangeable.

MacBride bases his claim for mutability on his statement that without change there can be no progress. He endeavours to strengthen his position by pointing out that development, change, progress are laws of life and that Masonry to be alive must conform to these laws. He also quotes "Masonry is a progressive science" and therefore must involve change. If space would permit much might be said about these three words, viz., change, progress, development, as well as about the significance of the quotation. Suffice it to note that development contains the idea of making more and more actual that which is potential in, say, the seed, the individual or the institution.

Let us consider then briefly this matter of the Landmarks and progress.

When man first began to look about him, to examine the world in which he found himself, to stand in awe of the magnificent panorama that nightly appeared before his wondering vision, he endeavoured to give some explanation of what he saw. During the countless centuries that have passed that explanation has been changed, modified and enlarged as new experiences, more accurate observations and clearer interpretations of these wonderful phenomena have come to him. Today our understanding and interpretation of the composition and forces of this great creation is vastly different from what it was centuries ago. The great fact to be noted is that the phenomena of nature have not changed. What has changed is man's knowledge and understanding of them. We think and perhaps we do understand them better and our expression of our belief is perhaps nearer to the truth of their real meaning. The things themselves have not changed.

The Hebrew people looked forward to the coming of a Messiah. That promise was a great fundamental truth to them. It gave meaning and purpose to their lives. When He came they did not recognize Him because he differed so much from their preconceived ideas of what he would be like. To the early disciples he meant one thing at the beginning of their work, a vastly different thing before the end came. Since, down through the ages, man's answer to that startling question, "Whom say ye that I am?" has varied with every generation. The Messiah has not changed. It is our understanding of him that has changed. What is true here is true about every great truth of life. The truth does not change but our reactions to it change as our experience broadens and deepens.

MacBride says on page 235 that "The universe moves forward to a plan and purpose." The great, unchanging truth to be kept in mind here is that there was a plan, a purpose and that it is still in operation. To find that plan, that purpose, was the great quest in the far distant past. It is as true today as it was then. Progress consists not in abandoning or changing our belief in the existence of a purpose, but in continual search for a better understanding of that purpose and a gradual approximation of our conduct to the vital ideals contained in it.

And so it is with the Landmarks of Masonry. When we have distinguished between the essential and the non-essential, the permanent from the ephemeral, the building from the scaffold, as MacBride himself points out, we find there are certain unalterable beliefs called

Landmarks without which Masonry could not exist. Of Pound's seven the first three stand beyond question, viz., God, Immortality and The Brotherhood of Man. A belief in the existence of each is fundamental. Progress consists in gaining an ever-widening understanding of each and all that is implied in them and in translating that knowledge into acts that have become habits of life that will make possible the fulfillment of the unchanging purpose of the Creator.

References:

Mackey's Jurisprudence.

Pound's Jurisprudence.

Speculative Masonry, by MacBride, pages 232-236.

GOD AND RELIGION

By M.W. Bro. N. B. Williams

First: A Mason's Conception of God.

1. First question asked of candidate.

"Do you believe in the existence of a Supreme Being?"

—Such belief essential for admission to the Craft.

—(Ancient charge)—"A Mason, if he is to practice Morality, can never be a stupid atheist nor an irreligious libertine."

—Discuss—"Stupid atheist"—"Irreligious libertine."

2. What "conception of God" is required of a candidate?

—Does Freemasonry teach a belief in the God of the Bible?

I. The "God of the Bible" as pictured in the Old Testament—Exodus, Deuteronomy, Joshua and Samuel.

(a) A tribal, tyrannical, capricious, jealous Deity.

(b) The God who smote Miriam with leprosy.

(c) The God who punished with death the least infraction of ritualistic observance the men of Beth-Shemesh—50,000 slain because they looked into the Ark of the Covenant when it came back from Philistia—the death of Uzzah who put his hand out to steady the Ark when it was being shaken on the cart.

(d) The God who gave definite injunction to attack cities and villages and unsparingly slay men, women and children—Jericho—Ai—the Amalekites.

(e) These are but brief references to the history of indiscriminate massacres related in the narrative parts of the earlier books of the Old Testament from Exodus to the Wars of David—apparently approved by Jehovah.

(f) In referring to these — no intention of appearing irreverent—they are difficulties that have always been felt—many attempts made to explain them—none very satisfactory that do not keep in mind the idea of "a tribal God" or that do not allow for wide degrees in the amount of "inspiration" given the writers.

II. The "God of the Bible" as pictured, in contrast, by the later ideas of the prophets and some (not all) of the Psalms—these again immeasurably below the conception of God offered in the New Testament.

The jealous, vengeful God of the Old Testament contrasted with the moral Being of the Ten Commandments and the Loving Father of the Gospels—or the God of philosophical reasoning having the attributes of the God of the Ten Commandments, of the prophets and of the Gospels.

- III. If Freemasonry finds in the Bible the revelation of God and this God is to be understood as the Loving Father of the Gospels, then a Freemason must be left to interpret the Bible for himself. He cannot be bound by any dogmatic interpretation.
3. The Candidate is asked if he believes in the existence of a Supreme Being—He is not asked to define his conception of that Supreme Being.
 - (a) Since he is not asked for a definition of the God in whom he puts his trust—has Freemasonry any right to impose upon him any dogmatic assertion that he must believe such and such things.
 - (b) Is a Freemason necessarily wrong (from a Masonic standpoint) if the lessons he can derive for himself from the Bible constitute a rule and guide to his faith even if he accepts the Bible only as a sublime work of philosophy, history and literature?
 - (c) There is need for tolerance, less dogmatic criticism, more appreciation of the views of others, more intelligent interpretation of the ritual than is sometimes practiced if the individual is to be allowed to hold his own understanding of God—the Glorious Architect and Ruler of the Universe—a God that is Great and Good.
4. Masonry is Universal.
 - (a) No restriction—as to membership—by reason of race, or tongue, or creed.
 - (b) The Conception of God—the Great Architect—the Grand Geometrician — the Most High — must necessarily vary according to national traditions, religious affiliations and personal beliefs.
 - (c) Any conception of God cannot be arbitrary or dogmatic—the Christian, the Jew, the Mohammedan—may alike subscribe to our principles.
 - (d) God—of the Christian—(1) a personal God, (2) an overruling Providence, (3) a loving father.
 God—of the Jew, Mohammedan, Unitarian—(1) same as the Christian—omitting the Trinity, (2) the one true God—no others beside Him, (3) having revealed Himself to man.
 - (e) What is required of a Mason?
 1. Not to define his conception of God but a profession of his belief in the existence of God.
 2. Not to define how God reveals His will to man—but an admission of belief that He has done and is doing so.
 3. Not to define how God rewards virtue and punishes vice but profession of his belief that such is the case.
 - (f) There can be no such thing as a Mason's conception of God—except as that conception may result from a liberal interpretation of our symbols, allegories, ritual and ceremonials.

Second—A Mason's View of Religion—What it is—How it Works.

1. Speculative Masonry (or Freemasonry) may be briefly defined as the scientific application and the religious consecration of the rules and principles, the language, the implements and the materials of operative Masonry to—
 - (a) The veneration of God.
 - (b) The purification of the heart.
 - (c) The inculcation of the dogmas of the religious philosophy.
2. Speculative Masonry is a system of ethics with distinctive doctrines—the moral—the religious—the philosophical.
3. **The Moral Doctrine:**
 - Masonry described as “a beautiful system of morality, etc.”
 - Charge to the E.A.: Three Duties—to God—to your neighbour—to yourself.
 - Object of Freemasonry—to carry out those lessons of mutual love and mutual aid essential to the very idea of brotherhood.
 - By the ancient charges a Mason is bound to—relieve the distressed—give counsel to the erring—speak well of the absent—be temperate in all things—bear evil with fortitude—be prudent in life and conversation—dispense justice to all men.
4. **The Religious Doctrine:**
 - Not darkened by the perplexities of Sectarian theology.
 - Ask only a belief in God and the immortality of the Soul.
 - Initiation starts with a declaration of trust in the superintending care of the Supreme Being—symbolic degrees terminate with a symbolic reference to a life after death and the entrance into immortality.
 - Mason must first know and feel the Universal Fatherhood of God before he can appreciate the Universal Brotherhood of Man.
5. **The Philosophical Doctrine:**
 - The moral and religious doctrines—intended to make men virtuous.
 - The philosophical doctrine—designed to make men zealous Masons.
 - If a Mason knows nothing of the philosophy of Masonry, he loses interest and becomes lukewarm, but he who devotes himself to its contemplation will feel an increasing ardour in the study.
 - Philosophical doctrines are developed in that symbolism which is especially characteristic of Freemasonry—relate to the loss and recovery of “the word”—the search after Divine Truth—the reward that awaits the faithful and successful searcher.
6. **The Moral, Religious and Philosophical Doctrines Respectively Relate To:**
 - (a) The social; (b) the religious; (c) the intellectual progress of man.
 - The moral and religious doctrines taught in operative Masonry.
 - The philosophical doctrine a development of speculative Masonry.

7. According to Webster—Four Definitions of "Religion":

- (a) Religion in a comprehensive sense includes a belief in the being and perfection of God, in the revelation of His will to man, in man's obligation to obey His commands, in a state of reward and punishment, in man's accountableness to God and also true godliness or piety of life, with the practice of all moral virtues.
- (b) Religion, as distinct from theology, is godliness or real piety, in practice consisting in the performance of all known duties to God and our fellowmen, in obedience to Divine command or from love of God and His law.
- (c) Religion, as distinct from virtue or morality consists in the performance of the duties we owe directly to God from a principle of obedience to His will.
- (d) Any system of faith or worship and in this sense it comprehends the belief and worship of pagans and Mohammedans as well as Christians.

8. According to any one of first three definitions, Masonry might be called a Religious Institution.

—"A belief in the being and perfection of God"—open profession of this necessary—no disbeliever can be made a Mason.

—"The revelation of His Will to man"—the spiritual and moral trestleboard of every Mason.

—"A state of reward and punishment"—the very idea of this is the fundamental of an obligation.

—"Godliness or piety of life" — the invariable duty of every Mason—taught from the first to the last of every degree.

9. Fourth Definition:

—Masonry is not a Sectarian "system of faith and worship" in the sense in which Christianity is distinguished from Judaism or Judaism from Mohammedanism

—Here it is that opponents of Masonry have assumed mistaken ground—in confounding the idea of a "religious Institution" with "the Christian religion"—and in supposing that it is offered as a substitute for Christian truth and Christian obligation—no such claim has ever been advanced by enlightened Masons.

10. Masonry is not Christianity or a substitute for it:

—Not intended to supersede it or any other form of worship or system of faith.

—Does not interfere with sectarian creeds or doctrines.

—Teaches only fundamental religious truth.

—A system in which the Christian Mason will find abundant types of his own exalted faith.

—The tendency of true Masonry is toward religion—as evidence of this:—its ancient Landmarks—its sublime ceremonies—its symbols and allegories.

—It is tinctured with the devotional spirit—

—Open and close Lodges with prayer.

—Invoke the blessing of the M.H. on our labours.

—Demand profession of a belief in the existence and superintending care of God from our initiates.

—Teach them to bow with humility and reverence at His name.

11. The Religion of Masonry is not Sectarian:

—Admits man of every creed.

—It is not Judaism—but nothing in it to offend a Jew.

—It is not Christianity—but nothing in it repugnant to the faith of a Christian.

—Its religion is that general one of nature and primitive revelation in which all men may agree.

—It inculcates the practice of virtue—but supplies no scheme for redemption from sin.

—It points its disciples to the path of righteousness, but it does not claim to be "the way, the truth, and the light."

—It cannot become a substitute for Christianity, but as a handmaid of religion it may (and often does) act as the porchway or entrance by which its votaries enter the Temple of Divine Truth.

References:

Charge 1, page 97, Constitution.

"Freemasonry: Its Vision and Call," by Johnson. Chapters on "the Spiritual Significance of Masonry," and "The Relation of Masonry to the Church," and "The Ministry of Masonry to a Higher Life."

"The Religion of Masonry," by J. Fort Newton. Chapters on "The Mystic Tie," and "The Corner Stone."

"The Builders," by J. Fort Newton. Pages 134, 250, 251, 255, 263, 264, 267, 284, 293.

"The Great Teachings of Masonry" by Haywood. Chapter on "What is Freemasonry's Attitude Toward Religion."

"Speculative Masonry," by MacBride. Pages 42, 43, 50, 52, 54, 73, 76, 78, 85.

"Freemasonry: What, Whence, Why, Whither," by Cockburn. Chapters on "Monotheism," and "The Practical Value of Masonry."

MASONRY AND CITIZENSHIP

By M.W. Bro. W. M. Martin

There is no subject with which Masonry is more concerned than that of citizenship. The most important of the ancient charges are those concerning God and Religion and the Civil Magistrate, and when these charges are read along with the charge to the newly initiated candidate there is found a comprehensive code of human ethics—a guide for man's conduct throughout life. If one follows the principles laid down in these charges he will be a good citizen of the country where he resides.

With respect to the Civil Magistrate, a Mason is to be a peaceful subject wherever he resides and must never be concerned in plots and conspiracies against the peace of the nation. He must conform to

every lawful authority, uphold the interest of the community and promote the welfare of his country; he must be exemplary in the discharge of his civil duties, pay due obedience to law and act in such a manner as to perform the duties of a good citizen, thereby setting an example to others. This is a very high standard and one which all must strive to emulate.

Every Mason who understands the principles of the Craft is interested in citizenship and is desirous of being a good citizen of the country in which he resides. There is no institution which teaches more directly or more plainly the fundamental principles of citizenship than Masonry.

Citizenship means public service. Every man should free himself from the narrowing influence of purely selfish pursuits and discover a wider freedom in making his work a means of service to others. What the home is to the town or village in civic life, the town and village are to the country in national affairs; it is the spirit which exists in the home that determines service to the community and it is the spirit of service in the community which determines the value of the community to our country.

Have you ever considered how great is the responsibility implied in being a citizen of Canada? The degree to which you recognize the responsibility will govern to a large extent your own happiness and the happiness of others. This is a new country—particularly that portion of it in which we reside. In a very few years we have grown from almost nothing to a populous province and no country has afforded, or now affords, greater opportunities for the discharge of the duties of a citizen or greater opportunities for public service.

Citizenship here means many responsibilities; there is first of all the responsibility to the city, town or village in which we reside; there is also the responsibility to the Province and the Dominion as a whole. But this is not all, for citizenship in Canada is not confined to the boundaries of Canada, extensive as these boundaries are; there is a larger citizenship for which we have a responsibility and from which we cannot escape, namely, our citizenship as subjects of the Empire. Since the Great War a still wider citizenship has come into existence which may be called world citizenship—a duty we owe not only to our country or to the Empire, but to other countries as well. This form of citizenship has found expression in the League of Nations of which our country is a member and for the government of which we have assumed a share. We cannot escape responsibility as citizens of the world, for our representatives at the Peace Conference helped to bring the League of Nations into being and gave it form and organization; moreover they demanded that Canada should be a member not as a part of the British Empire, but in her own right, a right which was admitted and which we have today.

As Canadians, therefore, we have a national citizenship, an empire citizenship and a world citizenship, each of which carries with it responsibilities. How shall we recognize these responsibilities? There is only one answer and that is contained in the word "patriotism"—patriotism in its highest form, meaning the measure of our possible service—the doing of what is best to serve our community, our country, the empire and the family of nations of which the League of Nations is the organized expression today.

There are several things which might be referred to as the duties of a citizen. A good citizen should be law abiding, an upholder of the laws of the country, thereby setting an example to others. There is

nothing more clearly set out in the ancient charges of a Freemason than observance of law and respect for and obedience to the Civil Magistrate. Laws are sometimes enacted which do not meet with our approval; our duty is, however, to obey them and adopt constitutional means of having them repealed.

A good citizen should be tolerant of the views of others. There is no country where the spirit of tolerance should be exercised more than in Canada. The nature of our population requires it, and the history of our country demands the exercise of this virtue. In the ancient charges concerning God and Religion we are told that a man's religion may be what he likes and he is not excluded from Masonry by reason of his views provided he believes in the existence of the G.A.O.T.U., and practices the sacred duties of morality. We are also told that Masonry is the centre of union and the means of consolidating friendship among those who must otherwise remain at a perpetual distance. One cannot help but comment on the breadth of view expressed in the ancient charge when it is remembered that it was written at a period of bitter sectarian strife, and the man who wrote the charge has wrought into the very soul of Masonry the principles of tolerance, humanity, and brotherhood which have had a great influence upon the Institution and have made it a force in the world today.

A good citizen should be moderate in his opinions, for Masonry teaches moderation in all things. Important public questions frequently arise which divide people into hostile groups. We should be prepared to adopt a moderate course and remember that there are usually two reasonably good sides to matters of controversy.

Moreover, every citizen should be interested in public questions and in the government of his country. Government is organized opinion and where there is little interest in public affairs there is likely to be bad government. On the other hand, where public opinion is enlightened and well informed there is almost certain to be good government. Government is the reflection of the kind of public opinion and the standards of public service set up by the people themselves. Everyone is able to create to some extent a desire for the highest standards in government whether municipal, provincial or dominion, and if the standards are low the responsibility is in part that of everyone.

A good citizen is a man of ideals. An idealist is often criticized because he is said to be impractical, but it is well to remember that everything of any account which has ever been accomplished for the good of the human race has been the result of someone having an ideal. All our institutions for the care of the sick and afflicted, and for the relief of distress in any form are the result of someone having a desire to improve conditions. Every citizen should have ideals for the improvement of conditions in his country, his province, his community. Every citizen should take an interest in his community, in the school, the hospital and any organization which has for its object the betterment of conditions or the assistance of unfortunates, for by so doing public service will be rendered and the duty of a citizen will be performed. Moreover, in performing such service the enduring principles of Freemasonry will be put into practice.

References:

Charge 2, page 98, Constitution.

Grand Master's Address, Proceedings Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan 1928, page 21.

"Short Talks on Masonry," by J. Fort Newton. Chapter on "Masonic Citizenship," page 165.

THE CHARGES OF A FREEMASON**By R.W. Bro. C. L. Riach****Number Three—Of Lodges**

The Lodge is probably the fundamental symbol of Freemasonry. The earliest lecture which the initiate hears directs his attention to the form of a Lodge and is concerned with its situation, its foundations, its covering, and its interior and contents. Man has always been a builder and the home which he has built has always given him something more than material shelter; it has been the home of his hopes, his ambitions and his ideals.

A Lodge is a place where Freemasons assemble to work. In ancient days the Freemasons, before commencing to build the stately edifice which they contemplated, built first their Lodge where they might assemble each morning and learn the plans which the master builder had prepared for the day and receive each his individual instructions. That is the Lodge in the material sense and is the forerunner of the Lodge rooms in which we meet today. Symbolically it represents the known habitable world. In the Middle Ages the known world formed an "oblong square" lying around the shores of the Mediterranean Sea.

In its secondary sense the Lodge means a regular assembly or duly organized meeting of Masons. It is either general or particular. In the days of the operative Masons there were annual assemblies, under the superintendence of a President, and the early MSS. indicate that the initiations took place there rather than in the individual Lodges. Today we have Grand Lodges with well defined jurisdiction and powers. Symbolically the Lodge in this sense is the Universe, the Temple of the Deity whom we serve, embracing the whole brotherhood of man. Every brother should belong to some Lodge. What value is a man's initiation if he does not take up his tools and work on the task? What does it profit a man if he has seen the light, but turns towards darkness? Every Mason should be regular in his attendance at his Lodge. Every man must be diligent, assiduous and unremitting in his labours, for perfection is only attained by perseverance.

The membership of the Lodge from time immemorial has been confined to just and upright men, free by birth, of mature age, sound judgment and strict morals. The Mason must be free to choose his own course. No bondsman could be admitted for he was not his own master. No woman could be admitted, for she in the early days was under control of the master of the house. No minor could, for he was under similar restraint. So today the Mason must be under no bondage to the world, to the flesh, or to false Gods. He must be a man who can choose his own course, and has made his choice wisely and in a manner creditable to himself and his Lodge.

References:

Before preparing a paper on this subject a Brother should read carefully the Charge in the Constitution, page 98. He should also be thoroughly familiar with "The Builders," by Dr. Fort Newton; "The Lodge in Friendship Village," by George; the chapter on "The Lodge" in "Short Talks on Masonry," by Newton; and the chapter on "The Lodge" in "Symbolical Masonry," by Haywood; nor should he attempt to prepare his paper without getting Wilmshurst's viewpoint in "The Meaning of Masonry," pages 33 and 91 to 100.

Number Four—Of Masters, Wardens, Fellows and Apprentices

Preferment among Masons is, or should be, grounded upon merit and not upon seniority. This is of the essence of the institution. The craftsmen in ancient times received the same wages irrespective of age or experience, for all were expert in their work before they could become craftsmen, and what a member lacked in experience he might well make up in assiduity and zeal. So in the speculative Lodge, all members are, or should be, just and upright men and entitled to honour and promotion not according to seniority, but merit. Therefore, it is the more essential that scrupulous care be exercised in the choice of candidates. The candidate must be a perfect youth having no main or defect in his body. In the old days this was literal. Today minor exceptions to the rule have been permitted by Grand Lodges, but the symbolical truth is unimpaired. The Mason's body is an emblem of the uprightness of his mind, and that mental rectitude must be unimpeachable. It must always be remembered when a candidate's application for initiation is being considered that if once accepted he is a potential officer, not only of his own Lodge, but of Grand Lodge. If the committee in its investigations find that there is anything in his life or character that would make the Craft ashamed that he should stand before the world as its representative, then he is unfit to undertake the task of the humblest craftsman.

As a counterpart to the duty of the Lodge to be careful in the selection of its candidates there is the duty, once a candidate is accepted, of seeing that he is admitted to the fullest light. The conferring of the degrees is only part of the making of a Mason. It is the duty of the Master and his officers so to conduct the Lodge that the teachings of the institution are brought home to its members. How this may best be done is for each Lodge, under the guidance of its Grand Lodge, to consider. There are two chief methods, Masonic study and the encouragement of the practice of the Masonic virtues.

Preferment in Masonry must be gradual. Zeal and experience are both necessary for the perfect officer. Only by assiduous performance of the duties of the subordinate office can he acquire the knowledge to equip him for higher stations. Only by his faithful service can the members learn that he is possessed of the qualities requisite for a position of authority. As he has learned to obey, so he will be judged fit to command.

There can be little question that the Third Degree in its present form did not antedate 1717. That is not to say that the teachings and legend of the degree are not of greater antiquity, but probably that they were embodied in the secrets of the Apprentice and the Fellowcraft. The Master Mason's degree therefore being non-existent, the only Master Mason was he who had been chosen Master of the Work. This, however, is too complicated a subject to be dealt with except in a separate paper.

References:

- "Symbolical Masonry," by Haywood, pages 41-69.
- Mackey's "Symbolism of Freemasonry," pages 106-110.
- "Speculative Masonry," by MacBride, pages 69-129.
- "The Meaning of Masonry," by Wilmshurst, pages 101-104.
- Charge IV, Book of Constitution, page 99.

CHARGES V AND VI**By M.W. Bro. J. W. MacNeill****Management of Craft**

This has to do with the conduct—first—of the Master and his Officers—second—of the Members.

Conduct is the sum total of the actions of an individual. It has to do with his reaction to his environment, and this is governed by his perception—how things strike him, and the relation of those things to past experiences. This is all done by reason, by co-relating ideas—by thinking. The judgment of the Officers and the Members is the result of the coming together of the different ideas and of forming new ones. If the Judgment is good, it will be as a result of sane and sensible ideas, brought into proper association and the result of sound reason.

Now, conduct being the sum total of a man's actions, is governed by—first, reason—second, emotion, by feeling. His reactions to his Brother, and to those outside, have to do with how things affect him—with his feelings—his emotions—his sentiment.

The management of the Craft should be such as to prove that it is the result of keen perception, sound reasoning, and good judgment.

Now, Freemasonry takes cognizance of both Reason and Feeling. The "Management of the Craft," "The Behaviour"—that is, the sum total of the actions of the whole body—Officers and Members, should be characterized by dignity and poise, with the proper feeling. The proper emotion. The proper sentiment—to produce an everlasting Brotherhood.

1st—To produce a proper reaction on the Brotherhood.

2nd—To give a viewpoint to the newly initiated.

3rd—To impress and guide the Candidate for initiation.

The first lesson taught is a moral, a philosophic, a spiritual one. It is, as well, a challenge to the moral fibre of the Candidate. It probes into the very motives and purposes of the individual for asking to join the Craft. It enquires into his philosophy of Freemasonry. His attitude of mind as an outsider towards Freemasonry. What he thinks of the whys and the wherefores of Freemasonry. Before he is initiated, his morale is tested by putting pretty clearly before him what the Craft expects of him, and having done so, the Lodge should be such as to have the right to make such demands as the Craft claims through and by its membership.

The attitude of the Brothers, after the Lodge is over, should be a mixture of the Intellectual and the Social—of Reason and Emotion.

Masonry deals with the intellectual side of man in the First Degree. The teaching phase of the individual is featured. The work which he is called up to do, is an appeal to reason—an appeal to his intellect rather than to his emotional side, rather than to that side which makes demands upon his feelings.

Behaviour of Members

Has to do with the social side—has to do with the emotional—with the side of feeling. Through that, Masons are banded together to strengthen themselves and the organization by their contributions—first, talents—second, help—third, inspiration.

The Body as a whole may receive succor,

Quality, Not Quantity

This is a disinterested Fraternity coming together. Fraternal relations distinctly come into the sphere of Emotion, of Feeling, and is not primarily a self relation. The purpose is for humanity—for his fellow-man, and is not actuated by any selfish purpose, but is, on the contrary, actuated by a spirit of Brotherhood and for the purpose of bringing the same ideals, thoughts and interests into contact, so that they may be of mutual benefit to each other. So that the individual may give to the group, and receive from the group.

The cultivation of our Emotions, of Feeling, which should be governed by Knowledge, which should have poise—will give the proper products of Freemasonry, Benevolence, Charity, etc.

The attitude of Masons—In Home.

In Community.

To Strangers.

The relations in the home community are Industrial, Business, Political and Religious. They have to do with self-interest—they are distinctly self-relationships, and must be so in order to hold together the Body politic. This is the bonding together for every purpose that goes to make the individual comfortable—that makes for his well-being, and that makes for the advancement of civilization.

It is important that all these self-interests should have a place, and an important place, in the life of the Freemason, provided the balance is kept even, so that he may be able "to steer the bark of this life over the seas of passion without quitting the realm of rectitude."

References:

Before preparing a paper on this subject a Brother should carefully study the Charges in the Constitution, pages 100 to 105 inclusive, which are, of course, the basis for this paper. Invaluable assistance will also be obtained from a study of Johnson's "Freemasonry: Its Vision and Call." In addition, considerable assistance can be obtained from Dr. Fort Newton's book "Short Talks on Masonry," and also from "The Etiquette of Freemasonry," by Everden.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS

	No. of Lodge	Membership March, 1928	Membership March, 1929	Increase	Decrease	Initiated	Affiliated	Reinstated	Demitted	Suspended	Com. L. Mbrs.	Deaths	Amount Paid with Returns
Kinistino	1	156	166	10		9	4	1		4			\$138.80
Wascana	2	331	319		12	3	1	2	3	12		3	209.00
Moose Jaw	3	343	351	8		12	1	1	2	1		3	258.80
Qu'Appelle Valley	4	59	57		2	1	3		2	4	1		43.00
Indian Head	5	98	105	7		5	3	2	1	1		1	85.70
Qu'Appelle	6	48	46		2	2			1	1	1	1	46.60
Moosomin	7	120	109		11	1	2		3	10		1	75.70
Ashlar	8	42	42			1	1			1	1		41.80
Maple Leaf	9	67	72	5		5	2			1		1	64.60
Evening Star	10	51	50		1	1							35.30
N.W.M.P.	11	290	302	12		12	11	3	6	4	1	3	248.80
Yorkton	12	115	118	3		3	2					2	85.10
Duck Lake	13	36	31		5	1			1	4		1	24.80
Sintaluta	14	63	65	2		1	2		1				45.70
Amity	15	64	63		1	2			1	1	1		57.10
Saskatchewan	16	295	298	3		9	8	3	8	6	3		257.10
Carlyle	17	59	61	2		7		2	3	4			65.90
Melfort	18	148	151	3		16	1		13			1	155.60
Battle	19	79	81	2		7	1		3		2	1	100.30
Weyburn	20	129	126		3	6	1		2	8			103.10
Arcola	21	60	60			2	2		1			1	39.30
Rosthern	22	47	49	2		2	2	2	1			3	39.80
Britannia	23	106	106			4	3		4	1	2		105.90
Wolseley	24	56	52		4	3	3		2	8			45.60
Estevan	25	114	115	1		4	4	1	2		4	1	133.90
Swift Current	26	117	127	10		4	6	5	5				98.00
Alameda	27	38	39	1		1							27.40
Hanley	28	72	65		7	3			1	7	1	1	64.80
Heward	29	55	55			3				3			45.60
New Hope	30	52	53	1			2		1				33.50
Ionic	31	133	139	6		4	7	3	5	2		1	110.60
Golden Rule	32	70	66		4	3	1	1	2	5	1	1	64.50
Davidson	33	89	84		5	3	3		3	5	1	2	77.30
Lang	34	58	54		4	1			4			1	38.30
Prince Rupert	35	96	96			6	2		5		2	1	107.80
Bruce	36	71	72	1		4	1		4				61.20
Wapella	37	58	55		3	2		1	1	4		1	42.70
Ekapo	38	41	42	1			1						25.90
Boscuvris	39	58	60	2		6		1	2	2		1	60.40
Rouleau	40	95	92		3	1	3		3	2	2		87.10
Drinkwater	41	81	80		1	2		1	2	1		1	56.60
Caron	42	65	69	4		4	1		1				58.80
Ishpaming	43	41	46	5		5							47.70
Landmark	44	77	84	7		7	2			2			78.90
Aurora	45	41	42	1		8			3	3		1	56.90
Strasbourg	46	58	53		5	1			1	5			37.70
Cupar	47	44	45	1		2		1		2			34.40
Grayson	48	46	45		1	3			3			1	39.00
Assiniboia	49	292	298	6		15	2	1	8			4	242.10
Golden Fleece	50	55	56	1		4	1		3			1	50.90
Touchwood	51	50	52	2		2	1	1	1			1	40.60
Border	52	30	27		3	1	1		4			1	23.10
Nanatah	53	71	68		3	4	1		4	3			59.00
Buchanan	54	28	28			2			1			1	24.80
Craik	55	69	71	2		3	1		1				55.30
Elbowview	56	37	36		1	3	2	2	3	3		2	34.70
Prairie	57	55	52		3				3				33.10
King Solomon	58	95	99	4		4	3					3	77.80
Canora	59	82	84	2		4	3	1	2	1	1	2	81.40
Imperial	60	248	248			3	5	1	4	4	1		179.00

	No. of Lodge	Membership March, 1928	Membership March, 1929	Increase	Decrease	Initiated	Affiliated	Reinstated	Demitted	Suspended	Com. L. Mbrs.	Deaths	Amount Paid with Returns
Rocanville	61	50	52	2		1	3			1		1	38.56
Melville	62	137	134		3	2	3	1					95.10
Prince Albert	63	127	133	6		8	3		2	3			115.20
Manitou	64	87	87			3	1		2		1	1	76.50
Outlook	65	57	56		1		3		4				37.90
Wynyard	66	63	68	5		4	3				2		82.20
Eye-brow	67	49	46		3			1	1	2		1	29.20
Govan	68	73	75	2		4	1		1	2			64.30
Carrot River	69	68	70	2		2							49.70
Cypress	70	94	97	3		3	1		1				72.20
Doric	71	159	159			5	2		5			2	117.70
Corinthian	72	71	80	9		9							82.50
Unity	73	82	84	2		1	2		1				56.40
Kilwinning	74	58	58			1	1	1	1	1			35.80
Harmony	75	63	63			2	2		3				44.10
Tisdale	76	91	89		2	1	2	1	1	4		1	61.00
Abernethy	77	61	63	2		4			1	1		1	53.90
Tugaske	78	62	66	4		5		5	1	3		2	60.30
Foam Lake	79	46	46			2			1	1			36.90
Connaught	80	34	33		1		1		2				20.80
Tuscan	81	61	57		4	5	4		1	11		1	61.00
Victoria	82	59	67	8		11	1		1	2		1	85.80
Meridian	83	60	55		5	2			3	4			42.30
Lanigan	84	57	57			2	1			2		1	43.50
Zealandia	85	47	42		5	2		1	2	6			32.90
Kindersley	86	110	117	7		8	2	1	1			3	104.00
Wadena	87	46	41		5	2	1		3	5			34.80
Briercrest	88	49	49			1	1		1			1	35.10
Twin City	89	104	101		3	2				3	1	1	80.50
Kerobert	90	102	104	2		1	1						68.40
Rosetown	91	91	97	6		2	5				1		82.20
Lodge Progress	92	221	233	12		16	7	1	3	6	1	2	222.10
Morse	93	64	64			3	2	1	2	3		1	51.50
Maryfield	94	53	54	1		2	2		1	2			42.70
Evergreen	95	42	39		3				3				24.40
Yellow Grass	96	47	44		3		1		3			1	28.30
Radisson	97	51	52	1		3	3		5				46.20
Union	98	50	56	6		5		1					54.00
Goose Lake	99	58	55		3	2			1	4			41.70
Biggar	100	116	118	2		2	1		1				80.10
Acacia	101	69	68		1	3		1	4			1	53.10
Invermay	102	22	25	3		2	1						24.70
Composite	103	48	46		2	1			1			2	33.20
King Hiram	104	251	266	15		12	10		1	1	1	5	217.50
Gothic	105	48	52	4		2	1	1					41.90
St. John's	106	88	97	9		9	2	1	1	1		1	98.30
Mortlach	107	63	66	3		5	2		1	3			60.70
Long Lake	108	59	60	1		1	1		1				41.00
Limerick	109	77	73		4		3		5	2			46.80
Shaunavon	110	120	126	6		9	4		4		1	2	127.00
Aneroid	111	84	79		5	4		1	10				64.40
Woodrow	112	66	66			3	2		1	4		1	54.30
Broderick	113	53	49		4				1	3			31.30
Central Butte	114	80	81	1		6	1		3			3	74.90
Landis	115	40	41	1		1							29.60
Ceylon	116	37	38	1		1	1		1				28.50
Dundurn	117	45	42		3	1	1			4	1		42.10
Paragon	118	47	49	2		4			1			1	46.10
Cabri	119	87	82		5	5	1	1	6	4	2		92.20
Ogema	120	63	65	2		2	2		1	1			48.10
Simpson	121	39	38		1				1				23.80
Azure	122	66	72	6		9	1	1	2	3			83.20
Lancer	123	68	72	4		1	2	6	4	1			48.60
Mount Hermon	124	52	56	4		3		1					46.00
Latomia	125	83	77		6	3	1		3	6		1	61.30
Cadillac	126	41	40		1			1	2				24.00
Birch Hills	127	58	56		2	1			2			1	39.20
Meyronne	128	58	60	2		3			1				48.40

	No. of Lodge	Membership March, 1928	Membership March, 1929	Increase	Decrease	Initiated	Affiliated	Reinstated	Demitted	Suspended	Com. L. Mbrs.	Deaths	Amount Paid with Returns
Mossbank	129	65	66	1									46.30
Togo	130	48	45		3	1	1	1	2			1	29.30
Dinston	131	69	60		9		1		3	3			37.50
Conquest	132	50	51	1		2	2		3				41.00
Philathea	133	63	57		6	1			5	2			40.00
Eston	134	74	69		5	2	1		8				52.30
Elrose	135	56	53		3	1		1	5				40.80
St. George	136	168	171	3		10	3		5	2	1	2	158.20
Tyrian	137	39	40	1		1							29.00
Kincaid	138	74	76	2		5	2	1	5			1	67.40
Riverhurst	139	40	43	3		2	2	1		1			35.80
Sceptre	140	52	45		7				5	2			29.20
Progressive	141	51	53	2		3	2		2			1	46.80
Leader	142	65	64		1	4			5				56.00
Hawarden	143	34	37	3		4	1					2	39.90
Victory	144	153	152		1	5	4		4	5		1	117.50
Elfrés	145	39	44	5		5							33.80
Asquith	146	43	46	3		3	1		1				40.60
Elstow	147	63	70	7		4	6			3			64.40
Dunblane	148	47	47			3	1		1	2		1	42.10
Loverna	149	31	33	2		2	3		3				31.50
Wawota	150	37	39	2		3				1			36.10
Viscount	151	43	45	2		4			2				44.30
Star City	152	56	57	1		2	2	1	3			1	55.80
Blaine Lake	153	28	28			2				1			36.40
Banner	154	312	305		7	8	6	2	11	10		2	225.20
Raymore	155	21	23	2		2							22.80
Avonlea	156	54	59	5		6	2		1	1		1	62.40
Bredenbury	157	24	28	4		3	1						28.90
Borden	158	63	65	2		3						1	61.70
Springside	159	21	22	1		1							16.90
Cut Knife	160	34	31		3	1			3	1			22.90
Welwyn	161	25	27	2		1	1						21.20
Saltcoats	162	28	27		1							1	17.50
Fillmore	163	37	39	2		3				1			37.40
Milestone	164	47	47										28.20
St. Luke's	165	46	47	1		2			1				37.20
Wakaw	166	28	29	1		3			1			1	29.10
Preeceville	167	47	52	5		6						1	55.90
Earl Grey	168	31	36	5		6						1	45.30
Quill Lake	169	42	44	2		1	2		1				33.10
Sharon	170	47	49	2		4			1			1	46.70
Shellbrook	171	47	53	6		6	2		1			1	67.30
Memorial	172	71	73	2		4	1		1	2			61.50
Lakeview	173	25	24		1				1				14.70
St. Andrews	174	176	191	15		12	9		5			1	168.90
Radville	175	39	46	7		6	3		1			1	53.10
Gray	176	35	38	3		2	1						31.80
Verwood	177	57	59	2		5			2	1			56.00
Norquay	178	42	48	6		6							52.90
Kelvington	179	32	34	2		4			2				36.70
Herbert	180	38	38			1				1			27.80
Tuberosé	181	37	36		1	4			5				37.00
Lonach	182	21	25	4		4							31.10
Nipawin	183	28	27		1	1		1	2	1			20.50
Osage	184	26	28	2		1	1						21.20
Loyalty	185	24	25	1		2			1				24.30
Emulation	186	96	110	14		11	4		1				112.20
Lucky Lake	187	34	35	1			1						22.70
Glenedyth	188	26	36	10		7	3						51.80
Herschel	189	18	24	6		6							38.50
Turtleford	190	28	13			11	2						62.00
Macrorie	191	17	6			5	1						30.99
Sovereign	192	29	12			12	1					1	64.00
Mazenod	193	31	8			7	1						45.80
Vanguard	194	25	5			5							34.10
Lacadena	196	14											4.20
Pleasantdale	195	21	5			4	1						23.30

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

To Sask.—	Jurisdiction—	From Sask.—
Robt. Young.....P. Albert	Alabama	J. D. Pruett.....Boaz
A. A. Wilson.....Saskatoon	Alberta	W. J. Botterill.....Red Deer
S. C. Burton.....Regina	Arizona	J. K. Chilton.....Clifton
Wm. McCauley.....Weyburn	Arkansas	M. J. Manning.....Clarendon
J. R. Yorke.....Moose Jaw	B. Columbia.....	Wm. Henderson.....Victoria
A. S. Gorrell.....Regina	Canada in Ont..	Dr. Goggin.....Toronto
A. G. Rawlinson, Qu'Appelle	Colorado	C. S. Desch, Jr.....Denver
W. G. Robinson.....Francis	Connecticut	G. Griswold.....Old Lyne
H. S. Craig.....Rouleau	Costa Rica	Alex Murray.....San Jose
R. J. Hegan.....Ker Robert	Cuba	
D. Bannatyne.....Estevan	Delaware	J. F. Robinson.....Wilmington
A. Stewart.....Woodrow	Dist. of Col.....	A. C. Wilkins.....Washington
W. B. Willoughby.....M. Jaw	England	J. Obed Smith.....London
W. L. Cameron.....L'minster	Florida	C. H. Stewart.....Melbourne
A. G. Farrell.....Regina	France (Nat.) ..	W. Hennessy Cook.....Paris
H. Bateman.....Duff	Georgia	J. T. Lee.....Rochelle
J. W. Atwell.....Wilkie	Idaho	H. P. Glinderman, C.eAlene
G. F. Davidson.....Regina	Illinois	W. C. Rapp.....Chicago
G. Hooker.....Woodrow	Indiana	H. B. Tuthill.....Mich. City
N. B. Williams.....Abernethy	Iowa	F. S. Moses.....Clinton
W. B. Tate.....Regina	Ireland	J. C. McCullagh.....Waterford
W. M. Martin.....Regina	Kansas	J. B. Fleming.....Kansas City
F. Thompson.....Humboldt	Kentucky	W. C. Black.....Barbourville
W. G. Blewett.....Kamsack	Louisiana	C. P. Derveloy.....Alexandria
G. W. S. Elsnor.....Woodrow	Maine	A. A. Smith.....Bangor
W. R. McConnell.....Regina	Manitoba	C. N. Bell.....Winnipeg
Dr. J. W. Wickware.....Regina	Maryland	C. W. Donnelly.....Baltimore
R. W. Asselstine.....M. Jaw	Massachusetts ..	A. G. Pollard.....Boston
A. E. Orchard.....Borden	Mexico	S. Waters.....Mexico City
Dr. C. P. Moore.....Weyburn	Michigan	Ira A. Beck.....Battle Creek
J. McCauley.....Moose Jaw	Minnesota	R. E. Van Kirk.....St. Paul
G. A. Wyness.....Plenty	Mississippi	M. W. Miller.....Leland
J. Orville Clarke.....Govan	Missouri	E. E. Divinia.....Breckenridge
W. J. Smith.....Shaunavon	Montana	H. C. Smith.....Miles City
D. A. Kingsbury.....Rouleau	Nebraska	C. L. Talbot.....South Omaha
G. Swain.....Saskatoon	Nevada	F. H. Norcross.....Carson City
W. E. Dennison.....Assiniboia	N. Brunswick.....	F. O. Sullivan.....St. Stephen
W. R. Ridington.....Battleford	N. Hampshire.....	J. J. Tilton.....Effing
N. R. Craig.....Moose Jaw	New Jersey.....	F. L. Silver.....Philadelphia
A. B. Simes.....Abernethy	N. S. Wales.....	C. C. Paterson.....Sidney
J. Wilkinson.....Govan	New York	P. Elting.....New York
F. B. Reilly.....Regina	N. Zealand.....	J. D. Webster.....Auckland
A. M. Bell.....Adanac	N. Carolina.....	H. A. Hewell.....Henderson
R. A. Tate.....Regina	N. Dakota.....	C. V. Ferguson.....Glenburn
J. H. Anderson.....Saskatoon	Nova Scotia.....	D. H. McKinnon.....G. Bav
A. C. Garner.....Regina	Ohio	L. G. Ditzer.....Woodfield
A. Johnstone.....Outlook	Oklahoma	G. W. Clark.....Oklahoma
J. K. Irwin.....Estevan	Oregon	Robert Tucker.....Portland
W. E. Jennings.....Limerick	Ph. Islands.....	Vin. Orosa.....Cabanatuan
J. W. MacNeill.....N. Battlef'd	P. E. Island.....	A. Montgomery.....Port Hill
H. L. Sleg.....Regina	Porto Rico.....	R. R. Pabon.....San Juan
J. A. Mooney.....Regina	Quebec	W. Percival.....Montreal
C. L. Riach.....Prince Albert	Queensland	F. Holland.....Brisbane
J. N. Bayne.....Regina	Rhode Island.....	A. F. Rose.....Providence
C. O. Davidson.....Regina	Scotland	R. E. W. James.....Edinburgh

To Sask.—	Jurisdiction—	From Sask.—
E. Mitchell.....Sintaluta	S. Australia.....	M. C. Moore.....Adelaide
J. C. Carter.....Outlook	S. Carolina.....	J. E. Hart.....York
W. A. Couves.....Lang	S. Dakota.....	C. H. Allen.....Colman
J. McGregor.....Saskatoon	Tennessee.....	Hays Flowers.....Memphis
A. G. McLean.....Raymore	Texas.....	J. R. Arnold.....Henderson
F. A. Dunk.....Ft. Qu'Appelle	Utah.....	N. R. Vote.....Salt Lake City
J. C. Moore.....Regina	Vermont.....	J. C. Thomas.....Orwell
C. M. Wilson.....Regina	Victoria.....	C. G. Morgan.....Elwood
H. Brodie.....Moose Jaw	Virginia.....	J. L. Brown.....Lynchburg
A. O. Brooks.....Abernethy	Washington.....	J. M. Roberts.....Tacoma
E. C. Bird.....Regina	W. Australia.....	Ven. Arch. Moore.....Perth
F. G. Horsey.....Shaunavon	W. Virginia.....	T. G. Sticker.....Ellenboro
F. M. Hodson.....Rosthern	Wisconsin.....	John E. Bast.....Milwaukee

GRAND SECRETARIES

Alabama	Geo. A. Beauchamp.....	Montgomery
Alberta	J. H. Kemmis.....	Calgary
Arizona	H. A. Drachman.....	Tucson
Arkansas	Fay Hempstead.....	Little Rock
British Columbia.....	W. A. De Wolf Smith.....	New Westminster
California	John Whicher.....	San Francisco
Canada in Ontario.....	W. M. Logan.....	Hamilton
Chile	A. I. Palmar.....	Santiago, Casilla No. 2867
Colorado	W. W. Cooper.....	Denver
Connecticut	Winthrop Buck.....	Hartford
Cuba	J. F. Castellanos.....	La Habana, 72
Delaware	J. F. Robinson.....	Wilmington
District of Columbia.....	J. C. Keiper.....	Washington
England	P. Coleville Smith.....	London, W.C. 2
Florida	W. P. Webster.....	Jacksonville
France	Norfolk Dane.....	Paris, 7 E. 1 Rue de Belgrade
Georgia	F. F. Baker.....	Macon
Idaho	C. F. Pike.....	Boise
Illinois	Richard C. Davenport.....	Harrisburg
Indiana	W. H. Swintz.....	Indianapolis
Iowa	C. C. Hunt.....	Cedar Rapids
Ireland	H. C. Shellard.....	Dublin
Kansas	E. F. Strain.....	Topeka
Kentucky	F. W. Hardwick.....	Louisville
Louisiana	J. A. Davilla.....	New Orleans
Maine	C. B. Davis.....	Portland
Manitoba	J. A. Ovas.....	Winnipeg
Maryland	George Cook.....	Baltimore
Massachusetts	F. W. Hamilton.....	Boston
Mexico (York).....	A. P. Hughes.....	Box 1986, Mexico City
Michigan	L. B. Winsor.....	Grand Rapids
Minnesota	John Fishel.....	St. Paul
Mississippi	E. L. Fancette.....	Meridian
Missouri	Arthur Mather.....	St. Louis
Montana	L. T. Hauberg.....	Helena
Nebraska	L. E. Smith.....	Omaha
Nevada	F. D. King.....	Reno
New Brunswick.....	J. Twinning Hartt.....	St. John

New Hampshire.....	H. M. Cheney.....	Concord
New Jersey.....	Isaac Cherry.....	Trenton
New Mexico.....	Alpheus A. Keen.....	Albuquerque
New South Wales.....	D. Cunningham.....	Sydney
New York.....	Robert J. Kenworthy.....	New York
New Zealand.....	Geo. Barclay.....	Box, 732, Dunedin
North Carolina.....	J. H. Anderson.....	Raleigh
North Dakota.....	Walter L. Stockwell.....	Fargo
Nova Scotia.....	James C. Jones.....	Halifax
Ohio.....	H. S. Johnson.....	Cincinnati
Oklahoma.....	W. M. Anderson.....	Guthrie
Oregon.....	D. R. Cheney.....	Portland
Pennsylvania.....	J. A. Perry.....	Philadelphia
Philippine Islands.....	N. C. Comfort.....	Manilla, B. 990
Porto Rico.....	J. G. Torres.....	San Juan, Box 747
Prince Edward Island.....	E. Kemp.....	Charlottetown
Quebec.....	W. W. Williamson.....	Montreal
Queensland.....	Charles H. Harley.....	Brisbane, B. 675
Rhode Island.....	H. L. McAuslan.....	Providence
Scotland.....	T. G. Winning.....	Edinburgh
South Australia.....	Chas. R. J. Glover.....	Adelaide
South Carolina.....	O. Frank Hart.....	Columbia
South Dakota.....	Geo. A. Pettigrew.....	Sioux Falls
Tasmania.....	W. H. Strutt.....	Hobart
Tennessee.....	Stith M. Cain.....	Nashville
Texas.....	W. B. Pearson.....	Waco
Utah.....	S. H. Goodwin.....	Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	A. S. Harriman.....	Burlington
Victoria.....	W. Stewart.....	Melbourne
Virginia.....	J. M. Clift.....	Richmond
Western Australia.....	J. D. Stevenson.....	Perth
Washington.....	H. W. Tyler.....	Tacoma
West Virginia.....	G. S. Laidley.....	Charleston
Wisconsin.....	William F. Weiler.....	Milwaukee
		470 Van Buren St.
Wyoming.....	J. N. Lowndes.....	Casper

LODGE DIRECTORY

Lodges marked with an (*) install on anniversary of St. John the Baptist. All other Lodges install on anniversary of St. John the Evangelist.

For location and date of meeting see District Directory following:

No.	Lodge	Master	Secretary	Dist. No.
1.	Kinistino	T. J. Morgan.....	W. E. Bristowe.....	1
2.	Wascana	D. D. Ross	H. Willsmer.....	2
3.	Moose Jaw.....	M. Ewart.....	T. H. Pendlebury.....	3
4.	Qu'Appelle V.....	W. W. Yorston.....	D. Wilson.....	9
5.	Indian Head.....	R. J. McDonald.....	W. H. Gibson.....	4
6.	Qu'Appelle	H. J. Wilson.....	A. E. Nicholls.....	4
7.	Moosomin	R. J. M. Young.....	D. M. Tubman.....	4
8.	Ashlar	J. W. Francis.....	C. H. Anderson.....	4
9.	Maple Leaf.....	A. Currie.....	H. F. Quick.....	11
10.	Evening Star.....	F. W. Ball.....	H. J. Hardy.....	4
11.	N.W.M.P.	D. McDougall.....	T. A. Jaffray.....	2
12.	Yorkton	P. C. Smith.....	C. Holmes.....	10

No.	Lodge	Master	Secretary	Dist. No.
13.	Duck Lake	R. C. Maartman	F. Anderson	1
14.	Sintaluta	A. G. Goodwin	G. Hill	4
15.	Amity	C. O. Lloyd	J. S. Campbell	6
16.	Saskatchewan	L. G. Roblin	B. R. Masecar	5
17.	Carlyle	R. D. Saunders	F. Mills	8
18.	Melfort	R. Hastie	F. G. Smith	1
19.	Battle	W. L. Clink	C. Wayman	7
20.	Weyburn	R. Sharpe	G. Lythgoe	6
21.	Arcola	W. H. Montgomery	S. M. Bamforth	8
22.	Rosthern	A. J. Folkersen	E. St. G. Hodson	1
23.	Britannia	E. F. Knipe	J. Gronow	7
24.	Wolseley	L. A. Oldfield	T. W. Tiller	4
25.	Estevan	W. B. Hekhouse	L. A. Duncan	6
26.	Swift Current	G. H. Lyne	C. Thoreson	11
27.	Alameda	W. H. Wilbraham	J. P. Gordon	6
28.	Hanley	O. J. Hamre	W. R. Bradley	5
29.	Heward	S. N. Horner	F. W. Crowell	8
30.	New Hope	G. C. Little	E. C. Fawcett	8
31.	Ionic	R. J. McClinton	I. A. Lawrence	7
32.	Golden Rule	A. E. Ferguson	W. Davidson	2
33.	Davidson	G. Pagon	M. W. Coxworth	5
34.	*Lang	C. E. Wight	H. Whitehead	6
35.	Prince Rupert	D. Kreller	H. Smethurst	15
36.	Bruce	J. J. Daffoe	S. Mars	8
37.	Wapella	G. Chapman	J. C. Tocher	4
38.	Ekapo	P. Johnson	T. C. Wilson	4
39.	Boscurvis	J. R. Rehill	W. Noble	6
40.	Rouleau	A. E. Fowlie	D. A. Kingsbury	2
41.	Drinkwater	W. L. Woodger	W. A. Aitken	2
42.	Caron	G. Clemens	W. F. Thomson	3
43.	Ishpaming	W. F. Rhymes	C. G. Bryden	5
44.	Landmark	B. A. Carruthers	W. T. McMurdo	7
45.	Aurora	R. Curry	A. Ashdown	10
46.	Strasbourg	O. E. Samuelson	J. Glendenning	16
47.	Cupar	J. Duncan	R. Ward	9
48.	Grayson	E. Ring	R. L. Penney	9
49.	Assiniboia	H. J. Morrow	L. G. Geernaert	2
50.	Golden Fleece	C. H. Barlow	J. A. Kjeldson	6
51.	Touchwood	H. Butcher	N. A. Nicholson	16
52.	Border	J. K. Pomeroy	W. H. Coney	6
53.	Nanatah	H. J. Decker	A. Moffett	9
54.	Buchanan	S. H. Edgar	E. Gardner	15
55.	Crak	D. P. McRae	E. H. Insull	5
56.	Elbowview	H. H. Bulmer	R. O. Coghlan	17
57.	Prairie	J. R. MacDonald	V. F. Campbell	13
58.	King Solomon	H. M. Stewart	J. E. Towers	15
59.	Canora	D. Rowlands	D. L. Rowntree	15
60.	Imperial	T. A. Halsall	F. G. Greenway	5
61.	Rocanville	W. R. Shanks	J. A. Thompson	9
62.	Melville	H. M. P. DeRoche	J. G. Jackson	9
63.	Prince Albert	W. P. Ralls	W. O. L. Davies	1
64.	Manitou	H. J. Hodge	H. McCreadie	16
65.	Outlook	M. A. Loughheed	A. Johnstone	17
66.	Wynyard	H. J. Morgan	H. Gorick	10
67.	*Eyebrow	G. M. Emmons	N. J. MacDonald	3
68.	Govan	T. M. Wallbridge	J. O. Clarke	16

No.	Lodge	Master	Secretary	Dist. No.
69.	Carrot River.....	F. Rouffignac.....	R. J. M. Humphrey....	1
70.	Cypress.....	O. W. Howard.....	J. P. Whitham.....	11
71.	Doric.....	H. Hudson.....	H. D. Titus.....	3
72.	Corinthian.....	W. Downie.....	W. L. Whitmore.....	2
73.	*Unity.....	H. P. Moffatt.....	R. W. Tucker.....	13
74.	*Kilwinning.....	C. G. Thompson.....	J. Davidson.....	13
75.	Harmony.....	C. A. McMahon.....	W. W. Taylor.....	13
76.	Tisdale.....	L. T. Carmichael.....	J. E. Brown.....	1
77.	Abernethy.....	A. O. Brooks.....	C. L. Collins.....	9
78.	Tugaske.....	F. N. Pedler.....	R. Wilson.....	3
79.	Foam Lake.....	M. Craig.....	G. W. Nicholson.....	10
80.	Connaught.....	J. Berryman.....	M. W. Abrahams.....	8
81.	Tuscan.....	P. C. Currie.....	J. S. Collins.....	16
82.	Victoria.....	D. McKerrow.....	G. W. Preston.....	12
83.	Meridian.....	J. Ivor.....	A. Mitchell.....	13
84.	Lanigan.....	J. McCulloch.....	J. R. Argue.....	10
85.	*Zealandia.....	A. D. Fletcher.....	S. Garvie.....	12
86.	Kindersley.....	C. F. Addison.....	J. H. Sykes.....	12
87.	Wadena.....	P. L. McLean.....	G. F. Gillespie.....	15
88.	Briercrest.....	W. N. Ogilvie.....	E. Kingsbury.....	3
89.	Twin City.....	D. R. Pitts.....	J. T. McOrmond.....	5
90.	Kerrobert.....	G. S. C. Smith.....	W. V. Ward.....	13
91.	*Rosetown.....	C. E. Conlin.....	A. E. Whitehouse.....	12
92.	Lodge Progress.....	J. H. Milburn.....	A. Turnbull.....	5
93.	Morse.....	F. Birtwistle.....	A. H. Silvester.....	11
94.	Maryfield.....	J. Reid.....	W. J. Holloway.....	8
95.	*Evergreen.....	J. Tancock.....	G. H. Callard.....	5
96.	Yellow Grass.....	H. J. Wilken.....	W. L. Barregar.....	6
97.	Radisson.....	J. Magwood.....	A. S. Gillespie.....	7
98.	Union.....	A. Gustafson.....	D. Alcott.....	16
99.	Goose Lake.....	R. Glauser.....	A. C. Anderson.....	5
100.	Biggar.....	J. Meneilly.....	W. J. Saunders.....	13
101.	Acacia.....	A. C. Bowes.....	H. H. Cook.....	2
102.	Invermay.....	F. G. Saunders.....	A. E. Bergstrom.....	15
103.	Composite.....	W. Marriott.....	W. R. McBurney.....	8
104.	King Hiram.....	F. W. Adams.....	A. H. Rowbotham.....	2
105.	Gothic.....	J. C. Beck.....	G. H. Downton.....	13
106.	St. John's.....	H. S. Bennett.....	G. C. Darby.....	14
107.	*Mortlach.....	A. Dunlop.....	W. E. Hodges.....	3
108.	Long Lake.....	C. E. Lock.....	J. J. Martin.....	2
109.	Limerick.....	B. Ingoldsby.....	H. J. Gordon.....	14
110.	Shaunavon.....	E. Munden.....	F. G. Horsey.....	14
111.	Aneroid.....	T. Watson.....	F. Fleck.....	14
112.	Woodrow.....	W. W. Wright.....	A. J. Barton.....	14
113.	*Broderick.....	W. Wallace.....	W. S. Farley.....	17
114.	Central Butte.....	D. McCallum.....	A. C. Faulkner.....	3
115.	Landis.....	H. N. Veale.....	W. H. Walker.....	13
116.	Ceylon.....	G. M. P. Erickson.....	E. R. Davis.....	6
117.	Dundurn.....	D. McKenzie.....	G. T. Peterson.....	5
118.	Paragon.....	W. H. Roane.....	G. A. Weese.....	13
119.	Cabri.....	N. W. Petersen.....	J. Campbell.....	11
120.	Ogema.....	E. D. McDonough.....	C. P. Ennals.....	6
121.	*Simpson.....	S. J. Caught.....	W. H. Davidson.....	16
122.	Azure.....	J. Ulversaker.....	R. R. Blissett.....	14
123.	Lancer.....	W. H. Dutton.....	J. W. A. Solley.....	11
124.	Mount Hermon.....	J. A. McLeod.....	T. D. Moase.....	11

No.	Lodge	Master	Secretary	Dist. No.
125.	Latomia	J. Goody.....	F. W. Ring.....	6
126.	Cadillac	J. A. Peterson.....	F. G. Simpson.....	14
127.	Birch Hills.....	H. D. Dunlop.....	W. R. A. Orton.....	1
128.	Meyronne	D. S. Day.....	F. J. Garraway.....	14
129.	Mossbank	W. Patterson.....	J. F. Saywell.....	3
130.	Togo	A. G. Diamond.....	R. A. Gunness.....	15
131.	*Dinston	R. G. Murdock.....	G. W. Mogan.....	17
132.	*Conquest	C. A. Drummond.....	B. D. Jones.....	17
133.	Philathea	W. J. Dickey.....	C. H. Durgan.....	16
134.	Eston	A. A. Parker.....	H. W. Herner.....	12
135.	*Elrose	G. E. Cooney.....	S. J. Atwell.....	12
136.	St. George.....	W. J. Motherwell.....	T. W. McPhail.....	3
137.	Tyrian	W. Highton.....	D. Marr.....	7
138.	Kincaid	W. J. Cameron.....	B. F. Menzies.....	14
139.	Riverhurst	C. Richardscn.....	G. G. McKenzie.....	17
140.	Sceptre	H. M. Gracie.....	G. Mahaffy.....	11
141.	Progressive	J. B. Mussell.....	H. H. Kerley.....	11
142.	Leader	W. H. Williamson.....	G. MacDonald.....	11
143.	Hawarden	C. C. Stevens.....	J. L. Griffin.....	17
144.	Victory	R. W. Lindsay.....	W. J. Weston.....	5
145.	Elfros	E. P. Charles.....	D. R. Gilchrist.....	10
146.	Asquith	M. E. Little.....	J. G. Bowles.....	5
147.	*Elstow	J. A. Stewart.....	P. J. Warner.....	5
148.	*Dunblane	G. H. Knight.....	J. C. Metcalf.....	17
149.	Loverna	R. M. Clare.....	W. H. Brown.....	13
150.	*Wawota	G. Ramage.....	W. Bird.....	8
151.	Viscount	W. C. Young.....	G. M. Creed.....	10
152.	Star City	N. A. McKay.....	J. S. Whyte.....	1
153.	*Blaine Lake.....	C. Birkett.....	W. N. Gray.....	1
154.	Banner	W. B. McNeil.....	W. G. Manchester.....	2
155.	Raymore	A. G. MacLean.....	J. Riddel.....	16
156.	Avonlea	J. E. Lewis.....	J. S. Park.....	3
157.	Bredenbury	F. J. Seamer.....	E. B. Little.....	10
158.	Borden	H. J. Sangwine.....	A. E. Orchard.....	7
159.	Springside	J. E. Bole.....	H. Evans.....	10
160.	Cut Knife.....	R. W. Woodall.....	W. Wettlaufer.....	7
161.	Welwyn	J. W. Campbell.....	G. R. Tucker.....	9
162.	Saltcoats	J. B. McLauchlin.....	J. C. Davison.....	10
163.	Fillmore	C. Coulson.....	H. J. McDiarmid.....	8
164.	Milestone	W. Pedersen.....	W. G. Turner.....	2
165.	St. Luke's	J. E. McMillan.....	J. B. Bell.....	13
166.	Wakaw	L. S. Lepine.....	P. J. Smith.....	1
167.	Preeceville	G. E. Hickling.....	R. H. Longmore.....	15
168.	Earl Grey.....	F. Binnie.....	C. R. Birt.....	9
169.	Quill Lake.....	W. H. Marchant.....	W. L. MacKenzie.....	15
170.	Sharon	E. Marriott.....	F. J. Ham.....	3
171.	*Shellbrook	R. McIntosh.....	J. W. Payne.....	1
172.	Memorial	L. S. Sifton.....	W. B. C. Green.....	3
173.	Lakeview	W. L. Parker.....	G. Dobson.....	5
174.	St. Andrews	T. Temple.....	E. C. Bird.....	2
175.	Radville	J. Saunders.....	E. T. Hargreaves.....	6
176.	Gray	A. E. Staton.....	W. Dunning.....	2
177.	Verwood	A. B. Wenaus.....	C. S. Morgan.....	14
178.	Norquay	A. Rough.....	E. L. Treasure.....	15
179.	Kelvington	J. D. Stewart.....	C. F. Barker.....	15
180.	Herbert	R. M. Muir.....	G. A. Buttery.....	11

No.	Lodge	Master	Secretary	Dist. No.
181.	Tuberosa	W. L. Knox.....	W. O. Lindsay.....	12
182.	Lonach	W. L. Berry.....	F. McKenzie.....	7
183.	Nipawin	S. M. Scott.....	C. M. Street.....	1
184.	Osage	W. G. McBurney.....	W. H. Boyd.....	8
185.	Loyalty	M. J. Roche.....	V. H. Umphrey.....	7
186.	Emulation	A. G. Farrell.....	R. R. MacKay.....	2
187.	*Lucky Lake.....	H. C. Grose.....	C. T. George.....	17
188.	*Glenedyth	R. J. Stewart.....	C. J. Robertson.....	14
189.	Herschel	R. T. Lawson.....	L. C. Edy.....	12
190.	Turtleford	H. G. Garrioch.....	W. Cockburn.....	7
191.	*Macrorie	J. U. Allan.....	E. N. Conrad.....	17
192.	*Sovereign	J. D. Lawrence.....	J. A. Campbell.....	17
193.	Mazenod	W. Farmer.....	C. F. Drager.....	3
194.	Vanguard	S. W. Crouch.....	A. J. Sutton.....	11
195.	Pleasantdale	R. J. Prentice.....	S. B. Shields.....	1
196.	Lacadena	A. W. Edgar.....	R. D. Cardiff.....	12

DISTRICT DIRECTORY

District No. 1, D.D.G.M., T. R. McKee, Star City

1.	Kinistino	Prince Albert.....	1st Friday
13.	Duck Lake	Duck Lake.....	2nd Wednesday
18.	Melfort	Melfort	Tuesday on or before
22.	Rosthern	Rosthern	3rd Wednesday
63.	Prince Albert.....	Prince Albert.....	2nd Friday
69.	Carrot River.....	Kinistino	Monday on or before
76.	Tisdale	Tisdale	Wednesday on or before
127.	Birch Hills	Birch Hills.....	Wednesday on or after
152.	Star City.....	Star City.....	Thursday on or before
153.	Blaine Lake.....	Blaine Lake.....	2nd Thursday
166.	Wakaw	Wakaw	Monday on or before
171.	Shellbrook	Shellbrook	1st Tuesday
183.	Nipawin	Nipawin	2nd Thursday
195.	Pleasantdale	Pleasantdale	Thursday on or before

District No. 2, D.D.G.M., R. J. Westgate, Regina

2.	Wascana	Regina	1st Tuesday
11.	N.W.M.P.	Regina	3rd Tuesday
32.	Golden Rule.....	Pense	Thursday on or before
40.	Rouleau	Rouleau	2nd Tuesday
41.	Drinkwater	Drinkwater	Thursday on or before
49.	Assiniboia	Regina	3rd Friday
72.	Corinthian	Lumsden	Friday on or before
101.	Acacia	Imperial	1st Thursday
104.	King Hiram.....	Regina	2nd Tuesday
108.	Long Lake	Liberty	Thursday on or before
154.	Banner	Regina	3rd Monday
164.	Milestone	Milestone	1st Thursday
174.	St. Andrews.....	Regina	1st Monday
176.	Gray	Gray	1st Tuesday
186.	Emulation	Regina	1st Wednesday

District No. 3, D.D.G.M., S. R. Stephens, Moose Jaw

3.	Moose Jaw.....	Moose Jaw.....	2nd Tuesday
42.	Caron	Caron	2nd Thursday
67.	Eyebrow	Eyebrow	Tuesday on or after

No.	Lodge	Location	Night of Meeting
71.	Doric	Moose Jaw	1st Wednesday
78.	Tugaske	Tugaske	Monday on or before
88.	Briercrest	Briercrest	Wednesday on or after
107.	Mortlach	Mortlach	Tuesday on or before
114.	Central Butte	Central Butte	Tuesday on or before
129.	Mossbank	Mossbank	Wednesday on or before
136.	St. George	Moose Jaw	3rd Friday
156.	Avonlea	Avonlea	1st Thursday
170.	Sharon	Bateman	Friday on or before
172.	Memorial	Moose Jaw	2nd Thursday
193.	Mazenod	Mazenod	Thursday on or after

District No. 4, D.D.G.M., E. J. Bowlby, Wolesey

5.	Indian Head	Indian Head	Thursday on or before
6.	Qu'Appelle	Qu'Appelle	Tuesday on or before
7.	Moosomin	Moosomin	Wednesday on or before
8.	Ashlar	Whitewood	Tuesday on or before
10.	Evening Star	Grenfell	Tuesday on or after
14.	Sintaluta	Sintaluta	Tuesday on or before
24.	Wolesey	Wolesey	Thursday on or after
37.	Wapella	Wapella	Thursday on or before
38.	Ekapo	Broadview	2nd Wednesday

District No. 5, D.D.G.M., R. T. Jones, Sutherland

16.	Saskatchewan	Saskatoon	1st Tuesday
28.	Hanley	Hanley	Thursday on or before
33.	Davidson	Davidson	Thursday on or before
43.	Ishpaming	Langham	Wednesday on or before
55.	Craik	Craik	Wednesday on or before
60.	Imperial	Saskatoon	2nd Wednesday
89.	Twin City	Sutherland	2nd Monday
92.	Lodge Progress	Saskatoon	3rd Thursday
95.	Evergreen	Harris	Wednesday on or before
99.	Goose Lake	Delisle	Monday on or before
117.	Dundurn	Dundurn	3rd Wednesday
144.	Victory	Saskatoon	2nd Saturday
146.	Asquith	Asquith	Friday on or before
147.	Elstow	Elstow	Thursday on or before
173.	Lakeview	Tessier	1st Wednesday

District No. 6, D.D.G.M., O. S. Black, Weyburn

15.	Amity	Carnduff	2nd Thursday
20.	Weyburn	Weyburn	1st Monday
25.	Estevan	Estevan	Friday on or before
27.	Alameda	Alameda	Tuesday on or before
34.	Lang	Lang	Monday on or before
39.	Boscurvis	Oxbow	Monday on or after
50.	Golden Fleece	Halbrite	Monday on or after
52.	Border	Gainsborough	Wednesday on or before
96.	Yellow Grass	Yellow Grass	Wednesday on or before
116.	Ceylon	Ceylon	2nd Wednesday
120.	Ogema	Ogema	Monday on or after
125.	Latomia	Weyburn	2nd Monday
175.	Radville	Radville	1st Thursday

District No. 7, D.D.G.M., H. Hill, Lloydminster

19.	Battle	Battleford	2nd Thursday
23.	Britannia	Lloydminster	Wednesday on or after

No.	Lodge	Location	Night of Meeting
31.	Ionic	North Battleford	2nd Wednesday
44.	Landmark	Lashburn	Thursday on or before
97.	Radisson	Radisson	Tuesday on or after
137.	Tyrian	Edam	Tuesday on or before
158.	Borden	Borden	Monday on or before
160.	Cut Knife	Cut Knife	Thursday on or after
182.	Lonach	Marsden	Monday on or before
185.	Loyalty	Ruddell	Thursday on or before
190.	Turtleford	Turtleford	Thursday on or after
District No. 8, D.D.G.M., P. W. Doake, Windthorst			
17.	Carlyle	Carlyle	Friday on or before
21.	Arcola	Arcola	Thursday on or before
29.	Heward	Heward	Tuesday on or before
30.	New Hope	Stoughton	2nd Thursday
36.	Bruce	Francis	1st Tuesday
80.	Connaught	Windthorst	Tuesday on or before
94.	Maryfield	Maryfield	Tuesday on or before
103.	Composite	Kennedy	Thursday on or before
150.	Wawota	Wawota	Wednesday on or before
163.	Fillmore	Fillmore	2nd Thursday
184.	Osage	Osage	Wednesday on or before
District No. 9, D.D.G.M., J. F. White, Balcarres			
4.	Qu'Appelle Valley Fort	Qu'Appelle	Tuesday on or after
47.	Cupar	Cupar	Tuesday on or before
48.	Grayson	Dubuc	Wednesday on or before
53.	Nanatah	Balcarres	Monday on or after
61.	Rocanville	Rocanville	Monday on or before
62.	Melville	Melville	4th Thursday
77.	Abernethy	Abernethy	Friday on or before
161.	Welwyn	Welwyn	Tuesday on or after
168.	Earl Grey	Earl Grey	Wednesday on or before
District No. 10, D.D.G.M., W.W. Gibson, Theodore			
12.	Yorkton	Yorkton	1st Thursday
45.	Aurora	Theodore	Wednesday on or before
66.	Wynyard	Wynyard	2nd Tuesday
79.	Foam Lake	Foam Lake	1st Friday
84.	Lanigan	Lanigan	Thursday on or before
145.	Elfros	Elfros	Wednesday on or before
151.	Viscount	Viscount	1st Tuesday
157.	Bredenbury	Bredenbury	Monday on or before
159.	Springside	Springside	Wednesday on or after
162.	Saltcoats	Saltcoats	Wednesday on or before
District No. 11, D.D.G.M., E. G. Southon, Swift Current			
9.	Maple Leaf	Maple Creek	Thursday on or before
26.	Swift Current	Swift Current	1st Tuesday
70.	Cypress	Gull Lake	Friday on or before
93.	Morse	Morse	1st Monday
119.	Cabri	Cabri	1st Monday
123.	Lancer	Lancer	Tuesday on or before
124.	Mount Hermon	Pennant	Thursday on or before
140.	Sceptre	Sceptre	1st Wednesday
141.	Progressive	Tompkins	Wednesday on or before
142.	Leader	Leader	Tuesday on or before
180.	Herbert	Herbert	2nd Wednesday
194.	Vanguard	Vanguard	Monday on or before

District No. 12, D.D.G.M., W. I. Lamport, Kindersley

No.	Lodge	Location	Night of Meeting
82.	Victoria	Alsask	1st Tuesday
85.	Zealandia	Zealandia	Monday on or before
86.	Kindersley	Kindersley	Thursday on or before
91.	Rosetown	Rosetown	Wednesday on or before
134.	Eston	Eston	4th Tuesday
135.	Elrose	Elrose	Monday on or before
181.	Tuberoose	Tuberoose	Wednesday on or after
189.	Herschel	Herschel	Monday on or before
196.	Lacadena	Lacadena	3rd Monday

District No. 13, D.D.G.M., F. P. Anderson, Loverna

57.	Prairie	Wilkie	3rd Tuesday
73.	Unity	Unity	2nd Wednesday
74.	Kilwinning	Adanac	Thursday on or before
75.	Harmony	Perdue	Thursday on or before
83.	Meridian	Macklin	Wednesday on or before
90.	Kerrobert	Kerrobert	Monday on or before
100.	Biggar	Biggar	2nd Tuesday
105.	Gothic	Luseland	Monday on or after
115.	Landis	Landis	Wednesday on or before
118.	Paragon	Kelfield	1st Tuesday
149.	Loverna	Loverna	1st Monday
165.	St. Luke's	Plenty	Tuesday on or before

District No. 14, D.D.G.M., J. A. Coulter, Aneroid

106.	St. John's	Assiniboia	1st Thursday
109.	Limerick	Limerick	Tuesday on or before
110.	Shaunavon	Shaunavon	2nd Wednesday
111.	Aneroid	Aneroid	2nd Thursday
112.	Woodrow	Woodrow	1st Monday
122.	Azure	Eastend	Thursday on or before
126.	Cadillac	Cadillac	3rd Wednesday
128.	Meyronne	Meyronne	2nd Tuesday
138.	Kincaid	Kincaid	1st Thursday
177.	Verwood	Verwood	Wednesday on or after
188.	Glenedyth	Climax	2nd Tuesday

District No. 15, D.D.G.M., G. Grant, Clair

35.	Prince Rupert	Humboldt	Friday on or before
54.	Buchanan	Buchanan	1st Tuesday
58.	King Solomon	Kamsack	2nd Wednesday
59.	Canora	Canora	1st Friday
87.	Wadena	Wadena	Monday on or before
102.	Invermay	Invermay	Tuesday on or before
130.	Togo	Togo	1st Wednesday
167.	Preeceville	Preeceville	3rd Wednesday
169.	Quill Lake	Quill Lake	Wednesday on or before
178.	Norquay	Norquay	Thursday on or before
179.	Kelvington	Kelvington	Thursday on or before

District No. 16, D.D.G.M., E. J. Medland, Punnichy

46.	Strasbourg	Strasbourg	Monday on or before
51.	Touchwood	Punnichy	Friday on or after
64.	Manitou	Watrous	1st Thursday
68.	Govan	Govan	Thursday on or before

No.	Lodge	Location	Night of Meeting
81.	Tuscan	Semans	Wednesday on or after
98.	Union	Kelliher	Wednesday on or before
121.	Simpson	Simpson	Wednesday on or before
133.	Philathea	Nokomis	1st Thursday
155.	Raymore	Raymore	Monday on or before

District No. 17, D.D.G.M., A. J. McPherson, Glenside

56.	Elbowview	Elbow	Tuesday on or before
65.	Outlook	Outlook	Tuesday on or before
113.	Broderick	Glenside	Thursday on or before
131.	Dinston	Dinsmore	1st Wednesday
132.	Conquest	Conquest	Thursday on or before
139.	Riverhurst	Riverhurst	3rd Wednesday
143.	Hawarden	Hawarden	Wednesday on or before
148.	Dunblane	Dunblane	Tuesday on or before
187.	Lucky Lake	Lucky Lake	3rd Thursday
191.	Macrorie	Macrorie	Tuesday on or after
192.	Sovereign	Sovereign	1st Tuesday

REPORT OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE COMMITTEE

Prepared by W .B. Willoughby, P.G.M., and M.A. MacKay, P.D.D.G.M.

We beg to submit herewith our Review of the printed volumes of Proceedings of other Jurisdictions which have reached us up to April 15th, 1929.

The Jurisdictions reviewed are:

1. Alabama	1928	30. New Mexico	1928
2. Alberta	1928	31. New South Wales	1928
3. Arizona	1928	32. New York	1928
4. Arkansas	1928	33. North Carolina	1928
5. British Columbia	1928	34. North Carolina	1929
6. California	1928	35. North Dakota	1928
7. Canada in Ontario	1928	36. Nova Scotia	1928
8. Colorado	1928	37. Ohio	1928
9. Connecticut	1928	38. Oklahoma	1928
10. Delaware	1928	39. Oregon	1928
11. District of Columbia	1928	40. Philippine Islands	1928
12. England	1928	41. Prince Edward Island	1928
13. Florida	1928	42. Quebec	1928
14. Idaho	1928	43. Queensland	1928
15. Indiana	1928	44. Rhode Island	1928
16. Iowa	1928	45. South Australia	1928
17. Ireland	1928	46. South Carolina	1927
18. Kansas	1928	47. South Dakota	1928
19. Louisiana	1928	48. Tennessee	1929
20. Maine	1928	49. Texas	1928
21. Manitoba	1928	50. Utah	1928
22. Michigan	1928	51. Vermont	1928
23. Minnesota	1928	52. Virginia	1928
24. Mississippi	1928	53. Washington	1928
25. Missouri	1928	54. Western Australia	1928
26. Nebraska	1928	55. West Virginia	1928
27. Nevada	1927	56. Wisconsin	1928
28. New Hampshire	1928	57. Wyoming	1928
29. New Jersey	1928		

ALABAMA**JAMES M. PEARSON, G.M.****G. A. BEAUCHAMP, G. Sec'y.**

Membership, 53,293

Number of Lodges, 573

The Grand Lodge held its 108th Annual Communication at the city of Montgomery in December, 1928, at which there were present also a number of very distinguished members from other Jurisdictions.

The Grand Master or his Deputies laid five corner stones, and a dispensation was granted for two new Lodges.

This Grand Lodge is not exempt from the need of aid to subordinate Lodges. Appeals were made for help to individuals, and for assistance to several Lodges, whose Temples had been injured or destroyed by the elements.

The Grand Master ruled that no Lodge should ever be closed without prayer.

Alabama, like other Lodges of the United States, contributed to the funds for relief in Florida and Porto Rico, sending first an Emergency Fund contribution of \$1,000.00 to the Grand Lodge of Florida.

The close connection in many Jurisdictions with the Order of the Eastern Star is evidenced by the following quotation from the address of the Grand Master:

"It was with sincere regret that I was forced to deny myself the pleasure of attending the Annual Session of the Order of the Eastern Star in Mobile in October. This organization should have a very warm place in the heart of every Mason in Alabama. Every Mason claims to be vitally interested in our Masonic Home. This Home is one of the visible reasons we have for our existence as an Order. No institution that is not making an honest effort to serve humanity in some helpful way has any right to exist. Can any one of us think of our Home and fail at the same time to think of the Order of the Eastern Star?"

There is no review of Foreign Correspondence.

ALBERTA**GEORGE E. CRUIKSHANK, G.M.****J. H. KEMMIS, G. Sec'y.**

Membership, 13,301

Gain, 274

A special Communication was held to lay the corner stone of the United Church at Banff; special Communication held to lay corner-stone of the United Church at Stettler; also special Communication to lay the corner stone of the Masonic Hall of Corinthian Lodge of Okotoks; special Communication to lay corner stone of the Collegiate Institute at Lethbridge, and another Communication to lay corner stone of Masonic Hall, St. Mark's Lodge, at Calgary.

Grand Lodge met at Calgary in June, 1928, with eleven Past Grand Masters in attendance.

Feeling reference was made, in the address of the Grand Master, to the death of the late Grand Secretary, Brother S. Y. Taylor.

Dispensations were granted for six new Lodges.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is an interesting and highly instructive review of the Sister Lodges. Saskatchewan is not reviewed.

The Grand Lodge held its 87th Communication at Little Rock in November, 1928, twelve Past Grand Masters attending. Saskatchewan was represented by Brother R. S. Weeks.

A telegram was presented with regrets from the Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Arkansas; the Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Arkansas, and the Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Arkansas were welcomed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, to which these Officers replied—which custom, it is well known, is not found everywhere.

An interesting short list is given of three Lodges that had made the best record for work and general prosperity during the year.

The Committee on Masonic Relief says that they have on their books the names of fifty-two Master Masons and thirty-two widows of Master Masons, and the receipts, together with an amount carried over from the preceding year of \$997.01, amounted to \$20,589.59, and after providing for disbursements, will enable them to carry over \$6,059.09. This shows that the Grand Lodge is looking after charity.

There is a report by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence dealing more specifically with the educational campaign, if it might be so called, in certain other Jurisdictions of the United States, but there is no general review of Foreign Correspondence.

An interesting address by the Grand Orator is given, reporting the address made by him at a joint meeting with the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. I quote the following:

"Masonry is wise in that it does not attempt Universal Brotherhood all at once, but begins nearby. It knows that in order to have Brotherhood we must first have Brothers, and it labours to that end. For that reason, it selects out of the mass of men such as desire Brotherhood and seem to be capable of its adventures and obligations and seeks to train them to live the brotherly life in an unbrotherly world."

BRITISH COLUMBIA

FRANK S. McKEE, G.M.

W. A. DE WOLF SMITH, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 14,900

Increase, 383

Grand Lodge met in June, 1928, at Vancouver. The Grand Master delivered the official message setting out in detail his activities for the year. I quote the following from his address:

"As an institution Free Masonry is judged by the outside world by the character of its individual members, by their conduct as men, as members of a community, and as citizens of the State. The danger we have to guard against is that of lowering the bars of our fraternal standards and allowing a large penetration of individuals with no inclination along the lines of our ancient Landmarks—men who are not made Masons in their hearts. Our duty to-day is to perpetuate the traditions and ideals of the Craft and to hand on our institution to succeeding generations with a greater conception of brotherhood and the same profound veneration of the Great Architect of the Universe."

The benevolent capital investment fund showed a balance of \$247,210.15. There is also a War Relief Fund and a General Relief Fund.

A Masonic Cemetery is maintained at Burnaby, and is owned, controlled, and operated by an elected executive board, and burial is

limited to members of the Craft and their families, and a system of perpetual care of the graves and surroundings has been established.

Saskatchewan is represented, and is reviewed in a very brotherly spirit.

On the whole, Masonry seems to be in a very healthy condition in British Columbia.

CALIFORNIA

WILLIAM H. FISCHER, G.M.

JOHN WHICHER, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 134,302—Increase, 4,993—No. of Lodges, 562

Grand Lodge met in San Francisco in October, 1928, for its 79th annual Communication. There were twenty-one Past Grand Masters present.

An elaborate address was delivered by the Grand Master, who certainly had a very busy year. The activities of Grand Lodge were manifold. He deals with the initiation of George Washington and with the perpetuation of his memory.

A programme is in force for educational work, and the appropriations from 1917 to 1928, inclusive, are \$55,000, of which \$10,000 were spent in 1927, and the programme is very elaborate.

In the months of February, March, April and May, 1928, a total of 3,118 speakers, other than the officers of Lodges, led the discussion on the subjects assigned by the Educational Committee. "This means that a considerable number of our brethren who otherwise would not have been called upon were given opportunity to contribute their talents, and renew their interests in our constituent Lodges. Also a great deal of new talent was discovered."

He refers to clandestine Lodges: "A few months ago in the City of Fresno, a clandestine body, known as 'Hiram of Tyre Grand Lodge A.F. & A.M. of California,' held a Communication. It appears that we now have two or three clandestine Grand Lodges in California, and I submit that this matter should be made the subject of an orderly investigation accompanied by a report at our next annual Communication, setting forth recommendations as to procedure. I am advised that the agents of such clandestine Lodges can be prosecuted for fraud under certain circumstances, but it is admitted that it is some times difficult to find evidence to support effective action."

Two Masonic Homes are maintained and a Masonic Club established in the University of California at Los Angeles.

He deals with the building projects and the difficulties that are experienced by at times launching on too ambitious a building project.

Masonic Employment Bureaus are maintained. A special committee reported on physical qualifications, and I quote the following:

"The committee has given careful consideration to the entire subject. Brother Whicher has secured information from most of the other jurisdictions in this country as to the manner in which these jurisdictions handle the subject. There is no uniformity."

The Treasurer's report shows, with balance carried forward, total receipts for the year, of \$583,537.39, showing the extent of the activities and resources of Grand Lodge.

There is a very short review of Saskatchewan.

CANADA IN ONTARIO

HON. JOHN S. MARTIN, G.M.

W. M. LOGAN, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 114,000

563 Lodges

Grand Lodge met at the city of London in July, 1928. Saskatchewan was not represented officially.

The address of the Grand Master is very inspiring. Reference is made to the history of Grand Lodge and to the great man, William Mercer Wilson, who was first Grand Master. The Grand Master alludes to the fact that he himself is the first Grand Master who has been drawn from the ranks of Agriculture. There is no question but that he is a very distinguished representative of agriculture, among other things, being a poultry breeder of world reputation.

The Grand Master was able, during his term of office, to visit the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, and later the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, bearing greetings from his own Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan is immediately derived from the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, and through that from the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario.

The visit of the Grand Master of Ontario was very greatly appreciated by the brethren of Saskatchewan, because it is the first occasion on which such a visit has been made.

The Grand Master states that the approximate membership of the Grand Lodge is 114,000, and number of Lodges, 563.

In dealing with the application for membership, he says:

"In submitting a report it is not sufficient to depend on a casual interview, nor to rest on the reputation of the applicant as being a good fellow. We must establish his moral and intellectual fitness by those, preferably Masons, with whom he associates in his daily vocation. The Worshipful Master is responsible for naming the Committee of Investigation. Greater care might be exercised in the appointment of these committees. It is not a work for the young and inexperienced Mason, but rather for the skill and maturer judgment of the senior members and officers of the Lodge. Let us remember that Free Masonry requires to-day as never before, an increasingly high standard of excellence in its membership, and this can only be achieved by admitting men who will maintain its dignity, be receptive to its teachings and loyal to its traditional precepts and ideals."

Benevolent Grants for 1927-28

From the General Fund.....	\$100,000.00	and from
the Semi-Centennial Fund.....	5,000.00	making a

Total of.....	\$105,000.00
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The Assets of the General Fund.....	\$360,000.00	and of
The Semi-Centennial Fund.....	107,700.00	making a

Total of.....	\$467,700.00
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"The Semi-Centennial Fund of \$100,000.00," the Grand Master says, "was raised about twenty-five years ago, when membership was 34,000, and since that, over 80,000 have been added to the membership, most of whom made no contribution to this Benevolent Fund."

There is nothing unusual in any of the rulings of the Grand Master.

The value of Masonic Libraries is stressed, with the need of caution in selection of books.

The address of the Grand Master is a very valuable one, and it is only lack of space that makes the reviewer refrain from quoting more freely from it. Receipts in the General Account are the large sum of \$173,568.54.

Our representative to this Grand Lodge is M.W. Bro. D. J. Goggin, long and honourably known in educational centres in Saskatchewan, and the representative for Grand Lodge of Canada to Saskatchewan is M. W. Bro. A. S. Gorrell.

There is an admirable review by Past Grand Master Ponton which has evidently cost him a very great deal of time, and reflects a great deal of care. He displays great felicity of expression and taste in selection of material.

Saskatchewan has a report extending over four pages, with various quotations from our proceedings of Grand Lodge.

COLORADO

JOHN ANDREW, G.M.

W. W. COOPER, G. Sec'y.

Membership. 33,264—Gain, 135—Number of Lodges, 147

The annual Communication was held at Denver, in September, 1928. Some nineteen Past Grand Masters attended.

The representative for Saskatchewan was Casper S. Desch. M.W. Bro. Frank D. Burns responded on behalf of representatives of other Grand Lodges, and says, among other things:

"M.W. Sir: The entire Masonic World, the ancient Craft, as well as the recognized appendant orders, is slowly and painfully recovering from the effects of war and post-war over-popularity. Thousands joined our ranks in an effort to enhance their social, political and financial ambitions, or to satisfy an innate desire which I call curiosity, and many of them with a favourable opinion conceived of the institution, but for the most part they had no desire for Masonic knowledge, or a sincere wish to be of service to their fellow beings."

The Grand Master gave a full account of his stewardship, and made a good many decisions. He ruled:

1. That he disapproved the taking of a photostatic print of the original charter of a Lodge, to be presented to a certain member of the Lodge. He considered this a dangerous practice if permitted.
2. That he disapproved the sponsoring and financing of a base ball club of a league sponsored by the American Legion, by a Lodge.
3. That a charge of un-Masonic conduct cannot be withdrawn after it has been entered and made a matter of record.

Masonic picnics (on Sunday) are disapproved of.

The sum of \$250.00 was appropriated as part of the cost of erecting a monument to Brother Cornelius J. Hart, Past Grand Master of Masons in Colorado.

There were four dedications and eight Special Communications to lay corner stones, including a Masonic Temple, public schools and a Court House.

The General Fund showed, with a balance carried over from the preceding year, \$109,359.29. There is a Library Fund. The net assets in the hands of the Grand Treasurer were \$187,370.62.

There is a fairly full report on foreign correspondence with tables showing the average membership of the Lodges in various countries, average number of members per Lodge, and, in the United States, the number of Master Masons per one hundred square miles, land area; the percentage of gain in each Grand Lodge during the last Masonic year; the number of suspensions and exclusions per thousand Master Masons, in the United States; a Mortality Table, showing the number of deaths per thousand Master Masons, during the last Masonic year. Another table showing percentage relation between affiliations and demissions, and other tables involving a large amount of work, on the part of the reviewer.

Saskatchewan is shortly reviewed, and a quotation given from the address of the Grand Master, the Hon. Mr. Justice W. M. Martin.

CONNECTICUT

THEODORE FOSTER, G.M.

WINTHROP BUCK, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 45,495—Gain, 580—Number of Lodges, 132

Representative near the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, Brother W. G. Robinson.

Aid given, in flood losses, through the Grand Masters of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, and aid extended for losses in the Florida hurricane of 1926.

Grand Lodge represented at the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association.

The Grand Lodge supports many Masonic charities, also the Masonic Charity Foundation, Connecticut, and the Masonic Home at Wallingford, and elsewhere, where need is required. This Foundation is now carrying 327 members, of whom 210 are women and girls, and 117 men and boys. Expenses of maintenance amounted to \$157,000.00 in 1927, and raised, in part, by per capita tax paid by Grand Lodge and members of subordinate Lodges throughout the State.

The Grand Master ruled, in answer to a question:

To whom does the assessment for the George Washington Masonic Memorial apply?

To every Mason who has become a member of a Connecticut Lodge since January 1st, 1921, and who has not already contributed to the Memorial. Affiliates who have contributed should hold a receipt.

The Grand Master's address is a recapitulation of Masonic activities and acts during the year. Masonry seems to be in a reasonably flourishing condition in Connecticut.

DELAWARE

WELDON C. WAPLES, G.M.

J. F. ROBINSON, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 6,058—Gain, 51—Number of Lodges, 22

The Grand Lodge held its 123rd annual Communication at Wilmington on October 2nd, 1928.

There is a concise but interesting report on Foreign Correspondence, in which Saskatchewan is shortly reviewed, and a quotation made from the address of the Most Worshipful Grand Master.

Several other Grand Lodges in Canada are also shortly and interestingly reviewed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

JAMES T. GIBBS, G.M.

J. C. KEIPER, G. Sec'y.

Number of Masons, 23,281—Gain, 17—Number of Lodges, 47

The Grand Master read a long address dealing with his official acts and work in the Grand Lodge during the year.

A commission was granted by the Grand Lodge to Brother Adam Stewart, of Woodrow, Saskatchewan, before the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan.

The Grand Master states that the result of the work of the past year, while satisfactory, shows but a small gain in membership, and states that the jurisdiction, small geographically, still holds the distinction of being the most densely populated Masonically of any in the country. The net gain for 1928 was only 17, although the additions to the ranks totalled 1,056, offset by those who ceased to be members, to the number of 1,039, but apparently dropped out on account of inability or neglect to meet their financial obligations, to the extent of 61.4% of the loss.

"It is at least better that they should drop out for this than any other reason." The Grand Master says that he has not been able to give a definite remedy for the situation. Of course, as he points out, a similar condition, although not so pronounced, is found in many other jurisdictions.

The financial condition, however, of the Grand Lodge was excellent. The total receipts of Grand Lodge were \$415,290.03—a very great increase from the preceding year. The disbursements were \$407,375.75.

The decisions of the Grand Master apparently do not raise any point of more than local importance.

A Masonic and Eastern Star Home is maintained.

The Masonic Employment Bureau has been re-established and is functioning satisfactorily.

There is a League of Masonic Clubs in the United States, and in connection with this the Grand Master says:

"One of the primary objectives of the national League of Masonic Clubs for several years past, namely, the establishment of a school of Foreign Service at the George Washington University was realised in part when, on November 24, 1928, two chairs of Foreign Service in the school of Government in the University were formally dedicated."

This is a service perhaps to be found only in this Jurisdiction, which, of course, is at the seat of government.

There is a review of Foreign Correspondence, and Saskatchewan, 1928, is shortly reviewed.

ENGLAND

The following report of the activities of the Grand Lodge of England for 1928 was submitted by R. W. Bro. J. Obed Smith, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan near the Grand Lodge of England.

During the past Masonic year an amendment to the Book of Constitutions was carried as Rule 184A: "No Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England shall initiate any candidate whose usual place of residence is in Ireland or Scotland or in any place where the Grand Lodge of Ireland or the Grand Lodge of Scotland has exclusive Masonic jurisdiction without first communicating with the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England in order that he may make enquiries of the Grand Secretary of the Jurisdiction from which the candidate comes, before a ballot is taken for his election. This rule shall not apply to members of His Majesty's Forces on the active list, or to members of any University where there is a Lodge confined to members of that University."

In Canada Lodge in London, of which I am a founder and officer, we have latterly adopted this rule of submitting applications from those overseas to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England before a ballot is taken.

The Grand Lodge of England and Uruguay

At the June, 1928, Quarterly Communication it was resolved: "That in view of the recognition by the Grand Orient of Uruguay of the independent and regular position of Silver River Lodge No. 3389, Montevideo, this Grand Lodge assures the Grand Orient of Uruguay that it will not countenance or authorise the establishment of Lodges within its Jurisdiction, contrary to the wishes or subversive of the powers and privileges of that Grand Orient."

As is pointed out in detail in the report of the Board, the policy now pursued of giving this assurance is in strict accord with the high tradition of the United Grand Lodge of England not to intrude into foreign territory without the assent of the Masonic rulers, when duly constituted, of that particular country. In this case, owing to various facts which are a part happily of ancient history, there had been not quite a dispute, but a division of opinion in Uruguay, though not in England, as to the precise regularity of Silver River Lodge.

Visit to the District Grand Lodges in India, Burma and Ceylon

A splendid report of a lengthy visit by a highly placed delegate of the Grand Lodge of England is now available in detail, much too long for this report; but I believe the following extracts show a breadth of feeling and a dutiful sacrifice of personal convenience, that may well be emulated by leaders of the Craft wherever dispersed:

"The deputation arrived in Bombay on November 18th, 1927, and left Colombo on March 28th, 1928.

During that period, the deputation visited the District Grand Lodges of Bombay, the Punjab, Bengal, Madras, Burma and Ceylon, where they met representatives of practically every Lodge in the respective Districts; and the District Grand Chapters of Bombay and Madras.

They attended 46 Lodge Meetings in which 102 Lodges took part; eight Royal Arch Chapters in which 14 Chapters took part, and 18 other Lodges were met informally.

The Grand Superintendent of Bombay and the District Grand Master of Ceylon were installed.

A Temple at Coimbatore was dedicated.

The Foundation Stone of the Bicentenary Memorial Building at Freemasons' Hall, Calcutta, was laid.

The Lodge of the Sawbwas and the Lodge of the Federated Shan States in Burma, the Archibald Campbell Lodge in Madras and the Schwechaunge Chapter at Yenangyoung, Burma, were consecrated.

Masonic services were held in Bombay, Lahore, Calcutta, Lovedale, Dibrugarh and Madras.

But for the excellence of arrangements and the great hospitality and thoughtfulness accorded everywhere, the tour could not have been carried through, as the approximate distance in miles traversed is 25,754.

Excluding the sea journeys from England to Bombay and from Colombo to England, the mileage covered is 15,093, giving an average of 118 miles per diem, including 29 night journeys in the train and five in river boats, or 34 nights in all.

A total of 78 functions were attended in a period of 130 days, out of which the actual travel time (excluding ocean voyages) absorbed the equivalent of 40 days of 24 hours.

As an example of a journey (by no means exceptional) it may be of interest to give the record of the journey from Calcutta to Madras, via Secunderabad and Mysore, which occupied 13 days of 24 hours, the distance covered being 2,068 miles, or an average of 159 miles per day. During that period 15 meetings were attended including the dedication of a temple, a Masonic Service, a Masonic Lecture and five informal meetings, while out of the 13 nights, seven were spent in the train.

Lodge Buildings

The Lodge Buildings, a testimony to the generosity of the brethren, were uniformly good, and in many cases ranked in appearance and position with the public buildings of the city.

As many as five volumes of the Sacred Law were in use at one and the same time, and brethren of the following, among other races, taken at random — Europeans, Parsis, Chinese, Burmese, Hindus, Americans, Ceylonese, Punjabis, Mohammedans, Sikhs, Armenians, Greeks, Bengalis, Jews, Aracanese, Madrassis, etc., participated in the ceremonies. The Brotherhood of Man under such circumstances, becomes a living reality.

The Grand Lodge of England found it desirable to call attention to the following rule: "An Honorary Member of a Lodge shall not, unless he ceases to be an Honorary Member by becoming a subscribing Member of the Lodge, possess the right of taking part in any vote or holding office."

Repetition of Warning Against Impostors

"Secretaries and Almoners of Lodges are specially urged to exercise great caution in giving casual relief to persons who travel over the country, stating that they are poor and distressed Freemasons. Many of these are either impostors or undeserving, and no relief should be afforded without full proof that the applicant is worthy of aid. A frequent device is to state that the applicant is a member of a Lodge under a sister Jurisdiction; and the Board has been supplied with an official police warning against one particularly persistent

vagrant Men of this type, while of shabby appearance, are apt to be extremely plausible, and to show such a degree of knowledge as to deceive Lodge Secretaries or Almoners. It is recommended that, when specific statements of the kind indicated are made, their truth should be tested, and all applications, unsupported by proof, be refused."

A Presentation

An ancient Egyptian Maul was presented to the Grand Lodge of England by a distinguished traveller. This Maul was found at Sakkara in the funeral Temple of King Zoser, who was a Pharaoh of the Third Dynasty and flourished about 3,000 B.C. This Temple, as far as we know at present, is about the first building that was ever executed in stone, and its architect was the Prime Minister to King Zoser. He was long worshipped as a god in Egypt, and it is only recently that we found out that he was a man and the King's Prime Minister. Egyptologists declare that it cannot be more modern than 1300 B.C., and that it may date back to any time up to 2500 B.C. This Masonic treasure can be located in the Grand Lodge Museum—a place well worth a visit from overseas brethren.

His Majesty the King's Illness

The common anxiety about His Majesty the King, and that enhanced feeling of devotion to his presence, and the better realization of all that the nation has owed to His Majesty King George V., found expression by sending a message to the M.W. the Grand Master, telling him that the thoughts and prayers of every one are with him and the Royal Family.

The serious illness of His Majesty continuing, the Grand Lodge noted the preservation of His Majesty's life, and on the 6th of March, 1929, in Grand Lodge, the Grand Chaplain offered the following prayer:

"O God most merciful, Architect and Ruler of the Universe, Giver of Life and Health, our Comfort in distress; Thou who in time of old amid the troubles of the world didst guide Thine own people and establish them under the fatherly hand of Solomon, saying of him 'Yet have I set my king upon my holy hill of Sion'; we, the frail creatures of Thy Providence, assembled under Thy protection, join heart and voice to bless and praise Thee, for that Thou hast been pleased in mercy to deliver from grievous sickness and from long-drawn days of pain, Thy servant George, our Sovereign Lord and King.

"Even as of old Thou didst inspire King Solomon to pray to Thee, saying, 'Have Thou respect unto the prayer of Thy Servant and to his supplication. Hear Thou in heaven Thy dwelling place, and when Thou hearest, Lord, forgive'; and to thank Thee for Thy mercies vouchsafed to him saying, 'Blessed be the Lord who hath given rest unto His people: there hath not failed one word of all His good promise'; so this day we offer unto Thee, O God, the same yesterday, today and for ever, our humble and hearty thanks that Thou has heard the supplications of our King, and of his people.

"Thou hast heard and Thou hast answered. Thou alone art strong to save. Our hearts are filled with the knowledge of Thy goodness. Make us more thankful still. And grant to him, whom Thou hast spared us, in health renewed and increasing strength long to live, that he, with all his subjects walking in righteousness, brotherly love and peace, may glorify Thy Holy Name."

Re-Admission of Masons Born in Enemy Countries

The Grand Lodge of England, on the 1st of March, 1916, interdicted brethren of German, Austrian, Hungarian and Turkish birth, and this exclusion has continued until the Grand Lodge, on the 5th of December, 1928, passed the following series of resolutions on the subject:

(1) That, after the 31st day of December, 1928, the said resolution shall not apply to any meeting of Grand Lodge, or of a Private Lodge, or to any other Masonic meeting. Except that in the case of meetings of a Private Lodge the said resolution shall continue to apply thereto in the case of any member or members of that Lodge who was, or were, by the said resolution precluded from attending the meetings thereof, unless and until that Lodge passes a resolution in accordance with paragraph 2 of this resolution permitting him or them (either individually or collectively) to attend such meetings.

(2) a. That any Private Lodge may, by a resolution passed by three-fourths of the members present and voting by ballot at any regular meeting thereof, and after due notice of such proposed resolution has been given to every member on the summons for that meeting, resolve that brethren, or any individual brother or brothers of the Lodge of German, Austrian, Hungarian or Turkish birth be permitted to attend the meetings of that Lodge, and take part in the proceedings thereof, and resume full membership thereof.

b. That after such resolution, such brethren, or brother, or brothers may attend meetings of the Lodge, and take part in the proceedings thereof, and resume full Masonic privileges.

(3) That the said resolution of the 1st of March, 1916, does not and shall not apply to or affect the Initiation of Candidates or the Joining of Members.

(4) That any member of a Private Lodge who was precluded by the said resolution of the 1st of March, 1916, from attending the meetings of that Lodge who does not within three years from the 31st of December, 1928, apply to that Lodge to be permitted to attend the meetings thereof shall be deemed to have resigned his membership of that Lodge and ceased to be a member thereof as from the 31st of December, 1928.

A Great Example

Nothing that happened during the year left so great a gap in English Freemasonry as the death of R.W. Bro. James Stephens, P.G.W., President of the Board of Benevolence. Bro. James Stephens has been summoned to the Grand Lodge above, and we have to mourn the loss of a great figure in Masonry and one who was truly an ornament to our Society. Right up to his eightieth year he persisted with unwearying zeal and devotion in the Masonic duties which he set himself. Having pledged himself long years ago that his object in becoming a Mason was to render himself more extensively serviceable to his fellow creatures, he made that more and more his one object in life. We shall cherish his memory and we shall long hold in affectionate remembrance the personal charm, the indomitable faith in Freemasonry, and the great heart of the Brother who was so wonderfully fitted for the office of President of the Board of Benevolence.

The sum of one thousand guineas was contributed to the Lord Mayor's Miners' Relief Fund.

A Hospital Appeal

During the year 680 in-patients, their wives, widows and children were admitted to the Freemasons' Hospital and Nursing Home, of which a number over one-third came from overseas. Hundreds of others were turned away through lack of accommodation. A site of 3½ acres in a convenient position has been secured and an appeal for £250,000 has been launched. Judging by results in the past this sum will be received to secure the erection of another up-to-date hospital of 130 beds.

Quasi-Masonic Bodies

A special notice was issued by the Grand Lodge and ordered to be read at every regular Lodge meeting suggesting special caution, the matter being one of considerable importance.

Attention has been forcibly drawn from various quarters within the past few weeks to the increasing activities of a newly established body, which terms itself "a fraternal society." This organization, having made a very considerable beginning in the United States, is now engaged in forming a number of Lodges in Great Britain, under the jurisdiction of a "Grand Lodge of Great Britain," which owed its origin to an American organization termed "The Supreme Grand Lodge of the World."

There is necessity for the greatest caution being exercised by brethren in dealing with bodies which, from a Masonic point of view, are irregular; and a special warning was given against accepting invitations to join an "Order," the objects of which were stated to be "good fellowship, harmony and benevolence." Though this body was not called Masonic, it was organized into consecrated Lodges, and it had a ceremony of initiation which was claimed to be "simple but impressive," while it was asserted that, in the Lodges already formed were to be found "many Freemasons who take a great interest in the Society."

The necessity for repeating this caution has now arisen, as, although the organization of American origin now rapidly spreading without Masonic sanction does not allude to Freemasonry, it makes claims which cannot be regarded as otherwise than Masonic. It is ruled by a Grand Lodge; and, though it has not a Grand Master, it possesses a Grand Dictator and a Grand Vice-Dictator, as well as a Grand Prelate, a Grand Secretary, a Grand Treasurer, and a Grand Registrar, while each Lodge is governed, not by a Master, but, as an apparent equivalent, a Dictator. The claim is officially made that "no fraternal Order in existence possesses a more beautiful or ennobling ritualistic ceremony," and apparently no one can be present without taking vows. The Grand Lodge of England has always held that quasi-Masonic bodies which claim to be fraternal, and the membership of which is restricted to those who take certain vows, and thereby are admitted to participation in a secret ceremony, are irregular within the meaning of the Antient Charges of the Craft.

The number of Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England continues to increase and the Craft continues to flourish with the greatest good fellowship towards sister Grand Lodges overseas, and especially in Canada.

FLORIDA

LEROY BRANDON, G.M.

W. P. WEBSTER, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 32,404

Gain, 1,995

The address of the Grand Master is interesting. He states in reference to the District Deputy Grand Masters—"It will be recalled that I deferred the appointment of the District Deputy Grand Masters at the time of my installation as Grand Master. This was done for several reasons. The principal one, however, was to make sure that I had selected the names of the best material available in the district. This was my earnest desire, and if I failed, it was an error of the head and not of the heart." He further says—"The old custom of having the Representatives of the various Districts recommended by Brothers, for appointment as District Deputy Grand Masters, because of their desire to pass the honours around among the various Lodges composing the District, should be abated and the recommendation made should be on account of his fitness, personality, and knowledge of the work, as well as of the laws governing the Fraternity." Of course, this system is not adopted in Saskatchewan and we believe that the system now in force here, for the selection of the District Deputy Grand Masters, is better.

The Grand Lodge has authorized the building and equipping of a Masonic Home at St. Petersburg; an Old Folks' Building and Hospital combined, at a cost of \$75,000.00.

In addition to laying corner stones for Lodges, the Grand Master laid the corner stone for two churches, also for a high school, a court house and a municipal building.

Saskatchewan had a representative in Bro. E. J. Wright, of Regina. There is a short review of Saskatchewan, in which reference is made to the failure to have a review of other Grand Jurisdictions, owing to the death of the Brother who was to write the report.

There were actually initiated, 2,598, with an actual membership of 32,404, or a gain of 1,995.

The Master ruled on the following question:

A suspended member of a Lodge was accidentally killed. The family and friends asked re-instatement that he might have a Masonic funeral.

Held—That a suspended member cannot be re-instated after death.

The address of the Grand Master is confined, almost exclusively, to a statement of his official acts during his term of office.

IDAHO

RICHARD F. CURTIS, G.M.

C. F. PIKE, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 10,302

Gain, 184

Grand Lodge met at Boise in September, 1928.

Saskatchewan was represented at the meeting by Henry P. Glindeman.

I quote from the address of the Grand Master:

"The matter of Masonic Education, so called, is one which, to my mind, is of first importance to all members of the Craft. At no time in the whole history of our Order has the increase in membership been so great as in the period following the World War. It

seems to me that this fact bears a deep significance And so the doors of our great Craft were crowded to overflowing with the sincere and eager young manhood of our country. We admitted them, in the hopes that we could bind and heal their wounds of the Spirit, if not of the Body, and help to build for them a new idea of human contact and relationship It has always seemed to me that the Lodge owes more attention to the children of Masons than has heretofore been exhibited. The founding of the DeMolay organization has been a step in this direction, but it makes no provision for girls or boys under the age of sixteen. It has always seemed strange to me that while Masonry teaches sublime and beautiful truths to its members, no provision has been made for the teaching of the same truths, simplified within reach of their understanding, to the children of Masons."

The decisions given by the Grand Master do not raise any special point of general importance to Masonry, and will be found to have been covered by precedent authority, the Constitutions or Code.

A goodly number of pioneer Masons of Idaho were present at the Communication, and there is a biographical note given of each one of them.

There is a report on Foreign Correspondence, and Saskatchewan, 1927, is reviewed, and quotations made from the address of the Grand Master; also reference made to the "Report of the Committee on Condition of Masonry," presented by Bro. C. P. Moore, Chairman, which is, as a matter of fact, a very elaborate report.

INDIANA

CHAS. C. LA FOLLETTE, G.M.

W. H. SWINTZ, G. Sec'y.

Membership (1927), 129,071

Gain, 1,156

The Grand Lodge met in the Masonic Temple at Indianapolis.

The Grand Representative from Saskatchewan was present in the person of Brother Harry Tuthill, but there is no review of Saskatchewan.

The Grand Master's Address is confined, practically, to a record of his official acts.

The Grand Lodge has, in conjunction with the other Grand Lodges of the United States, contributed to the Mississippi Relief Board, for the relief of distress caused by the overflowing of the Mississippi River.

The Grand Master laid five corner stones, including the Scottish Rite Cathedral at Indianapolis. In reference to the laying of this corner stone, the Grand Master says:

"Perhaps the most spectacular event in Masonry, for the past three years, was the laying of the corner stone of the new Scottish Rite Cathedral in Indianapolis. It will be of interest to know that every Grand Lodge Officer was in his proper position, and the work was done admirably. There has been considerable comment upon the dignity of the ceremony, and I wish to thank my Grand Lodge Officers for their loyalty and co-operation. This building, although being dedicated for Scottish Rite purposes, stands out as a Masonic Temple, a monument to the purity of the principles of our Fraternity.

Placed as it is, on Plaza Square, it cannot help but keep Masonry in the foreground of the thoughts of our citizens."

There is a Total Endowment Fund of.....	\$333,374.78
and a Total Balance, in all Funds.....	515,899.87
To the Mississippi Flood Relief Fund was contributed through the Lodges.....	4,112.07

The active Lodges at May 14, 1928, were 559 in number, with an average membership of 231. One Lodge, Centre No. 23, has 2,459 members, and fifteen other Lodges have a membership of over 1,000.

There is an interesting table, giving statistics as to number of Lodges and membership of each State of the United States of America, and each Province of the Dominion of Canada, and showing the gain or loss and number of Lodges; showing the total number in Canada as 198,900 and the total gain for the year reviewed as 449,700, and in the United States the total gain as 46,579 and the total membership as 3,245,837.

IOWA

DAVID R. TRIPP, G.M.

C. C. HUNT, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 90,742

Number of Lodges, 653

The Eighty-Fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, June 12th, 1928.

The Grand Master delivered a business-like address. The opening sentences are:

"Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, another milestone is reached. How rapidly we are passing them. As the years go by each one of them seems shorter than the one preceding, a notice that we must do our work now, or possibly it will never be done. A day spent in idleness can never be recalled. A dollar unwisely spent to-day, or lost, can never be saved. Let each of us begin to-day to do our work and do it well, and spend our money, or that in our charge, judiciously and economically, as this is the road to success."

The greater part of his address is taken up with a warning to both the subordinate Lodges and the Grand Lodge to be especially careful of the manner in which their money is expended. He has evidently come to the conclusion that money is being spent in a needless fashion.

It is to be noted that the Grand Lodge of Iowa has a well conducted "Circulating Library," which judging from the report of the Librarian, meets a much felt need.

The report of the Committee on Fraternal Dead is eloquently presented. Bro. Fred G. Codd, presenting it, says:

"Long ages ago Job asked and propounded the question, 'If a man die, shall he live again?' Through the revolving centuries the quest of the ancient Arabian Patriarch has been the universal and persistent desire of the human soul. Man no sooner makes the great discovery that he lives to die, than the God-implanted seed of hope springs to life and fills the heart with a consuming passion for immortality. Immediately he begins to cast about in the realm of thought in search of a sure foundation for his hope—a hope in which he dares to indulge despite the never-ending procession which moves across the plains of life to disappear within the gates of death. Many

and varied are the fountains of assurance at which the soul quenches its thirst, finds solution for its perplexing problems, and comes into possession of that 'Peace that passeth the comprehension of man.' Though the pilgrim soul in search of Masonic light may at times become bewildered in the maze of allegory and symbols which veil its presentment of truth, there can be no misunderstanding on its pronouncement on the immortality of the soul. Taking the evergreen as an emblem of faith, it declares to its votaries, 'By it we are reminded that we have an immortal part within us which shall never, never, no never die.' At the bier of a departed brother, in faith we lift up our hearts in petition to Almighty God that in his infinite goodness at the great tribunal of unbiased justice, He will extend His mercy toward him, and all of us, and crown our hope with everlasting bliss in the expanded realms of a boundless eternity.'

"There is no death. The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore,
And bright in Heaven's jeweled crown
They shine for evermore,
Born into that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
With joy we welcome them the same
Except in sin and pain.
And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is life—there is no dead."

Charles Edward Wright, of Clear Lake, Iowa, was elected Grand Master.

The next meeting of Grand Lodge will be held at Burlington, on the second Tuesday in June.

IRELAND, 1928

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF DONOUGHMORE, G.M.

H. C. SHELLARD, G. Sec'y.

The Annual Report opens with the address of the Grand Master, the Right Honourable The Earl of Donoughmore, K.P., Most Worshipful Grand Master, at a stated Communication held in Dublin on St. John's Day, 27th December, 1928, and in which he chronicles the death of several distinguished Brothers who have been members of the Craft in Ireland.

Reference is made to the meeting held by the representatives of the Grand Lodge with the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland in London in 1928, and their co-operation.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland is the fruitful mother of Grand Lodges in many other parts of the world.

An Inspector has been appointed for India.

Attention is also drawn to the difficulty found in preserving the purity of the working in the scattered parts of the world, working under the Irish Rite.

For the first time in the history of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, a Stated Communication was held in the City of Londonderry. This took place in the Guild Hall on Saturday, the 29th September, the Grand Master and other Grand Officers being present.

Ten new warrants were applied for during the year, and it is interesting to note that some were outside of Ireland itself—

"The Selukwe No. 617, Selukwe, Southern Rhodesia—The Raylton Shamrock No. 619, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia—The Mashonaland No. 621, Salisbury, Rhodesia—The Inyati No. 622, Behair, Natal—The Marine No. 627, Durban, Natal, South Africa."

"Warrant No. 157, West African Regiment, was returned owing to the disbandment of the Regiment."

At the June Communication of Grand Lodge, the Most Worshipful Grand Master announced that H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., Most Worshipful Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, had been graciously pleased to accept the dignity of Honorary Past Grand Master of Ireland.

The Grand Master announced that the Grand Lodge of Scotland had invited him to be an Honorary Member of their Grand Lodge, and the Grand Lodge reciprocated by making the Grand Master of Scotland an Honorary Member of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

Reports from New Zealand sent to the Grand Lodge show continued progress in that distant Island.

A report is contained of the proceedings of certain of the Lodges in India.

There is no review so common on this side of the Atlantic of Foreign Jurisdictions.

KANSAS

CHARLES M. FOWLER, G.M.

E. F. STRAIN, G. Sec'y.

Grand Lodge met for its 172nd Annual Communication in February, 1928, at Topeka.

A Masonic Home is maintained, in which there are 140 old people and 127 children.

The general account is a healthy one. The receipts were \$135,803.53, with a balance on hand of \$31,684.89.

A special address was delivered by Brother Robert T. McColloch, from which I quote the following:

"There are those who insist that the Ritualism of Masonry binds the Spirit of Masonry. Others contend that, without the Ritualism there would be no Spiritualism. The better view, however, is that each has its place, and when rightly co-ordinated, are necessarily the one for the other. Masonry attracts by its Ritualism and by the Spirit of Masonry is made purposeful."

The representative of the Grand Lodge in Saskatchewan is M.W. Bro. W. M. Martin, immediate Past Grand Master.

We quote the following from the address of the Grand Master:

"The breakers are just ahead. The trend of Masonry is towards those things that do not concern Masonry; the turning aside from the original plan of Masonry, the sponsoring of outside organizations, which presume to build on the Masonic institution; the approval or disapproval of things that do not concern us, as an organization; the tendency to drift into political or religious questions, and numerous other matters upon which men differ in opinion—these things are not compatible with the purposes of our institution, and are the rocks

upon which we will become ship-wrecked if we continue to drift with the tide, and the general tendency of the present day, which seems to be a desire for something different, for a change from the old, to so-called 'Modern,' in every activity of life—in government, religion, education and society. It is almost astounding to note, in some jurisdictions, the trend away from the original plan of Masonry."

Saskatchewan is reviewed and several quotations, of some length, taken from the address of the Grand Master.

LOUISIANA

JAMES H. ROWLAND, G.M.

J. A. DAVILLA, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 35,191

Gain, 40

Grand Lodge met for its 117th Annual Communication at New Orleans in February, 1928.

As would be expected, the Grand Master deals with floods suffered by the State of Louisiana, which entailed great losses to the State and a heavy demand for aid to brethren in distress.

Six Lodges were dedicated.

The Grand Master ruled, on an enquiry, as follows:

"That assessment properly levied, assessing each member with his pro rata share of the outstanding indebtedness of the Lodge, is valid, and that a demit is properly refused until same is paid."

The Grand Master made a large number of rulings, and found, as will be found in other jurisdictions, that the by-laws and constitutions, if looked into, would have saved the need of the enquiry on which the rulings are made.

A list is given of the activities of the Masonic Service Association of Louisiana. There is a Masonic Home for Children at Alexandria.

Grand Lodge lecturers were paid \$6,000.00 for salaries and mileage. Budget for year 1928 provides for \$46,543.00.

There is a Children's Masonic Home which is generously supported, and to which the Eastern Star Chapters contributed in money and supplies. There are 93 children attending school.

A Committee of Foreign Correspondence recommended recognition of York Grand Lodge, of Mexico, and Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico.

An oration was delivered by Brother Harper, Grand Chaplain of the Lodge, on "The Murder of the Builder."

A list is given of other Grand Masonic bodies of Louisiana, with their officers.

There is a review of other jurisdictions, but Saskatchewan is not reviewed. Louisiana is in fraternal relationship with Saskatchewan and there is a representative to the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, W. G. Blewett, but no representative from the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan before the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

MAINE

DAVID L. WILSON, G.M.

C. B. DAVIS, G. Sec'y.

Total Membership, 43,897

Gain, 146

Grand Lodge held its 109th Annual Communication at Portland in May, 1928. There were 273 chartered Lodges and six out of the eight

living Past Masters, and 47 out of the 61 representing other Grand Lodges, which is a very creditable showing. Saskatchewan was represented by Ashley A. Smith.

The Grand Master ruled on the following questions:

Is it proper to hang pictures of Past Matrons of the Eastern Star with pictures of the Past Masters of Masonic Lodges on the walls of an anteroom?

Answer: No; nothing should be displayed with groups of portraits of Past Masters, save possibly pictures pertaining to the work of the Lodges, or of historic Masonic interest.

Ruling was also made on the following question:

A brother has been suspended from the Lodge. Ought notice of his suspension be sent to the Secretary of the local chapter of the Eastern Star?

Answer: The Order of the Eastern Star has no official connection with the Masonic Fraternity. There is no reason whatever why you should report to that organization any transgressions occurring in a Masonic Lodge.

Several other rulings were given by the Grand Master which commend themselves to the approval of the reviewer.

The Grand Treasurer reported a balance of \$28,916.76 in hand. The Trustees of the Charity Funds reported assets of \$82,525.22 and disbursements of \$44,375.37.

There is no review of Saskatchewan. The Grand Lodge of Maine was represented at the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan by G. W. S. Eisnor, of Woodrow.

MANITOBA

JABEZ MILLER, G.M.

J. A. OVAS, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 11,875—Increase, 128—Number of Lodges, 108

The Fifty-Third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba was held in the Fort Garry Hotel, in the City of Winnipeg, on June 13th and 14th.

At the Communication there were present 609 members, composed of 300 past Masters, 63 Worshipful Masters, 44 Senior Wardens and 31 Junior Wardens.

The Grand Master delivered an eloquent address, some of the most striking passages being as follows:

"I would remind you, my brethren, that we are not here merely for the purpose of review, nor to congratulate ourselves on the accomplishments of the past. It is our business to ascertain whether Masonry, by our individual and united efforts, has made as fine a contribution to the moral and spiritual betterment of our time as we all appreciate it is eminently capable of making. It is our duty to study and formulate plans for the future, to gain and give instruction, to endeavour to know and understand each other better, and endeavour to reach fair and wise decisions on the questions of serious import which will be presented for our consideration. I ask for your thoughtful, serious and kindly consideration to the entire business of the session; to the end that Masonry in this jurisdiction may maintain the high ideals and traditions of the past, and go forward to greater accomplishments in the future."

"Brother Masons, it is a great privilege to be citizens of such a country as this Canada of ours. It is great in its history, in its triumphs and its accomplishments, and is destined to become immeasurably greater as the years roll on in their course, and when that day of greatness arrives it will be found that Masonry, by its patriotism, its loyalty to the constitution, and by the devotion of its members to all that is best in government, society and religion, has played an important part in this important drama."

In reference to the District meetings, he has this to say:

"It is my opinion that the District meeting which most nearly attains to 100 per cent. of educational and inspirational effectiveness, is that one that has every Lodge in the District represented on the programme by at least one of its most capable leaders, with the subjects intrusted to them of outstanding interest and value."

Very marked reference was made to the death of M.W. Bro. Alex. McIntyre, whose death took place on the 15th of the previous January. He was evidently a man of great force of character. He was engaged in educational work, and has left a great impresson for good upon the student life of the Province. "'Tis such as he that make the world seem empty when they leave, but God be thanked for the privilege of his companionship and the inspiration of his example."

The Grand Master closed his address with the following quotation:

"To live as gently as I can;
To be no matter where, a man;
To take what comes of good or ill
And cling to faith and honour still,
To do my best and let that stand
The record of my brain and hand;
And then, should failure come to me,
Still hope and work for victory.

To have no secret place wherein
I stoop unseen to shame or sin;
To be the same when I'm alone
As when my every deed is known;
To live undaunted, unafraid,
Of any step that I have made;
To be without pretense or sham,
Exactly what men think I am."

The Committee on the Condition of Masonry, in submitting its report, suggested as follows:

"That every newly elected District Deputy Grand Master be present at the Annual Communication at which he is elected, and that he be requested to remain over an extra day, at the expense of the Grand Lodge, to take part in a conference with the Committee on the Condition of Masonry."

The Committee on Masonic Research and Education set forth the aims of Masonry as outlined in Rebold's History of Masonry, which is as follows:

"To efface from among men the prejudices of caste, the conventional distinction of color, origin, nationality; to annihilate fanaticism and superstition, extirpate national discord, and with it extinguish the firebrand of war—to arrive by free and pacific progress, at one formula or model of external and universal right, according to which each

individual human being shall be free to develop every faculty with which he may be endowed, and to concur heartily and with the fullness of his strength, in the bestowment of happiness upon all, and thus to make of the whole human race one family of brothers, united by affection, wisdom and labour."

The report of the Grand Librarian shows that there is a marked increase in the number of books circulated from the central library. This would indicate a greater interest in Masonic study.

Most Worshipful Bro. John S. Martin, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada (in Ontario), was a distinguished visitor at Grand Lodge. He was received with honours due his rank. He delivered an interesting address.

At the election of officers R.W. Bro. Murdo A. Whimster, of Hamiota, was elected Grand Master.

The Fifty-Fourth Annual Communication will be held in Winnipeg, commencing on Wednesday, June 12th, 1929.

MICHIGAN

GEORGE W. GREAVES, G.M.

LOU B. WINDSOR, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 149,128

Number of Lodges, 548

The eighty-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Michigan was held in the Masonic Temple in the City of Detroit, May 22-23rd, 1928. M.W. Bro. John S. Martin, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario, and M.W. Bro. Williamson, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, were present, and were received with due honours. The Union Jack was displayed at the Altar as a mark of respect to the Dominion of Canada, and the Masonic brethren residing therein.

The Grand Master delivered a lengthy address, reviewing in detail the work accomplished by him during his term of office. His deep interest in Masonry, and the humbleness with which he viewed the work which he was able to do, may be illustrated by the following quotation:

"My years in Masonry, my garden of friendship, has been a joy given to few men. I started a service which I had hoped would be satisfactory to the Craft, and the desired reward, if any, is having wrought, that I be permitted to have more to do. For all I have learned and can learn shows me how scant, how slight, my knowledge of Masonry is."

His appeal to the representatives present was as follows:

"It is hoped that each Worshipful Master here present will devote his time to the strictest attention of Grand Lodge matters and be prepared upon his return home to enlighten the members of his Lodge; for after all, that is the purpose of your presence here to-day."

There is evidently in operation, within the Grand Masonic Jurisdiction of Michigan, "Clandestine Lodges" that are attempting to make Master Masons, and visit subordinate Lodges under the Grand Lodge. In order to check this visitation the Grand Master suggests that the strictest care be exercised in the admittance of visitors. That before an examining board is even appointed that the visitor be asked to present his membership card from his mother Lodge.

In order to secure a better supervision of the subordinate Lodges, it is recommended by the Grand Master that the "District Deputy System" should be adopted. The appointment to be made directly by the Grand Master.

In this Grand Jurisdiction much attention has been paid to Masonic Research. They have also instituted Masonic Research contests. In these contests members from each of the Districts meet and deliver prepared addresses. The winner for each district then goes to some central point and all compete. The winner at this point is declared the winner for the Jurisdiction. It has aroused a great deal of interest.

MINNESOTA

SAM A. ERICKSON, G.M.

JOHN FISHEL, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 60,769

Gain, 2,346

Saskatchewan was represented by Brother H. L. McAuston. Saskatchewan proceedings of 1927 are kindly reviewed.

Reviewer states that Grand Master Smith delivered a very good address. He announced that the year abounded in peace and plenty, and that harmony had prevailed to an unsurpassed degree.

Other interesting quotations are made from the speech of Grand Master Smith.

There was a Committee on Ancient Land Marks, which, to the writer, seems a desirable one in many ways.

Total Receipts were.....	\$235,566.76
with a handsome balance in the Treasury.	
There is a Permanent Relief Fund of.....	232,169.04
Also an Emergency Relief Fund, with securities and Cash	
on Hand of	37,971.73
The Total made available for building purposes is.....	819,973.45
out of which a large portion has already been expended.	

This Grand Lodge is one of the most progressive.

There is evidence, however, as in very many other Jurisdictions, of more and more institutional charity. It may be with large, growing communities and cities, that the work can be performed only in this way, but it does not seem to be, to the writer at least, the most desirable form of administering Masonic charity, inasmuch as the personal touch is really largely lost.

MISSISSIPPI

THOMAS E. PEGRAM, G.M.

E. L. FAUCETTE, G. Sec'y.

The Grand Lodge met for its 110th Communication at Jackson.

A full list of the Lodges and their membership is given which makes the report a very bulky one. There is a review of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan for 1927, and important extracts taken from the address of the Grand Master.

There is a very interesting report of other Grand Jurisdictions. There is a list of Grand Masters, from 1818 until 1928, filling two pages, of which, sad to relate, the great majority are no longer living.

The Grand Lodge contributed to various objects, including an offer to contribute to the relief in the flood disaster in New England, and to the tornado relief at St. Louis, neither of which, fortunately, was needed. Of course, a very heavy burden fell on the Lodge for relief in the overflowing of the Mississippi. Within forty-eight hours 861,000 acres of the richest farming land were inundated from ten to twenty feet. Many hundreds of lives were lost and thousands of livestock and billions of dollars worth of property destroyed. It was said to have caused almost complete crop failure, except on the high ridges, and left great destitution. Various relief from Grand Lodges in other States is recorded.

The Grand Lodge conducts much benevolent institutional work.

Altogether, due to the floods, it has been a very trying time with the brethren of Mississippi.

MISSOURI

ANTHONY F. ITTNER, G.M.

ARTHUR MATHER, G. Sec'y.

Number of Masons, 113,705—Net Loss, 85—Number of Lodges, 660

The Grand Lodge met at St. Louis on September 25th, 1928.

The Grand Lodge had a busy year. The Grand Lodge placed \$3,000.00 at the disposal of the committee to be disbursed in the cases of worthy brethren who are ineligible for admission to the home by reason of a contagious or infectious disease, or of unsound mental condition.

An interesting meeting was held at Bodley Lodge No. 1 at Quincy, Illinois, on September 8th, 1928, at which the Grand Master was received by the Grand Master, Louis L. Emmerson, of Illinois, and at the same time Grand Master Fred L. Wright, of Iowa, was received. These Grand Masters were attended by the Grand Secretaries of Illinois and Iowa and many other Grand Officers.

The Grand Master was very busy in connection with the laying of corner stones and dedication of Temples and Halls. Four corner stones were laid—two for Masonic Halls and two for Churches—and nine dedications of Halls.

In connection with the Masonic Home for Missouri, the Grand Master points out the pride of the Masons in maintaining the Home, but he makes some observations which are important and have more than a local application. He states that.

"Though the membership of the Grand Lodge has grown very little in the last few years and the funds available for the Masonic Home have not increased materially, the number of applications for admission to the Home has grown beyond all expectations. If the increase in the Home family continues at its present rate, our buildings will soon be overcrowded and we will be hard pressed for funds to carry on this 'great and important undertaking.'

"Some of our subordinate Lodges have been improvident in not fixing their dues at a sum sufficient to meet the legitimate demands upon their treasuries. Other Lodges have been lavish and over-extravagant in the expenditure of their funds. Unfortunately, some of these Lodges seem to feel that the Grand Lodge per capita should be reduced to relieve them from the consequences of their own improvidence or extravagance. This is indeed a shortsighted policy, for no Lodge knows when it will have occasion to ask admission to the

Home for a distressed brother, or the widow or orphan of a deceased Master Mason. The great and beneficent work which is being carried on at the Masonic Home of Missouri must not be permitted, under any circumstances, to be handicapped or curtailed by a shortsighted policy of reducing the revenues accruing to its treasury."

The co-operation between the Eastern Star and the Masonic body is shown by the following quotation from the address of the Grand Master:

"Some two or three years ago, when it became evident that the Chapel of the Masonic Home was inadequate for the use of the Home family, the great Order of the Eastern Star volunteered to erect and equip a new Chapel on the Home grounds. This offer was accepted by the Board of Directors and in due time plans were prepared which met the approval of the Board. Construction was begun and has progressed until the beautiful Chapel is now complete and ready for dedication. This afternoon, after luncheon and an automobile ride about the city, the officers and members of the Grand Lodge will proceed to the Masonic Home where the new Chapel will be formally dedicated according to the solemn rites of Freemasonry. I urge every brother present to attend this dedication."

The Grand Lodge contributed handsomely to the relief of the sufferers in Porto Rico and Florida.

The decisions given by the Grand Master do not call for any review.

The Grand Master again comments on the necessity of forethought being taken in the erection of Temples, and I quote a part of what he says in that respect:

"In the last ten years the Lodges of Missouri have passed through an era of Temple building. Many of these Temples are beautiful and stately in design and well calculated to impress the world at large with an idea of the dignity and worth of Freemasonry. Most of them, perhaps, have been carefully financed. In some instances, Lodges have incurred too heavy a burden of debt and have hung a millstone about the necks of their members. I favour the introduction and adoption of a Grand Lodge by-law or resolution, making it incumbent on all Lodges which contemplate the erection of a new Temple or Hall to first submit their proposition to the Grand Master to be referred by him in turn to an appropriate and competent committee for careful analysis, investigation and approval. Such a course would obviate some of the financial wrecks we have had among our Lodges and better protect the credit of Masonry."

The budget is a heavy one, showing an expenditure of \$237,934.30.

There is a review of other Jurisdictions. Saskatchewan for 1927 is shortly reviewed—with practically as full a review as that of many other Grand Lodges.

NEBRASKA

ALBERT R. DAVIS, G.M.

L. E. SMITH, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 41,948

Gain, 362

There are 319 Lodges, and two Lodges U.D

Saskatchewan, for 1927, is reviewed. Saskatchewan has a representative in Brother Claude L. Talbot, of Omaha.

There is a Masonic Home at Plattsmouth, known as the Nebraska Masonic Home, with 72 residents at the home, of whom 22 are infirm patients.

Information is given also that there is a Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children at Freemont. It is a large, commodious Home, and used by the senior girls. The Home for smaller children was so badly overcrowded it was divided, and the small boys placed in the home formerly occupied by the senior girls, and they have space now to spare.

There are other extensive monies expended in benevolent work.

A list of members has been presented with the Fifty-Year Badge (233). A Certificate of Proficiency is given to Lodges.

The Grand Master's address is confined largely to a record of his official acts and shows the various activities of the Grand Master in Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master, among other corner stones, laid the corner stone for the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children at Freemont. He states that he had been invited to lay corner stones for several churches, but inasmuch as these stones were required to be laid on Sunday, he declined the invitation.

The Grand Master appointed a committee to investigate and report on the burial places of deceased Masons. A partial report had been made, which indicated that very few such burial places have any marker indicating the services done by these brethren, and suggest that inquiries be made and a report given, on the proposed cost of placing an emblem on the grave of each Past Grand Master.

NEVADA

V. M. HENDERSON, G.M. E. D. VANDERLIETH, G. Sec'y.

Membership (1928), 2,954—Gain, 64—Number of Lodges, 23

There is a review of other Grand Lodges, but Saskatchewan is not found in it.

The Grand Master refers, in his address, to the following honours from other bodies:

From the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite—Membership in the Mystic Shrine, Pittsburg.

The Mystic Shrine, San Francisco, Honorary Legion of Honour, by the Grand Council of the Order DeMolay.

The reviewer does not wish to criticize, but is personally of the opinion that in Freemasonry we are only concerned with the ordinary work thereof, but the reviewer knows that this rule is marked by very many exceptions in some American Jurisdictions.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

J. MELVIN DRESSLER, G.M. H. M. CHENEY, G. Sec'y.

Membership (1928), 15,580—Gain, 120—Number of Lodges, 80

The Annual Communication was held in May, 1928, at Concord.

We note that eight Past Grand Masters were present.

Notice is taken, in the Grand Master's address, of the flood of November 4th, the worst in the history of Northern New England States, which also affected Vermont and made travel difficult and entailed many calls for relief. In some cases very serious financial loss was suffered by Masons owing to these floods.

The Grand Master attended the conference of Grand Masters at Washington in February, 1928. Past Grand Master Noyes and other brothers attended the Annual Convention of the George Washington Masonic National Association.

A Masonic Home is maintained and reported in a flourishing condition.

I quote the following from the address of the Grand Master:

"While it has not been the practice of my immediate predecessors to issue a yearly warning against clandestine Lodges, I wish to inform you that there are many such, still in existence Many irregular Masons are, themselves, innocent and suppose themselves to be genuine."

Again the Grand Master says:

"My Brethren, it has been said that the power of the Grand Master is absolute and sovereign; that he need acknowledge no Masonic authority, except the few laws of our grand constitution, and the ancient usages and landmarks of the Craft. This is true, in a sense, yet there is a power over him which is more despotic and mandatory than any man-made rule or law. This power is his indubitable conscience. In all my official acts I have been governed by the inexorable mandates of that Monitor within."

There is an admirable review of many other Grand Jurisdictions and Saskatchewan is shortly reviewed.

A quotation is made from the review of Alberta, as follows:

"Church Parades are deprecated in the address. This is a permitted thing in New Hampshire. Lodges are not required to get permission to go to church. It has always appeared to us to be an attempt to get publicity rather than to get a bit of religion, but the members like it apparently."

There is something to be said for the attitude of Alberta.

There is a Grand Lodge War Relief Fund, and the Grand Lodge is a contributor to the Masonic Service Association.

The Grand Lodge has on hand \$13,665.28 in cash.

There is a paper published called the New Hampshire Masonic Bulletin, and brethren are invited to support it.

NEW JERSEY

HOWARD R. CRUSE, G. M.

ISAAC CHERRY, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 92,565

Net Gain, 2,568

Grand Lodge held its Annual Communication in April, at Trenton. There had been several Emergent Communications for different purposes.

Saskatchewan was represented.

The Grand Master had certainly a busy year. Six corner stones were laid. Four dispensations for new Lodges were issued.

Reference is made, as in so many other Jurisdictions, to the Mississippi Flood; to the National Masonic Tuberculosis Sanatoria Association, and to the Masonic Service Association.

Grand Lodge had previously contributed \$12,299.00, and the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, New Jersey, \$6,672.00, to the National Masonic Tuberculosis Sanatoria Association. Many other Jurisdictions have not taken the same position, feeling that they are as able to look after their own tubercular patients near home, and in home institutions, where necessary.

There is a Masonic Home and Charity Foundation, and a previous Communication adopted the recommendation that the Lodges be required to collect, annually for five years, from each member, \$1.00 for the purpose of constituting a Masonic Charity Foundation, and the Grand Master recommends that the time limit of five years be removed and the levy continue until such time as the Grand Lodge shall affirm its termination.

The receipts for the Home Maintenance Fund were \$43,609.95 and the disbursements a like amount; for the George Washington National Memorial Fund they were \$4,784.80, with a like disbursement. There are, also, other special funds and charities.

Addresses were delivered before Grand Lodge by distinguished visitors; among others, by Brother Robert S. Walker, Grand Master of Connecticut. I cite from a part of his address:

"Four years ago we had \$39,000.00 in our Endowment Fund. To-day we have \$346,000.00 actually in hand; the result of some fifty-six wills containing legacies for our benefit. In addition there are numerous wills with bequests in them that we know not of."

M.W. Brother Dudley H. Ferrell, Past Grand Master of Massachusetts, also addressed the Grand Lodge. From his address I quote:

"I never sat in a Grand Lodge session where there was such unanimity in the development of practical Masonry as we have here this afternoon."

Massachusetts, he states, has no Honorary Membership in Grand Lodge, but they have a medal, struck in commemoration of Henry Price, the founder of organized Masonry on the North American continent and the first Provincial Grand Master in Massachusetts.

There is a report in Foreign Correspondence of Saskatchewan, 1927, and quotations from the address of the Grand Master.

NEW MEXICO

JOHN S. McTAVISH, G.M.

A. A. KEEN, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 6,692

Gain, 115

The Fiftieth Communication of Grand Lodge was held at Magdalena in February, 1928.

A number of rulings are made by the Grand Master, many of which are not out of the ordinary and do not demand any special attention. There is no review of Saskatchewan.

The National Masonic Tubercular and Sanatoria Association reported its inability to complete organization of the Association along the lines prescribed in the original Charter, and suggested changes, among which was—that hereafter the name shall be Masonic Tubercular Association.

In the reviews of other Grand Lodges it is apparent that the Grand Lodge of New Mexico has sought aid in connection with its tubercular work, which, for various reasons, has not always been accorded; not for want of sympathy with the work, but largely due to the fact that other Jurisdictions, if not engaged in like work, are taking care of tubercular members in other ways when they need assistance. There is a very complete report in connection with this work. It is, undoubtedly, very burdensome for New Mexico as, on account of the climate, tubercular members flock freely to New Mexico and it is becoming an increasingly difficult problem for the New Mexican Lodges to deal with in the generous way they desire.

NEW SOUTH WALES

JOHN GOULSTON, G. M.

D. CUNNINGHAM, G. Sec'y.

Number of Masons, 67,273

Number of Lodges, 575

The Grand Lodge Special Communication was held on the 30th of June, 1927, and the regular Communication at which the Grand Officers were elected was held on June 28th, 1927.

The Grand Master delivered a short address pointing out some of the various activities of the Grand Lodge.

Many sister Grand Lodges were represented; Saskatchewan was represented by Brother C. C. Paterson.

The regular Quarterly Communications were held.

The Grand Master appointed W. H. Hellings, P.S.G.W., to represent him at the meeting of the Grand Lodge in England for the laying of the corner stone of the Masonic Peace Memorial, and a short account was given by Brother Hellings of the ceremony, and which I do not quote, as the information is now fairly general among Masons as to what took place.

The Board of Benevolence spent in relief, £1,925 15s 0d.

The Report of the Grand Inspector of Workings shows what an active year there has been in the Lodges.

It is interesting to note that regular Conferences are held of the Grand Lodges in the various States, and delegates will be appointed to the Third Australian Masonic Conference to be attended by delegates from the Grand Lodges of South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, Western Australia, Queensland and New Zealand on the 17th of July.

At the Quarterly Communication of June, 1928, the new Officers were elected, when his Excellency Lord Stonehaven was elected Grand Master.

There is a Masonic Convalescent Home at Camden which was used by forty-one brethren during the year, making a total of 632 since its erection in 1889.

From the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence I quote the following:

"The question of physical qualifications that was so active in the years immediately following the late European War has been settled in practically every Jurisdiction, by it being decided that if a candidate can satisfactorily make the necessary signs and perform the other requirements of degree work he can be admitted without the Grand Master's dispensation, though in some cases this may be necessary."

Notice is also taken by the Committee of the now diminishing number of applications from returned soldiers, partly due to the fact that stricter enquiries are made as to the suitability of the candidates.

The review of Foreign Correspondence is very interesting. A portion is devoted to Australasian Freemasonry, another portion to British Freemasonry, another interesting part is headed "As Others See Us."

There is also some portion devoted to the Order of DeMolay, to Masonry, the Ku Klux Klan and a review of the condition of the Order.

The writer found also a review of Saskatchewan, 1927, during the Grand Mastership of M.W. W. J. Smith, and extended quotations are taken from his address. In fact, the whole review is most admirably written and highly interesting.

Although in this topical review many Grand Lodges are individually reviewed—including the Canadian Grand Lodges—your reviewer cannot take the space required, in the review of this Grand Lodge, but it is hoped that in some future review some of the matters treated topically will be dealt with—assuming that the practice of dealing with any of the subjects topically continues in the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

NEW YORK

HAROLD J. RICHARDSON, G.M., ROBERT J. KENWORTHY, G. Sec'y
Membership, December, 1927, 337,558

The 147th Annual Communication was held in the city of New York in May, 1928. There was an elaborate address by the Grand Master dealing with the very many activities of Grand Lodge. I quote the following:

"I believe it is well for this Grand Lodge to affirm and re-affirm the fact, established now for two centuries, that Grand Lodges and Grand Lodges alone have complete, final and exclusive sovereignty over the Three Degrees with all the rights, prerogatives and privileges appertaining thereto, and that we stand always ready to exercise and assert that sovereignty and to lend our influence and support to every Grand Lodge within whose Jurisdiction the contrary claim may be set forth by an individual or group of individuals here or abroad. More than once our overseas missions encountered in Europe and the Near East the influences scattered through American Masons representing officially American so-called bodies who have denied the principle of Grand Lodge sovereignty over the Three Degrees, and they have encouraged there the formation of Grand Bodies to be based on a theory to the contrary. In my judgment such behaviour is a flagrant violation of the laws and landmarks of the Craft, and brethren so offending should be dealt with accordingly by the Symbolic Lodges to which they belong."

The National Grand Lodge of France is recognized. A delegation visited the Grand Lodge of Holland, visited France, and made a survey of the situation there, principally as regards the National Grand Lodge of France, and reports that its Masonry fully measured up to the standard of the Mother Grand Lodge of England which was the first Jurisdiction to enter into official relations with it. The belief in God is the sine qua non of eligibility, and the Holy Bible is opened in the Lodges while at Work.

A visit was also made to the Grand Lodge of England, and the representatives of New York were invited to attend, and did attend, the Foundation Stone Ceremony of the Masonic Peace Memorial.

The delegation visited Hambourg and met the three Grand Masters residing there, and it is stated in reference to Germany:

"To sum up briefly, German Masonry has been threatened seriously by dangerous influences of the post-war period. Efforts were made to impute to Masons the responsibility for the war. This propaganda was to ridiculous to find general acceptance. But Anti-Masonic agitation resorted to other insinuations equally mendacious, but less easy to combat by reason of organizations prejudiced against Masonry. German Freemasonry stands firmly and uncompromisingly for the purity of its ideals, the same ideals which rule in our own midst."

The delegation visited Roumania, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Assyrian Lodges holding under the Grand Lodge of New York, also Palestine.

In view of the fact, as to Palestine, that the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and the Grand Lodge of Egypt, and the United Grand Lodge of England have Lodges, it was decided that the Grand Lodge of New York should not enter the field.

Many charitable funds are maintained for various purposes. There is a Masonic Home and Hospital maintained. There is a Sea-Field Lodge No. 1.

There is a very interesting and elaborate report by the Grand Historian, Ossian Ang, on Freemasonry in France.

The National Grand Lodge of France is reviewed, and also Masonry in Spain and Portugal.

The endowment fund shows \$1,749,781.97.

The Grand Lodge is represented in Saskatchewan by R.W. Bro. J. Wilkinson, of Govan.

The Treasurer reports receipts of \$560,223.81. There is a very admirable and extended report of Foreign Correspondence, in which a review is given of the Grand Lodges in Europe and Egypt, as well as other portions of the world, and including Saskatchewan, to which two pages are devoted. Reference is made also to the Diamond Jubilee of Canada. The report on the whole is a very admirable and highly instructive one. A very full and instructive report is made of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario and quotations made from the address of Grand Master Rowlands.

NORTH CAROLINA

R. C. DUNN, G. M.

J. H. ANDERSON, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 41,435

Net Loss, 119

The Grand Lodge assembled at the City of Raleigh. Four Lodges surrendered their charters and four Lodges were consolidated. One of the decisions was in the following question:

"A man was initiated in Canada, and suspended as an Entered Apprentice for the non-payment of dues. May he apply for the degree in North Carolina?" Answer: "An Entered Apprentice is a Mason (qualified) and a Mason of any degree can only be affiliated by the deposit of a demit. The Brother is under the Jurisdiction of the Canadian Lodge until he secures a demit from that Lodge."

There are several other decisions as to the right of Jurisdiction over material offering for membership, which is more common in the United States than in Canada, owing to the larger number of Grand Lodges.

The Grand Master attended the Annual Convention of Grand Masters at Washington, D.C.

Cash Balance on Hand.....	\$ 10,536.77
With Appropriations of.....	14,485.75
Leaving a Debit Balance of.....	\$ 3,948.98
Total Receipts were.....	\$124,184.62

A striking statement is made: Twenty-six Lodges were not entitled to representation for not having paid Grand Lodge dues in full. In addition to this there were thirty-one who have paid the Grand Lodge dues after November 1st, before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, and who were not entitled, under the law, to representation. Four Charters were arrested.

A long quotation is made from the book dealing with the Canadian Diamond Jubilee on the work in Saskatchewan.

The Grand Lodge supports an orphanage and has devoted and appropriated, for this purpose, \$50,000.00 for the Masonic year. There is quite an elaborate abstract of returns from the subordinate Lodges.

NORTH CAROLINA

JOHN JASPER PHOENIX, G.M. J. H. ANDERSON, G. Sec'y.

Number of Masons, 41,350—Loss, 186—Number of Lodges, 420

The Grand Lodge met in Masonic Temple at Raleigh on January 15th, 1929. The Grand Master presented a very elaborate address dealing with the various activities of the Grand Lodge and his own work.

The Grand Lodge is a contributor to the George Washington Memorial, and the Grand Master deplores the fact that some Jurisdictions have refused to contribute to the building fund.

The Grand Master attended a meeting of the Grand Masters at Washington on February 20th, 1928.

A campaign was inaugurated for the purpose of raising \$250,000 for the Oxford Orphanage.

In aid of the Flood Fund in Florida and Porto Rico, the Grand Lodge contributed \$400.00 to each of the Funds.

The Grand Lodge presents a copy of the Bible with suitable inscription, date of initiation, passing and raising to every Mason entitled thereto on becoming a member of the Lodge.

The Masons and Eastern Star have combined for the purpose of supporting a Home. There are a very large number of decisions by the Grand Master—none of very general importance—and the answers to which are found in the by-laws or constitution.

In connection with an authorized cipher, the Grand Master says:

"I trust that the time will never come in my life when I shall be afraid to give expression to opinions which, after mature deliberation, I have formed upon matters which affect the common good of all. For

many years I have entertained an opinion with respect to the unwritten work in this Grand Jurisdiction, and while I know that there will be many who will disagree with this opinion which I shall express, yet I could not be true to myself were I longer to withhold from you the thoughts which I have with respect to this important matter

"I believe that if a Brother can more readily learn the work—yea, if he can learn a better work by the use of a cipher than he can from the oral instruction he would receive, if he can learn that work in his leisure moments in home or office rather than at the convenience of his instructor, then I am in favour of putting it within the power of that man to learn the work that way."

The Grand Master discusses also the objections made by many Masons to the use of a cipher, but as is seen from the quotation, favours the adoption of one.

The total receipts for the year, including a balance carried over from the preceding year, amount to the respectable sum of \$130,676.15.

A very eloquent oration was pronounced by the Grand Orator, Thomas M. Glasgow.

For the Oxford Orphanage—maintenance, repairs, etc.—the sum of \$50,000.00 was appropriated.

For the Mason and Eastern Star Home a very generous contribution was also made, and in this institution sixty aged guests were maintained at an average cost of \$410.00 yearly, per guest.

There is a special volume of 421 pages dealing with Foreign Correspondence. This is one of the most elaborate reviews issued by any Grand Lodge, and of necessity involves a good deal of time on the part of those entrusted with the work.

There is a foreword giving a general review of Masonry throughout the world, which is interesting, although not extended; then follows a review of Grand Lodges with a large number of statistical tables.

A very interesting part deals with the recognition of Foreign Masonry by the English-speaking Grand Lodges. It is very useful for the purpose of reference, and shows to what extent and by what Jurisdictions these Grand Lodges have been recognized—including, as it does, English-speaking countries, all Europe, South America, and sets out the standards of recognition required by the United Grand Lodge of England, and the standard required in certain other Grand Lodges.

It is interesting also to find the conditions of recognition of Foreign Grand Lodges set out in Latin, Italian, French, Spanish and German.

NORTH DAKOTA

WALTER HENRY MURFIN, G.M., WALTER L. STOCKWELL, G. Sec'y

Membership, 15,459

Net Gain, 52

Grand Lodge met at Fargo in June, 1928. I quote the following from the Grand Master's address:

"No new Lodges have been organized during the year, and in my humble opinion, there is very little call for more in the immediate future. With improved transportation facilities, distance is no longer a serious handicap for brethren living away from regular attendance, and the formation of new Lodges in towns too small to support healthy

Lodges would be a serious mistake. In fact, it is a very grave question if it would not be better for all concerned for a few of those now in existence to surrender their charter and consolidate with those in neighbouring towns."

"Generally speaking, our future new Lodges must come as a result of breaking up some of the large Lodges in the larger cities of the State. It would be a healthy condition for this to be done in several places."

I quote again: "Several times during the year I have had called to my attention cases where Lodges felt that they were being injured by the existence in their midst of chronic blackballers."

The treasury shows receipts in the general fund of \$21,791.50 and a handsome amount in the relief fund.

An educational fund is maintained in an active way.

There is an interesting report on fraternal correspondence, but Saskatchewan is not reviewed.

NOVA SCOTIA

JOHN C. MacKAY, G. M.

JAMES C. JONES, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 9,820

No. of Lodges, 80

The Sixty-Third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia was held in Freemasons' Hall in the City of Halifax on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of June, 1928.

Immediately following the opening of the Grand Lodge Session, the Grand Chaplain, R.W. Bro. G. E. Whidden, preached a Masonic sermon from the text: "For see saith He, that thou make all things according to the pattern showed thee on the Mount."

The following quotations would indicate the keynote of the address:

"All God's various manifestations of His presence and activity; the perfection, the beauty, the orderly system all combine to create that reverence, respect and admiration which are essential elements in the worship and service which He requires of His people."

"That is one of the great teachings and underlying purposes of Masonry. All the ritual with its wealth of symbolic references is to impress upon the mind and heart this great truth, that God manifests himself in all His works, and reveals himself in all the events of life. The constellations and the other heavenly bodies speak to us of Him, in accordance with whose plan and under whose guidance their course is run, and their purpose fulfilled."

The Grand Master then delivered his address. This address is lengthy, and indicates that the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia is a very busy man, as he endeavours to visit the majority of the subordinate Lodges within his Grand Jurisdiction.

Answers to the following questions asked by a subordinate Lodge are worthy of note:

(a) Should the salutation be given when approaching the ballot box or after depositing the ballot?

(b) What is the importance of it?

Answer: (a) When given? Salutation must always be given when approaching the Altar, during labour—hence it is plain that it precedes the act of balloting.

(b) What is the importance of it? This is the most pertinent question. The significance of the salutation at this time should always be borne in mind by the brethren, and this prompts me to give my opinion as to the proper procedure for balloting, as well as the symbolic import of the signs.

Each Brother voting should approach the Altar on the Square, stand before it on the step of a Master Mason, impressively salute with the M.M. due guard, and sign, deposit his ballot, and give the sign of Fidelity and retire in the same orderly manner.

The salutation before balloting implies that the voter is sensible of the solemnity and responsibility of the act in which he is engaged, and of his obligation to deal justly between the Craft and the Applicant.

The sign of Fidelity given immediately after balloting is to signify that the duty has been performed faithfully and conscientiously.

In reference to the state of the Craft, the Grand Master has the following to say:

"Evidence is abundant that Freemasonry is being faithfully preached, and zealously practiced throughout our Jurisdiction. We rejoice in this fact, and are encouraged to hope that the salutary influences of our Order may continue increasingly to strengthen and further the aims of those who desire and strive to promote good citizenship. It is to be regretted, however, that so many of our members fail to appreciate even the fundamental principles inculcated at initiation."

"To know enough of the mysteries to prove that they have received the degrees, and proudly to display the emblems thereof, seems to be the chief Masonic end of many who could, and should, both passively and actively, render valuable service, and enhance our usefulness."

He closes his address as follows:

"With added enlightenment we shall more clearly discern, both individually and collectively, our duties as Craftsmen and as citizens; and by the faithful discharge of those duties we fulfil the design of the Masonic institution, and earn for ourselves the approbation of conscience; and the right to aspire to communion with those who measure up to the rigid test of true manliness—'To talk with crowds and keep our virtue, or walk with Kings—nor lose the common touch'."

The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia maintains a Freemasons' Home at Windsor. Here are gathered together the infirm Masons of the Jurisdiction who have no definite homes of their own. In this home they live together as one large family. The idea appears to be one worthy of consideration.

At the election of officers held on June 16th, M.W. Bro. John Currie MacKay was re-elected to the office of Grand Master. This is the usual order in the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia. They have evidently found that it is best for the Grand Master to serve two terms.

The 1929 meeting of the Grand Lodge will be held in The St. Andrew's Lodge of Cape Breton, in the City of Sydney, in June, 1929.

OHIO

OTTO H. HOHLY, G.M.

H. S. JOHNSON, G. Sec'y.

Number of Masons, 204,638—Gain, 2,513—Number of Lodges, 608

The Grand Lodge met at Columbus on October 17th, 1928.

In the Grand Master's address he says that the Grand Lodge of Ohio was formed in 1808, with six subordinate Lodges with a small membership, and at the time of meeting there are 608 active subordinate Lodges with three under dispensation, enjoying a membership of 204,638.

Biographical sketches are given of the lives of several distinguished brethren who have died during the year.

Three dispensations were granted for new Lodges.

Several Lodges were held to be delinquent in not having their Lodge rooms dedicated under instructions from the Grand Master, which omission was cured later.

Friendship Lodge No. 89, at Barnesville, Ohio, celebrated its 100th Anniversary on the week of the 24th of June, which after all is a goodly antiquity in the Middle West.

The Grand Lodge is flourishing financially, and has responded to the outside calls for help, as well as providing for the members at home.

A cheque for \$6,100.00 was sent in aid of the Porto Rico disaster, and \$3,000.00 for the sufferers in Florida.

A Masonic Home is maintained.

The Grand Master treats of the request for exemplification of degrees according to Foreign Rituals, and I quote the following:

"On numerous occasions throughout the year, requests have been made for dispensations permitting the conferring of Masonic degrees within the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Ohio by foreign Jurisdictions, in which they bring their organization and confer the degrees in accordance with their Rituals under the caption of police teams, telephone teams, Acacia clubs, Blue Lodge cast, and numerous others, invariably introducing innovations from those prescribed by our Ritual and Monitor."

He goes on to say:

"There are many things that might be said encouraging such a practice, and it affords an opportunity of enlarging our acquaintance. On the other hand, our regulations provide when, where, how and by whom the degree shall be conferred, and by the permission of exchange of visits we create a sentiment of entertainment at the expense of the purpose of our activities of building character so that our members may be better prepared for discharging their duties of citizenship. A permission of such a practice is detrimental to the best interests of Masonry, and I recommend that it be prohibited"

Attention is drawn to an attempt to commercialize Masonry through advertisements, and appropriate reproof given, and the correspondence of the Grand Secretary is inserted. The practice is condemned.

The following is a quotation from the letter of Brother Sir P. Colville Smith, of England, stating that a cable had been received from the President in America of the Franco-Belgique Tours, and "next summer it was intended to carry out a Masonic tour composed of about one hundred Masons of Ohio, and asking if arrangements could be made for them to visit places of Masonic interest in England and on the Continent, and for Grand Lodges to arrange a reception for these brethren. I told him that while we should be only too pleased to show any regular member of the Craft all that we have of interest at Freemasons' Hall, we could not undertake to hold a reception of brethren who came here in the circumstances mentioned."

This practice was disapproved by the Grand Master.

Pictures are shown of several Masonic Temples which are very handsome, among them—Cincinnati, Cleveland and Dayton.

An interesting feature is a survey of Masonic Libraries in Ohio. I quote the following:

"The first distinctive Masonic book in English was the Roberts' Constitutions of 1772, of which but two copies are of record, one owned by the Iowa Grand Lodge in its noted library at Cedar Rapids, and the other of English ownership. Anderson's Constitution of 1723, while very rare, was the next Masonic book printed in English, of which quite a number of copies are of record. The first Masonic book published in America was a copy of Anderson's Constitution of 1723, printed in 1754 by Benjamin Franklin. This American edition is of great rarity, and commands a very high price."

"The first Masonic Library established in the United States, not private in purpose, was no doubt that of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania."

A questionnaire was sent out to each subordinate Lodge for information relating to the libraries.

The Ohio Masonic Home at Springfield is a very handsome building and is maintained generously.

There is a very extended report on Foreign Correspondence on which very much work has been expended, and the whole report is very illuminating. Saskatchewan, 1928, is reviewed, over four pages being extended to the same.

An extensive quotation is made from the address of the Grand Master.

OKLAHOMA

EARLE C. FLESHER G.M.

W. M. ANDERSON, G. Sec'y.

Membership in January, 1928, 72,687—Gain for Year, 1,685

The Grand Lodge met at Oklahoma City in February, 1928. Saskatchewan was represented by George W. Clarke, and the Grand Master made an interesting address from which we quote the following:

"Decreasing respect for the marriage vows is everywhere apparent, proved by even a casual examination of the divorce records. The recent innovation known as Companionate Marriage is directly contrary to our family life.

"It is alarming to realize that Atheism has actually penetrated our colleges and schools. Many students in these schools have expressed their disbelieve in that Holy Book that rests upon the altar of every lawful assembly of Free and Accepted Masons."

Three new Lodges were constituted, one dispensation given for a new Lodge, and three Lodges consolidated. The Grand Master has certainly had a busy time laying corner stones. The Grand Lodge conducts a Masonic Home.

We notice an item in the expenditure: Grand Master's salary, \$2,556.30; travelling expenses, \$1,363.35; the Grand Master's automobile, insurance, gas, tires, storage and license, \$1,695.48. Oklahoma is generous.

There is a good review of Foreign Correspondence and Saskatchewan is reviewed.

OREGON

ROBERT S. EAKIN, G.M.

D. R. CHENEY, G. Sec'y.

Net Gain, 526

The Annual Communication of Grand Lodge was held at Portland in June, 1928.

Reference is made by the Grand Master to complaints of the misuse of the ballot by a member, and again to the invasion of territorial Jurisdictions, and states that some unfriendly feeling has resulted.

"In each of these instances a petition was presented to, and received by the Lodge where the applicant claimed his residence, and not to the Lodge located where he was at the time living and working."

A large educational fund is maintained. There are several other special funds such as a Cemetery Fund, a Home Endowment Fund, a Home Maintenance Fund, and a Student Loan Fund.

The complete assets are stated to be \$849,852.68. There was a Committee on Child Welfare, and the placement of children from the Home outside with others.

A resolution was proposed, and after reciting an authorization by Grand Lodge of a Craftsmen Club at the University of Oregon for Master Masons and sons of Master Masons, resolved to extend the same privileges to the members of the DeMolay.

There were several occasional Grand Lodge meetings for constituting Lodges and laying corner stones.

There is a very extended report on Foreign Correspondence, taking 242 pages, and the review is very instructive and exceedingly full, including a review of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, for 1927, from which an extended quotation is given from the address of the Grand Master.

Saskatchewan has a representative before the Grand Lodge of Oregon, and the Grand Lodge of Oregon has a representative to our Grand Lodge.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

THEODORE N. KALAW, G.M.

N. C. COMFORT, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 6,683—Loss, 159—Number of Lodges, 101

Grand Lodge met at Manila in January, 1928, for its Sixth Annual Communication. Saskatchewan was represented by Joaquin Garcia.

In 1927 two Past Grand Masters died, namely, M.W. Bro. George Roger Harvey and Milton Earle Springer, who had returned to the United States.

We quote the following from the Grand Master's address:

"It affords me considerable satisfaction to state that in this Grand Jurisdiction Symbolic Masonry has never been considered as a mere stepping-stone to other Masonic organizations, and that the latter have at no time given cause for the charge of taking active Masons away from their Symbolic Lodge, work and duties. I therefore deem it my pleasant duty to thank the bodies mentioned, and their officers, for their co-operation with, and loyalty to their Grand Lodge, Grand Master and Ancient Craft Masonry, and I hope this enviable state of affairs will be prominent in our annals."

Three new Lodges formed.

Total amount collected for all purposes was P.33,326.69.

Total disbursements P.29,653.40.

There is a very full review of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, for 1927, and several quotations from the address of the then Grand Master, M.W. Bro. W. J. Smith, also a quotation from the report of the Grand Secretary and from the report of the Board of Benevolence.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

PETER SINCLAIR, G. M.

E. KEMP, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 1,197

Gain, 27

The 53rd Annual Communication of Grand Lodge was held at Port Hill, in June, 1928, and three special Communications of Grand Lodge were held prior to that time.

Saskatchewan is represented by Brother A. Montgomery.

The following decision was delivered by the Grand Master:

"An applicant had been balloted on and accepted by the members present, which applicant was reported to have only one arm, and on making inquiries this was found to be correct. The Grand Master ruled as follows:

"Our landmarks and constitution prohibit the acceptance of anyone into our Order who cannot comply with the several modes of recognition of our Order in due form." He continues: "Owing to the applicant's physical incompleteness, I could not allow the Lodge to confer the degree of Masonry upon the petitioner."

He does not state, in his decision, which arm is wanting. There has been very considerable movement in various Jurisdictions towards enforcing this requirement strictly. However, it certainly is within the old Rules and Regulations and, of course, there is authority to support it.

Membership in 1928 was 1,197, and in 1905, 608, so the growth has been steady, if not rapid.

Two Lodges were amalgamated and one new Charter issued—Prince of Wales Lodge. There are 18 Lodges in the Jurisdiction.

The Benevolent Fund shows receipts at \$3,580.74, and a handsome balance, after paying all costs, and there are total securities in the Benevolent Fund of \$8,600.00. The Grand Master visited every Lodge in the Jurisdiction.

A committee was appointed to enquire into a plan whereby the Grand Lodge could assist the Prince Edward Island Protestant Orphanage, and came to the reluctant conclusion that it was impossible. The Committee found that it was not in a position to assist in the maintenance and education of the orphaned children of a Mason, adequately, and recommended an increase of per capita tax to the Grand Lodge Benevolent Fund, by 50c yearly, such increase to be devoted to the maintenance and education of Mason orphans, and any balance available for the relief of children, upon the vote of the Grand Lodge, should occasion arise.

There is no review of foreign correspondence.

QUEBEC

HENRY WILLIS, D.G.M.

W. W. WILLIAMSON, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 15,158

Increase, 469

The Grand Master, W. C. Hagar, died after a few days illness, unexpectedly on June 5th, 1927, during his term of office.

Four new Lodges were instituted during the year. The Deputy Grand Master made the address to the Grand Lodge. A very interesting address was delivered by the District Grand Chaplain, Barnes, on the situation of Freemasonry in the world to-day.

The Grand Lodge has a credit of \$4,279.89 in General Account. It maintains a benevolent fund which is in a healthy condition.

There is a report on Foreign Correspondence, but Saskatchewan is not reviewed. The review is instructive and reasonably full.

QUEENSLAND

C. STUMM, K.C., G.M.

CHARLES H. HARLEY, G. Sec'y.

Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge was held on September 7th, 1927, at Brisbane. Special Communication had been held on the 6th.

The Lodge seems to be in a good financial position. The General Fund shows. £18,740 6s 5d, leaving the sum of £784, and odd balance to carry over. There is a capital Temple Building Fund to which payments have been made and many other Masonic charities carried on.

One Lodge was consecrated and two were dedicated—one of these at Bundaberg, and the other, the new Masonic Temple at Norman Park, and the Grand Master visited a number of the subordinate Lodges.

There was another Quarterly Communication held on the 7th of December, 1927, presided over by the Grand Master, in which a very considerable amount of routine work was done.

The Report of the Board of Benevolence shows that active work has been done during the quarter. Four meetings are reported held, when applications were placed before it for financial assistance.

The Committee reports the continuation of the custom of presenting small Christmas presents to those who receive instalments or grants.

The Grand Master recommended that Grand Lodge confer Grand rank and distinction upon certain brethren, which is according to English custom—not quite so common in some other Jurisdictions, although practised to some extent everywhere—and a large number of brethren are recommended.

Amalgamation was ordered of the Widows and Orphans and Aged Masons Institution and Free Masons Homes.

One Lodge was consecrated during the quarter, and five Masonic Temples dedicated.

Another Quarterly Communication was held March 7th, 1928, in which nothing out of the usual quarterly business was brought before the Grand Lodge, although the ordinary business in this case is considerable.

It is noted that a considerable number of the Lodges are now contributing to the Hall Stone Jewel and becoming Hall Stone Lodges, and it is stated that many of the Chapters are desirous also of being possessors of this jewel.

Again, during this quarter, a large number of Lodges were visited either by the Grand Master or his representative.

Special Communication was held on April 25th.

The laying of the foundation stone of the Masonic Temple in Brisbane was attended by a considerable number of members. M.W. Bro. H. Montgomerie Hamilton, P.G.M., and R. W. Bro. E. Hungerford, P.D.G.M., president of the Board of General Purposes of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales attended, and represented their Grand Lodge. The presentation of Hall Stone Jewels took place.

The Grand Master, in his address, says:

"It has been my great and proud privilege to lay the Foundation Stone of this Masonic Temple—a Temple which from its noble and beautiful design, externally and internally, promises to be a lasting and worthy monument to the union of Freemasonry in Queensland, and a fitting memorial and tribute to our sailors and soldiers who sacrificed so much in the Great World War of 1914 to 1918. Of a total enlistment of 329,883 in the A.I. Forces, Queensland contributed 57,705, of which number 12,421 sacrificed their lives and 28,123 were wounded.

Our A.I.F. Memorial Lodge has amongst its by-laws one directing that on the 25th day of April in each year the Lodge shall hold an emergent meeting at which a Memorial Service shall be held.

When this Lodge requested that the Foundation Stone should be laid on Anzac Day, it was at once realized that no more fitting date could be chosen.

By general consent this day is regarded as the anniversary of the entry of Australia among the nations of the world, and it seems appropriate to recall the tribute paid to the landing on Gallipoli of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (the initial letters of these corps forming the word Anzac) on April 25th, 1915.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, in his first despatch, wrote: "The moment the boats touched land the Australians turn had come. Like lightning they leapt ashore, and each man as he did so went straight as his bayonet at the enemy. So vigorous was the onslaught that the Turks made no attempt to withstand it, and fled from ridge to ridge pursued by the Australian infantry."

In Queensland the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland each exercised separate Masonic Jurisdiction, and not only in Queensland, but in each of the other States of the Commonwealth of Australia, and in many other of the British Dominions. In Queensland, and in other States, it was long felt that it would be an advantage if these separate Masonic authorities united and formed a Sovereign Grand Lodge. An attempt to achieve this object was made by the formation and constitution on this same day twenty-four years ago (25th of April, 1904), of the Grand Lodge of Queensland, which included all but one of the Lodges working under the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and fourteen of the Lodges working under the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

The remaining Scottish Lodges and all the Lodges subject to the Grand Lodge of England continued to work independently of each other and of the Grand Lodge of Queensland until the 30th of April,

1920, when all the Lodges except one working under the Scottish Constitution, and all the Lodges except three active Lodges working under the English Constitution, united and formed the Queensland Grand Lodge, preparatory to the formation with the Grand Lodge of Queensland of our Present United Grand Lodge of Queensland, a union consummated on the 27th of April, 1921.

Special Communication was held on May 9th, 1928.

Another quarterly meeting was held in June, 1928. Tenders were called for the erection of a Temple at Brisbane, and the lowest tender was for £101,171. This tender very considerably exceeded the expected cost, but after discussing the matter fully the brethren decided to go on and accept the said lowest tender.

The magnitude of this sum would illustrate the progressiveness and the resourcefulness of the brethren of Queensland.

The Board of Benevolence had a very busy time, and during the Quarter thirty-seven petitions were filed, twenty-one by brethren and sixteen by widows. The total amount of grants made during the quarter was £965 10s.

There is no review of Foreign Correspondence.

RHODE ISLAND

EDWIN O. CHASE, G.M.

H. L. McAUSLAN, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 18,852

Increase, 561

A Semi-Annual Communication was held in Providence in November, 1927.

Several interesting decisions were given by the Committee of Jurisprudence, but none are of special significance.

Several special Communications were held. A goodly number of courtesy degrees were given at the request of other Grand Lodges.

The Grand Master attended the conference of Grand Masters at Washington and the meeting of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association.

The Grand Master, in dealing with discipline, stated:

"The officers of Harmony Lodge brought to my attention a matter concerning one of their members who frankly admitted and boasted of the fact that he had cast a black ball against an applicant whom he did not know, but because a relative of the applicant had been given a preference in another organization over a relative of this member. After investigation I advised the officers of Harmony Lodge to prefer a charge against the member and also suggested that the case be referred to the Commission on Trials of Grand Lodge."

An Educational Fund is maintained. There is also a large Masonic Home Fund, together with the usual Emergency Fund.

There is no review of Foreign Correspondence.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN MELLIS MAPIER, G.M.

C. R. J. GLOVER, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 13,658

Increase for the Year, 565

Seven new Lodges formed.

The Deputy Grand Master presiding reported the gratification of Grand Lodge that the consent of Mr. Justice Mapier had been obtained to act as Grand Master. The Grand Master, on being admitted to Grand Lodge made a most interesting address. He stated that when he was asked to allow his name to be submitted to the Grand Lodge, two anonymous letters were published in the press. The first letter questioned the propriety of a Judge accepting this office and the second bore out the first.

He replies: "There was no precedence for such a thing anywhere but in South Australia. You may accept the fact that I am here to address you this evening as an assurance that for my part, after consultation with such persons as I have seen fit to consult, I did not feel that the tenure of office as your Grand Master is in any way incompatible with the discharge of my duties as a Judge."

He then referred to other judges who had acted as Grand Masters.

In Saskatchewan we have already had two of the judges of our highest court act as Grand Master.

The Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan was represented by Bro. M. C. Moore, P.G.W.

A list is given of donors to a new Masonic Temple of £21 and upwards, and a special appeal was made for £10,000 for furniture and the list of donors has been given showing a very generous response.

One hundred and one Lodges have made the necessary contribution to qualify as a Hall Stone Lodge, and generous amounts are appropriated for benevolence, and the Lodge has been fortunate in having several bequests for benevolence, and most generous responses of gifts of furniture and equipment for the building of the Temple.

There is no review of Saskatchewan.

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLTON DURANT, G.M.

O. FRANK HART, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 29,858

Grand Lodge met for its 191st Annual Communication in March, 1927, at Charleston.

Saskatchewan was not represented.

Two Lodges were consolidated, and the opinion is expressed that it is inevitable that many of these small Lodges will have to discontinue, and the Grand Master earnestly recommends to the officers of these weak Lodges that they do what they decide will be to the benefit of Masonry at large, without regard to the personal ambition and desire of a few faithful brethren, which is usually the greatest obstacle to consolidation.

Notice is also taken of the Tuberculosis Sanitarium in New Mexico, and the abandonment or suspension of the idea of taking part in the work, which apparently meets with the approval of the Grand Master, as a like course has in many other districts.

Total Income is.....	\$ 81,500.00
And Expenses show a Deficit of.....	6,460.00
A generous appropriation is made to the Masonic Relief	
Fund of.....	30,000.00
Tubercular Hospital.....	10,000.00
Educational Programme.....	8,000.00
Shrine Hospital for crippled children.....	1,500.00

There is a splendid review of Saskatchewan, with generous quotations and referring to rulings made by the Grand Master, no one of which is commented on.

A very generous appropriation is made to the Mississippi Relief Fund in the sum of \$3,497.37.

SOUTH DAKOTA

GEN. GEO. GOODMAN, G.M.

GEO. A. PETTIGREW, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 1927, 19,683—Gain, 24—No. of Lodges, 176

The 54th Annual Communication was held at Sioux Falls in June, 1928. I quote the following from the Grand Master's address:

"How well do I realize this, that it is absolutely impossible for any Grand Master, no matter how capable he may be, to institute and carry to completion in twelve months, any programme which he may have for the advancement of the Craft."

The Grand Master attended in February, 1928, the meeting of the George Washington National Memorial Association, and states that practically every Grand Jurisdiction was represented by two or more delegates. He states, as is perhaps fairly commonly known, that the Memorial Buildings are being constructed on Shooters Hill, near Alexandria, Virginia, on the old historical road leading to Washington and Vernon, over which Washington and his compatriots frequently travelled. The Association charged with the construction expects to be finished in 1932 and expects that the building will be ready for the 200th anniversary of the birth of Washington.

Many Grand Lodges, states the Grand Master, have already paid into the Treasury of the Association \$1.00 for each of their members, while other Lodges have paid more than that amount.

There is a permanent Grand Charity Fund showing receipts for 1927 of \$20,560.60, and substantial cash on hand. There is also a temporary Grand Charity Fund. There is invested in the Grand Charity Fund \$144,953.85.

There is a Masonic Veterans' Association.

There is a very capital review of Foreign Correspondence, and much information given as to the condition of Masonry in Saskatchewan. Masonry seems to be well manned in South Dakota and extremely progressive.

TENNESSEE

QUINCY A. TIPTON, G.M.

STITH M. CAIN, G. Sec'y.

No. of Masons, 50,732—Net Gain, 58—No. of Lodges, 454

The 115th meeting of Grand Lodge was opened at Nashville on January 30th, 1929, with thirteen Past Grand Masters also in attendance.

During the Masonic year seven Charters were revoked, two Charters surrendered, seven Lodges consolidated and two new Charters granted. The consolidation of weaker Lodges apparently is growing in various Jurisdictions, and seems a progressive step.

The Lodges under call from the Grand Master responded generously to the Relief Fund for those suffering in Florida and Porto Rico from flood devastations.

The Masonic Lodges are well centred throughout the whole State. Sixty-five are in rural communities, one hundred and seventy-one in towns of less than one thousand population, eighty-four in towns of over one thousand population, and thirty-two in cities.

The Grand Master visited three hundred and seventy-one Lodges during his term of office, which demanded, undoubtedly, a very heavy strain on his time, although he states that he was able to give time during the day to a very limited extent only in his travelling.

The eternal liquor question comes to view in the action of the Grand Master, who demanded that charges be laid against a man generally known, as the Grand Master states, to be a bootlegger and a "bad man." Charges were laid later and he was expelled.

In this connection I quote from Edicts of the Grand Lodge as amended in 1929:

"No. 61. Intoxicating Liquors—All affiliated and non-affiliated Master Masons engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, after January 1, 1903, shall be deemed unworthy of membership in the Masonic Fraternity of Tennessee, and charges shall be preferred against all so engaged by the Junior Warden in whose jurisdiction said manufacturer or dealer shall be residing."

"Edict 62. Cipher Rituals—The Grand Lodge of Tennessee condemns and forbids the purchase, sale or use, within this Jurisdiction, of all printed or written keys, ciphers, notes or characters of any kind whatsoever, purporting to be descriptive of the secret work, lectures or ritual of the three Symbolic Degrees of Masonry . . . This Edict shall not apply to such parts of the ceremonial work as the Board of Custodians of the Work and Lectures may approve for publication in present or future editions of the Tennessee Craftsman."

It will be obvious from this quotation the diversity of practice in connection with the use of a cipher.

There is a report on Fraternal Correspondence, extending over one hundred pages.

Saskatchewan, 1928, is reviewed, and quotations made from the address of Grand Master Martin.

Reference is made to the fact that the Grand Lodge proposes more extensive reviews to be carried on in the future. The death of the Reviewer interfered with this plan, and the present Reviewer is dealing with the matters more shortly than perhaps he or his successor may deal with them in the future. It is the plan—at least in a short manner—to deal with all the Grand Lodges with which the Grand Lodge of Tennessee is in Masonic relations.

TEXAS

G. R. M. MONTGOMERY, G. M.

W. B. PEARSON, G. Sec'y.

No. of Masons, 146,666—Increase, 1,096—No. of Lodges, 999

The Grand Lodge met in December, 1928, at Waco, and an extended report is given of the activities of Grand Lodge during the year.

The Grand Master among other things, says:

"During the year I have had a number of requests from Lodges for permission to circularize their sister Lodges for the purpose of soliciting funds.

"In each and every instance I found that the 'financial distress' was due to a desire to erect a new building or to remodel their present quarters. Needless to say, I refused to grant permission."

I quote the following from the Grand Master's address under the caption entitled "Co-Masonry":

"During the early part of the year my attention was called to the fact that an organization purporting to be operating under the auspices of the Grand Orient of France was organizing a "Lodge" of Co-Masonry in El Paso, Texas. I requested R.W. Brother W. W. Evans, District Deputy Grand Master of the 60th Masonic District, to investigate the proposition, which he did in a very thorough and efficient manner, and advised me that an organization had been effected; that they were soliciting both men and women for membership. I immediately instructed him to notify the Lodges in his District that this was a piratical, outlaw organization, and that no Mason should have anything to do with it. This apparently had a very salutary effect, as there has been no further evidence of activity on the part of this organization."

Re unauthorized insurance, the Grand Master reports the following:

"My attention was called to an organization of the members of El Paso Lodge No. 130, known as the 'Low Twelve Club:'

"This was a death benefit association, membership therein restricted to members of this Lodge; the officers of the club consisting of the Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, Treasurer and Secretary.

"Not by any stretch of imagination can Masonry be considered as an insurance society, and it would be contrary to our established law and customs for a constituent Lodge to be connected with an insurance project in any way whatsoever; nor would it be permissible for an individual Mason to connect the Fraternity in any way with an insurance association of any description.

"I ordered this organization to cease operation until they could obtain proper authorization from the Grand Lodge. The club immediately disbanded and refunded all payments made by its members."

Another interesting ruling was made by the Grand Master in connection with the roster of Lodges, as follows:

"My attention has been called on a number of occasions to the fact that the roster of the Lodges, published in our proceedings, is being used for various purposes other than that for which it was originally intended.

"Theoretically, our proceedings are for private distribution--yet they are in practice all but public property, and I question the advisability of continuing incorporating therein the names of the members or those expelled, suspended or reinstated. This would also effect a material saving in the cost of printing the proceedings, approximately four thousand dollars per year.

"I therefore recommend that in the future we only print the name and number of the Lodge, location, date of Charter, time of meetings, names of the Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, Treasurer and Secretary, and the names of the living Past Masters."

The budget is a very heavy one, but the Lodge is very large and very active. For all purposes, benevolent and otherwise, the receipts were \$417,708.12.

An interesting function, was the response to gather around the Altar by Master Masons connected with the order for forty years and over, to which a large number responded.

The Grand Lodge had applications for recognition of the following Grand Lodges:

The Grand Lodge of the Serbs, Croates and Slovenes, Beograd (S.H.S.)

The Grand Lodge of Rio de Janeiro.

The Grand Lodge of Vienna (Austria).

The National Grand Lodge of Santa Domingo.

The Grand Lodge of Bulgaria.

The Grand Lodge of Ecuador.

The National Symbolic Grand Lodge of Mexico.

The United Grand Lodge of Mexico, Vera Cruz.

The Grand Lodge of Chile.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence says:

"The communication of most all of these are in their respective native tongue or language, and hence largely unintelligible to your correspondent."

The report further states:

"The Grand Lodge of Texas has never fixed hard and fast requirements in order to the recognition of other Grand Lodges and in her sovereignty has never taken the necessary steps to really know the history of Masonry outside that of America. Hence, in our recommendations, we are left to follow the precedents heretofore established or to adopt the standards set up by others. This, in many instances, is the safe and sane course to pursue. And indeed, if we are to rest content with our own and like American Masonry, we may add, all-sufficient. But true Masonry can never be content with the occupancy of a single room, though its walls be the boundary lines of a State. She will break through such walls and greet her own kindred spirits, even in the innumerable, God-given dialects of as many climes."

It is stated that the Grand Lodge of Chile is the only one with the Masonic history of which the Grand Lodge of Texas is familiar, and for which recognition is recommended.

The report points out something that your reviewer has referred to in reviews of other Grand Jurisdictions—the desirability of following the lead, if possible, of Grand Lodges that have special facilities for investigation of the establishment of foreign Grand Lodges. I quote the following in that connection from the report:

"Some of our Grand Lodges, such as Massachusetts and New York, have, for decades, spared neither pains nor cost in the endeavour to know organized Masonry in many parts of the world, and to each of these we would here freely acknowledge our debt of profound gratitude for unreserved and courteous response by each to our every wish made known."

It is true that the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland make special enquiries and have special facilities therefore, before acknowledging any foreign Grand Lodge.

The report of the Committee on Masonic Service and Education is valuable, but the reviewer cannot take further space to devote to the same in detail.

There is a report on Foreign Correspondence extending to 230 pages; this is prepared with much care and is valuable. Three pages are devoted to the review of Saskatchewan, 1928.

UTAH

DANA T. SMITH, G. M.

S. H. GOODWIN, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 5,107—Gain, 170—No. of Lodges, 25

Grand Lodge met for its 57th Annual Communication in January, 1928, at Salt Lake City. There were seventeen Past Grand Masters present.

The Grand Master, in his address, referring to the Masonic Service Association, said:

"The Masonic Service Association has met with considerable opposition and criticism from various sources. Neither the purposes nor the accomplishments of the Association deserve criticism; on the contrary, they should receive the highest commendation. No human organization functions perfectly and the Association is no exception to this rule. But, I think it has reason to be proud of its successes in the field of Masonic education and relief."

With reference to the so-called "higher degrees" the Grand Master states:

"At our Annual Communication, 1922, a resolution was adopted, prohibiting any Master Mason from applying for, or receiving any of the higher degrees, until one year had elapsed from the taking of the Master's degree, and also until he should have qualified in the Catechism, and Master Masons are by such resolution prohibited from soliciting such members for the higher degrees."

The Grand Marshal escorted to the foot of the dais: R.F. Sir H. J. Craven, Personal Representative of the Grand Commander Knight Templar of Utah, and Brother F. C. Schramm, Sovereign, Grand Inspector-General, A. and A.S. Rite in Utah and Nevada. They were given seats in the East, and addressed Grand Lodge.

There are 25 Lodges with 5,107 Master Masons—a gain of 170.

Representative for the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan is Brother A. Rutherford, of Saskatoon, and Saskatchewan's representative before the Grand Lodge of Utah, N. R. Volte, Salt Lake City. Saskatchewan, 1927 Communication, finds generous and adequate treatment in the review.

VERMONT

FREDERICK H. BABBITT, G.M., ARCHIE S. HARRIMAN, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 19,438—Increase, 175—No. of Lodges, 103

The one hundred and thirty-fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Vermont was held at Burlington June 13th and 14th. Out of a total of 103 subordinate Lodges 95 were represented. The Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan was represented by Bro. Julius C. Thomas, the Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Vermont.

The Grand Master delivered a business-like address, giving a full account of the work done in the Grand Jurisdiction during the year. He closed his address as follows:

"During my years of service to the Craft, and particularly during the last two years as Grand Master, I have often thought that there is no more imperative duty resting upon every member of our Fraternity, as exemplars of the highest ideals of human brotherhood, than to take a rather frequent 'inventory' of our own thoughts and actions and aspirations, to see how, day by day, they accord with our professions and our vows; to see where we stand on questions of vital import to the peace of the world, the advancement of civilization, the salvation of mankind, and our own 'destined end or way'."

It is interesting to note that in this Grand Jurisdiction there is a Grand Lodge officer known as the Grand Lecturer, whose duty it is to meet with the D.D.G.M.'s and instruct them in the duties of their office. He also attends the District Meetings, and gives any necessary instruction.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan for 1927 is well reviewed.

VIRGINIA

JAMES BROWN, G.M.

J. M. CLIFT, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 48,558—Gain, 481—No. of Lodges, 355

The 150th Grand Annual Communication was held in Richmond in February, 1928. The Grand Master sets out, as usual, a full record of his official acts. He refers to the Masonic Home which is sheltering 230 of the Grand Lodge's wards.

One new dispensation issued. J. Lew Brown appointed as representative of Saskatchewan.

As in nearly all of the American Grand Lodges, the Mississippi flood loss is dealt with and aid given.

I quote the following from the Grand Master's speech:

"I wonder some times if my brothers of Virginia realize the significance of the memorial to the greatest of all Virginia Masons, which is the George Washington National Memorial located in the City of Alexandria on an eminence originally selected for the location of the national capital, which will be a memorial through the coming ages of earth, to Washington, the man, and the Mason."

The Grand Master certainly had a busy year. The number of corner stones laid for churches, temples, schools, etc., is very numerous. It is pleasant to read that ten Past Grand Masters were present.

A full report is made of the Masonic Home of Virginia. There is no review of Foreign Correspondence. The whole report of Grand Lodge is an elaborate one containing an account of the various activities of Masons in Virginia.

WASHINGTON

JOHN E. FOWLER, G. M.

H. W. TYLER, G. Sec'y.

No. of Masons, 49,040, together with 316 Fellow Crafts,
805 Apprentices, 435 Honorary Members, 305 Indigent Members

The Grand Lodge met in the Masonic Temple at Tacoma on the 19th of June, 1928. Saskatchewan was represented by Brother John M. Roberts.

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A similar ceremony, not found in many Grand Lodges, took place. "The Stars and Stripes" was escorted to a place of honour in the East where it was saluted in accordance with the prescribed ceremony. The brethren then joined in singing "America."

Corner stones were laid for one church, a high school, and two Masonic Temples.

The Grand Master refused an invitation to lay the corner stone of the Christian Church at Olympia when it was discovered that the exterior of the building was complete, including the roof; he also declined to lay the corner stone of the new Y.M.C.A. building at Tacoma on the ground that the building was not being erected either for the worship of God, for charitable or educational purposes or for the administration of Free Government.

The following dedications were made:

The Masonic Temple of Monroe Lodge at Monroe.

The New Temple of Pe Ell Lodge at Pe Ell.

The New Temple of Palestine Lodge at Omak.

The New Masonic Temple at Tacoma.

The New Temple of Fidalgo Lodge at Anacortes.

The New Temple of Home Lodge.

The Grand Master had to deal with many dispensations applied for, for waiver of jurisdiction.

An interesting table is found—corresponding with a somewhat similar one in many other jurisdictions—in connection with the George Washington Masonic National Memorial, giving the Masonic population, the amount contributed and the percentage of quota.

Washington has a Masonic population of 47,818. Its contribution was \$25,501.00, and its percentage of quota was 53.3. Many of the States exceeded their contribution and quota, New Hampshire more outstandingly than any other, contributing 182.1 percentage of their quota.

Financial operations of the Lodge are quite extensive. A large General Investment Fund is maintained, also a Masonic Home Fund, a Charity Fund and Special Relief Fund.

A Committee on Masonic Research and Education show that the receipts for this purpose were \$2,739.95, and the disbursements, including a salary of \$1,500.00 in connection with the work, practically the same, less a small bank balance carried over.

There is a report also on the Expenses and Per Diem of Committees.

The Grand Historian sends an interesting report. The following may be worthy of note from an historical point of view:

"The settlement of Eastern Washington, which centred around what has later become the city of Walla Walla, was among the oldest of the territory. Its history began and was connected with the explorations of Lewis and Clark, the fur trading of the Hudson's Bay Company, the missionary labours and attempts to christianize the Indians of that section, the gold rush to Colville, Northern Idaho, Western Montana and the Fraser River, together with the tragic story of Marcus Whitman."

Altogether, the report of the Grand Historian is of more than mere local interest, although necessarily devoted to the history of his own State in the Masonic Order.

There is a full report on Foreign Correspondence extending over 188 pages, and Saskatchewan for 1927 is reviewed.

In connection with the review of Tasmania, for 1927, it was pointed out that there are no territorial boundaries for Lodges of Tasmania — a practice rarely found now. Where a candidate lives nearer to another Lodge than where he is applying for a degree, the Lodge receiving the application is bound to write the other Lodges for information as to the fitness of the candidate before proceeding to ask for permission to initiate. It is also stated that it is un-Masonic to make enquiry as to why a candidate has been rejected.

The Grand Master of Tasmania rules that it is undignified to raise more than one candidate at a time.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

MOST REVEREND C. O. L. RILEY, G.M., J. D. STEVENSON, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 8,117

Gain, 450

Grand Lodge met at Perth in May, 1928. Quarterly meetings were held prior thereto in August, 1927, and February, 1928.

An inspiring address was delivered by the Grand Master, who is the Archbishop of Perth.

When Grand Lodge was established in 1900, there were 33 Lodges on the roll, with an approximate membership of 2,000.

There is a very full report containing all activities of Grand Lodge, and incidentally of the Grand Master, during the year. Saskatchewan was represented by Ven. Archdeacon R. H. Moore, Past Grand Chaplain.

The annual financial statement showed assets in excess of liabilities of £9,834 10s. 9d.

The year appears uneventful, but shows consolidation and growth in a satisfactory degree.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence has submitted a very full and instructive report, extending to 287 pages, and reference is made by the reviewer to the success of the Missions which the Grand Master of England dispatched to various countries during the past three years; these having been sent to South America, India, Burma and Ceylon, and prior to that to the United States and Africa.

There is an extended report of Saskatchewan, covering some four pages, and many extensive quotations taken from the address of Grand Master Smith.

WEST VIRGINIA

F. W. VAN HORN, G.M.

G. S. LAIDLEY, G. Sec'y.

No. of Masons, 34,380—Gain, 322—No. of Lodges, 166

The 64th Grand Annual Communication was held at the City of Charleston on the 3rd of October, 1928. Among others, Past Grand Masters were in attendance. Saskatchewan was represented by Bro Tom G. Strickler.

Corner stones were laid by the Grand Master, or his proxy, for ten buildings, either educational or religious.

A Masonic Home is maintained.

In connection with Masonic Relief, I quote the following:

"Increased calls have been made during the year upon the Relief Fund for reimbursement of subordinate Lodges on account of charity extended by them. This practice should be carefully guarded. It is a great temptation sometimes for the subordinate Lodge to keep its dues too low to justify the employment of any of its funds in relief work, and when an emergency call comes to rely upon the Grand Lodge for aid, thus shifting the whole burden to the Relief Fund contributed by all of the Lodges of the Jurisdiction. In this way, if care be not taken, a subordinate Lodge may escape almost altogether its obligation in this behalf and apply its revenues to the construction or maintenance of local temples or other purposes, commendable in themselves, though of a purely local nature. Each subordinate Lodge should maintain a charity fund, and withhold application to the Grand Lodge for reimbursement until its own fund shall have been exhausted."

The Grand Lodge contributed \$1,050.00 for the Porto Rico aid, and \$1,000.00 for the Florida Relief Fund.

The Grand Master recommended that a per capita of \$1.00 per member be levied upon the several subordinate Lodges, payable annually, for the construction of an additional unit to the Masonic Home, and to be expended under the direction of the Board of Governors of said Home.

A Committee on Landmarks made a very interesting report, from which I quote freely:

"All 'landmarks' are comprehended and included in Masonic common law, but we submit that not all propositions of the common law (although fundamental, and universally accepted in these modern times) rise to the dignity of 'landmarks.' The line of demarkation between the two is not well or distinctly marked, but is, as to some of the proposition, somewhere within a 'twilight zone,' hence the characterization to be given to many propositions or statements (whether landmarks or merely well established propositions of common law) depends on individual opinion and views. It is not, therefor, surprising that widely different statements have been promulgated as to what propositions, doctrines and tenets are, and what are not 'landmarks.' One of our sister Jurisdictions recognizes fifty-four landmarks; another thirty-eight; the Grand Lodge of Virginia, the twenty-five listed by Dr. MacKey; another Jurisdiction, ten, etc.

"Masonic scholars differ as widely in their findings: Dr. MacKey lists twenty-five landmarks; Simons (N.Y.) fifteen; Rob. Morris (Ky.), seventeen; Dr. Oliver gives no certain number but discusses principles; Gen. Albert Pike lists the Ancient Charges, followed by a list of eleven landmarks; Dean Pound (Lecture 11), seven (two more suggested, but placed in the category of common law); H. B. Grant (Ky.), fifty-four; the late Dr. Wm. F. Kuhn, two, viz., (a) a belief in God, and (b) a belief in the immortality of the soul; Carson, a Virginia writer contends for three, viz., the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, and the immortality of the soul. So the list might be indefinitely prolonged.

"The 'landmarks' of Masonry are the immemorial usages and fundamental principles of the Craft, which no Masonic authority can alter or repeal. They have existed from a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

"Masonic common law, as distinguished from landmarks, is comprehended in the ancient usages of the Craft as developed and interpreted from and after the year 1721 A.D.

"It is our deliberate judgment and finding that any so-called landmark which cannot be established to have been the rule or settled belief among Freemasons in the year 1721, and prior thereto, cannot be held to be a 'landmark.' Many of the so-called 'landmarks' listed by some of the Masonic authorities would seem to be only sub-divisions or corollaries of tenets and doctrines which are undoubted landmarks; and some of those so listed would appear to be duplicates of others, one overlapping another, and differing only slightly in phraseology."

The Committee, in the end, submits eight "landmarks," namely:

"1. Belief in God, the Creator, Author and Architect of the Universe—omnipotent, omniscient and omnipresent.

"2. Belief in the immortality of the soul.

"3. A 'Book of the Law' as an indispensable part of the furniture of the Lodge.

"4. The government of the Fraternity by a Grand Master.

"5. Secrecy: Applied to the modes of recognition, certain symbols, the ballot, obligations, signs and pass words, and forms of initiation.

"6. The legend of the third degree.

"7. Ancient Craft Masonry includes only the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason.

"8. A Mason must be a man, freeborn and of mature age."

There is a very good review of Foreign Correspondence, in which Saskatchewan for 1928 is shortly reviewed.

WISCONSIN

HERBERT W. DIXON, G.M.

WILLIAM F. WEILER, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 60,305

Gain, 1,497

The 84th Annual Communication of Grand Lodge held at Milwaukee. The Grand Master made a lengthy address on the activities of Grand Lodge during his term of office.

The Grand Master was required to rule on the following questions:

The Eastern Star Chapter has bought an electric star and want to hang it in the Lodge room. The only good place is directly over our letter "G." Is there any objection to placing it in that place?

Answer: The Order of the Eastern Star is occupying our Lodge room by permission of the Lodge and under dispensation from Grand Lodge. They cannot be permitted to place anything on the walls or floor of the Lodge room that is of a permanent nature. The Grand Master cites the Constitution and Edicts.

He further ruled that the Eastern Star might desire to place the emblem in the room during the session of the Eastern Star, but decided it must be removed immediately the Chapter was closed.

In reference to the Masonic Service Bureau, he states:

"The Masonic Service Bureau, with its offices in this city, is dispensing true enlightened Masonic charity, which not only affords needed relief to distressed Masons, their widows and orphans, but is active in finding employment for them."

In connection with the erection of new Temples, after pointing out the programme for erecting and inadequate financing, he makes the following recommendation: "I recommend that in the future the building plans of each proposed new Temple, and the plan for financing same be approved by the Grand Master before construction is begun."

The general fund shows receipts of \$93,896.00, leaving, after disbursements, in the Treasury, \$21,707.41. There are several charitable funds.

There are 305 chartered Lodges in existence.

Seventeen Past Grand Masters were present at the meeting of Grand Lodge.

There is a very comprehensive report on Foreign Correspondence in which quotations are made from the address of the Grand Master for 1927, Brother W. J. Smith.

WYOMING

GUY J. GAY, G.M.

J. N. LOWNDES, G. Sec'y.

Membership, 8,413

Net Gain, 428

Grand Lodge met at Cheyenne in August, 1928. I quote the following from the address of the Grand Master:

"For several years there have been in existence in this Jurisdiction two Masonic Clubs—the Big Horn Bason Masters' Club and the Central Wyoming Masonic Club. These clubs have been of inestimable value in their respective localities in promoting the true Masonic Spirit."

There is a large number of decisions and, as is very often the case, a reference is simply made to the By-laws or Code which answers the question and involves nothing new.

A Masonic Home Fund is maintained. There is a capital review of Foreign Jurisdictions, and Saskatchewan for 1927 is reviewed, and several quotations taken from the address of the Grand Master.

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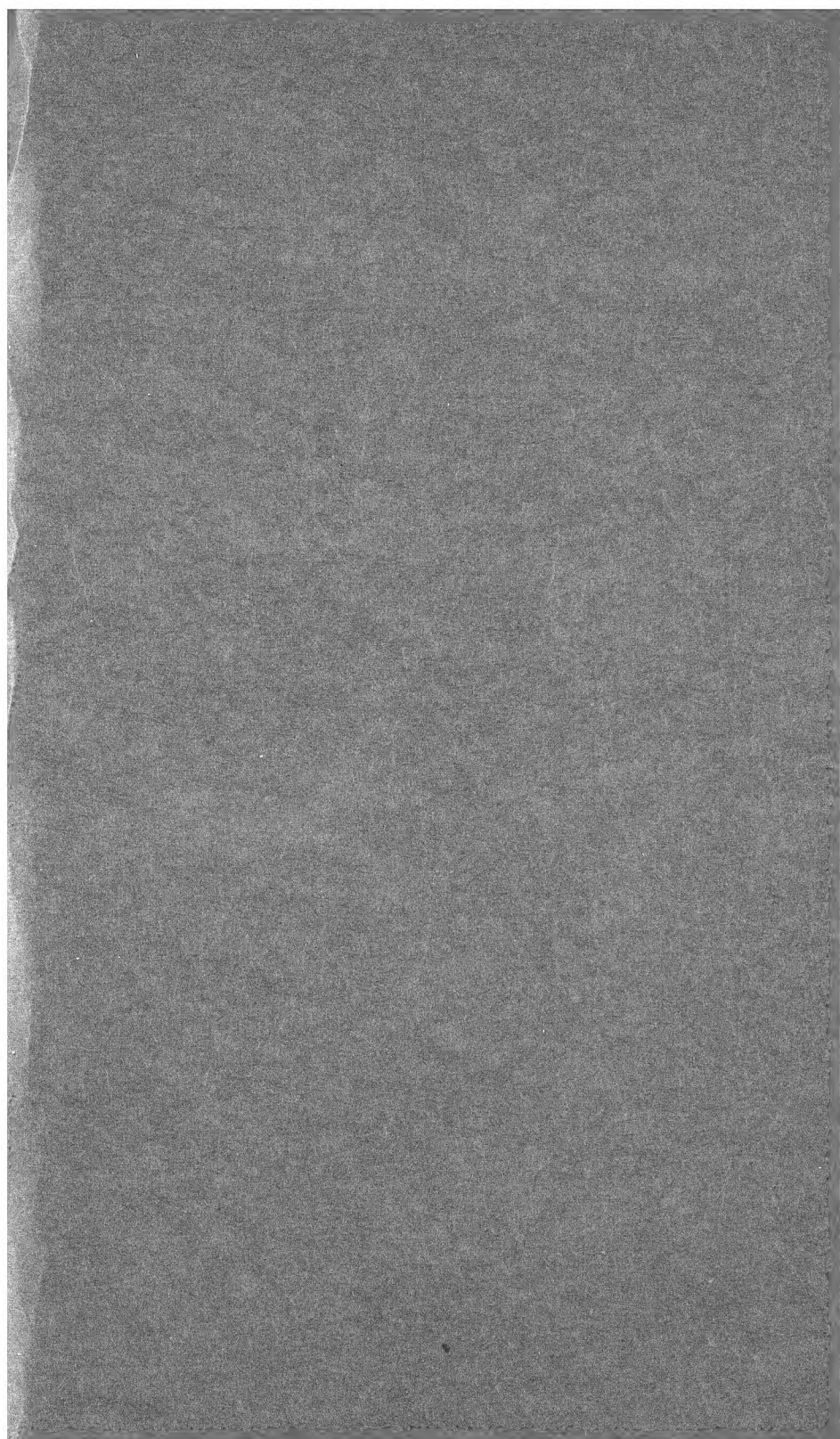
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GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, 1929

M.W. Bro. J. Orville Clarke, Grand Master	Govan
R. W. Bro. Dr. C. P. Moore, Deputy Grand Master	Weyburn
R.W. Bro. J. McGregor, Grand Senior Warden	Saskatoon
R.W. Bro. F. B. Reilly, Grand Junior Warden	Regina
R.W. Bro. J. C. Moore, Grand Treasurer	Regina
M.W. Bro W. B. Tate, Grand Secretary	Regina
R.W. Bro. J. R. Yorke, Grand Registrar	Moose Jaw

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

Dist. No. 1, R.W. Bro. T. R. McKee	Star City
Dist. No. 2, R.W. Bro. R. J. Westgate	Regina
Dist. No. 3, R.W. Bro. S. R. Stephens	Moose Jaw
Dist. No. 4, R.W. Bro. E. J. Bowlby	Wolseley
Dist. No. 5, R.W. Bro. R. T. Jones	Sutherland
Dist. No. 6, R.W. Bro. O. S. Black	Weyburn
Dist. No. 7, R.W. Bro. H. Hill	Lloydminster
Dist. No. 8, R.W. Bro. P. W. Doake	Windthorst
Dist. No. 9, R.W. Bro. J. F. White	Balcarres
Dist. No. 10, R.W. Bro. W. W. Gibson	Theodore
Dist. No. 11, R.W. Bro. E. G. Southon	Swift Current
Dist. No. 12, R.W. Bro. W. I. Lamport	Kindersley
Dist. No. 13, R.W. Bro. F. P. Anderson	Loverna
Dist. No. 14, R.W. Bro. J. A. Coulter	Aneroid
Dist. No. 15, R.W. Bro. G. Grant	Clair
Dist. No. 16, R.W. Bro. E. J. Medland	Punnichy
Dist. No. 17, R.W. Bro. A. J. McPherson	Glenside

V.W. Bro. Rev. J. A. MacKeigan, Grand Chaplain	Moose Jaw
V.W. Bro. J. Hancock, Grand Senior Deacon	Govan
V.W. Bro. L. A. Hubbs, Grand Junior Deacon	Indian Head
V.W. Bro. R. A. Tate, Grand D. of C.	Regina
V.W. Bro. A. Ashdown, Grand Supt. of Works	Theodore
V.W. Bro. B. F. Menzies, Grand Organist	Kincaid

GRAND STEWARDS

V.W. Bro. F. Anderson	Duck Lake
V.W. Bro. J. P. Turner	Tugaske
V.W. Bro. J. Davidson	Adanac
V.W. Bro. F. C. Wilson	Fillmore
V.W. Bro. F. Binnie	Earl Grey
V.W. Bro. D. Robb	Gainsborough
V.W. Bro. E. F. Knipe	Lloydminster
V.W. Bro. A. A. Parker	Eston
V.W. Bro. D. Munro, Grand Pursuivant	Lucky Lake
V.W. Bro. D. MacGregor, Grand Tyler	Regina